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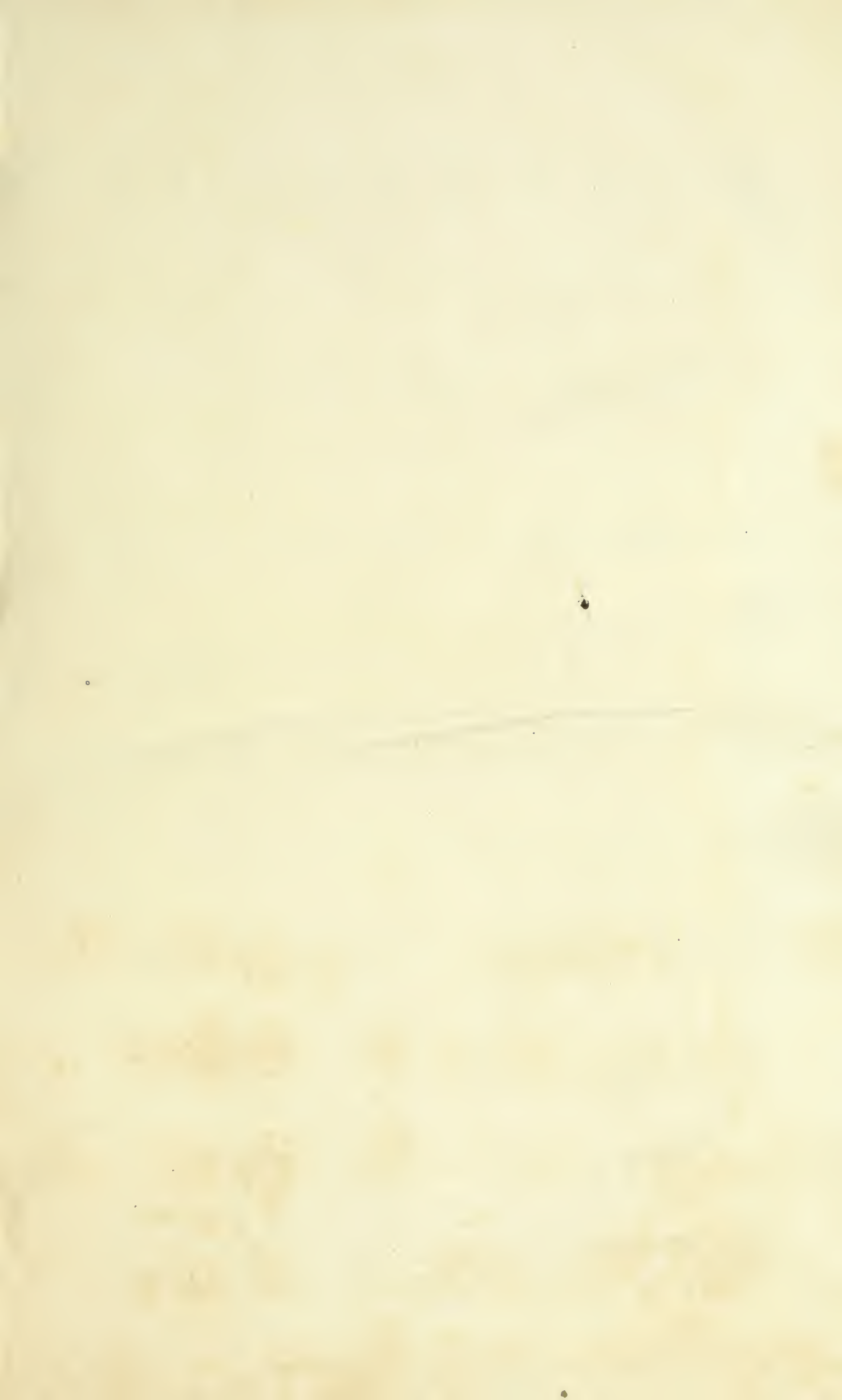
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A N

A C C O U N T

O F A

J O U R N E Y

Made Thro' Part of the

Low-Countries, Germany, Italy, and France.

By PHILIP SKIPPON, Esquire.



THE

OF

ACCOUNT

OF

JOURNEY

TO

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BY

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An ACCOUNT of a JOURNEY made thro' Part of the Low-Countries, Ger- many, Italy and France.

Canterbu-
ry.

APRIL 17. 1663. St. *Vet.* being Friday, Mr. Ray and myself took horse at *Leeds* in *Kent*, and rode to *Canterbury* 20 miles, and 15 miles further we arrived at *Dover*, where we stay'd all night, and met the rest of our company, viz. Mr. *Willughby* and Mr. *Bacon*, with two servants, who came post from *Gravefend*.

Dover.
The Castle.

April 18. In the morning we went up to the castle, seated on a high hill, garisoned by 150 soldiers, and governed by *C. Stroud*; without the walls is a deep trench, and within high 30 acres of ground; here stand the ruins of a church, and the palace, a compact building, now somewhat defaced; a broad pair of stairs make the ascent into two or three large rooms; some small impressions were made by cannon bullets in the siege 1648. Within the castle walls are three wells, one in the outward space about 60 fathoms deep; a stone let down perpendicularly into it, strikes against the sides many times. Another well at the palace in the inner space about 80 fathoms deep; it has a little house over it, where they put two asses into a great wheel which being mov'd round by them, brings up the bucket of water: the third well is near the broad stairs of the palace. In a little vault where beer is sold, we saw the brass horn call'd *Julius Caesar's*, the found whereof gave notice to the workmen to begin and leave off their days work, when they were building this castle. Below the cliff, and under the castle, is a platform, with guns that command the sea near the shore. On the walls of the castle are many platforms, having great guns mounted, among which one we observ'd about 23 foot long, made in *Flanders*, 1544; the bore of it is small. In this castle we saw a *Turky* ram with four horns, two of the horns recurved like a goat's, the other two hanging down by his ears, which were much larger than our ordinary sheep's; his snout was arched, and his tail cut off because it trail'd upon the ground; the body seem'd not much bigger than our common sheep; the wooll was coarser.

The town of *Dover* is large and long, situated under the cliffs; it is a corporation, and sends two parliament-men to the house of commons. The haven has a peer of wood, and not far off is a ware-house of an indifferent bigness.

Before we entred the packet-boat, we pay'd to the clerk of the passage four-

pence custom for a trunk, and two-pence a portmanteau, four shillings and ten-pence for transcribing a pass for four persons, and three shillings and six-pence for transcribing a pass for two persons. To the water-bailiff one shilling; to the master of the ferry one shilling and six-pence a man; i.e. one shilling town-custom, and six-pence for himself. To the searcher, six-pence a man for writing down our names, and we gave him two shillings and six-pence because he did not search us.

April 18. About two in the afternoon we went aboard the packet boat; about eight in the evening we were becalm'd, and were forced to lie two leagues short of *Calais* till the morning, and then about five o'clock we arriv'd at *Calais*-shore, having sail'd eight leagues from *Dover*. We gave five shillings a man for our passage, and five shillings for the use of the master's cabin. Two *French* boats met us off at sea, and boarded us, and paying three-pence a-head to the master of the ferry, we enter'd one of the boats in the haven; but before they would set us ashore, after much wrangling with those brawling sharking fellows, we were forced to give them six-pence apiece. When we came to the town gate, the searchers opened our portmanteaus: they can demand nothing for searching, except any new things are found, as silk stockens, laced bands, &c. for which there a considerable custom must be paid. When we came to our inn, we repos'd our selves till noon, and then walk'd over a large square market-place, where there is a market twice a week, viz. on *Tuesdays* and *Saturdays*. The town-house (*maison de la Ville*) hath a fair tower; the hall for lawyers courts was burnt down 1659. We view'd *Nostre Dame* church, and saw many altars dress'd with pictures, &c. The high altar is curious wood-work, adorned on one side with the statue of *Charlemagne*, on the other side with the statue of *St. Louis*, and on the top the virgin *Mary*. To this church belong 20 priests, the chief of which is *Le Doyen*. On the north side of the church is a monument erected to Sir *Andrew Young*, an *Englishman*, Baron de *Baume*, who dy'd 1637. In the church-yard the tombs are set up on the wall, as in *Scotland*. While they are at their devotions, the poor will beg of strangers and others in the church. We visited the nuns of the Dominican order, they were 28 in number; their chapel is a plain building

SKIPPO.

Calais.

N. Dame.
Church.

Dom.icans
Nuns.

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without

SKIPPON.

without and within; none of the nuns appear in the chapel, but their singing may be heard thro' the wooden grates in the wall. we were brought into a little parlour, and discoursed through a wooden grate with two of them, (one could speak a little *English*). They sold us several things made of straw, and saints bones wrought up in wax, and made at *Rome*, which were impress'd with the saint's effigies; they did not give them immediately to us with their own hands, but put the lesser thro' the grate, and the bigger things into a cylindrical box, which having a hole in one side, they turn'd the box, and then we took the things out of it. They would not shew us their faces. Besides the grate they have a curtain within, and they have a maid that stands nigh the altar to put out some of the candles when service is done. They chuse their abbesses once in three years. Another nunnery call'd the *Hospital*.

Minnums.

At the convent of the *Minnums* who are of the order of *St. Francis de Paolo*, we saw a poor maid in the church, who (they say) was three years before miraculously cured of a palsy and asthma in a quarter of an hour's time, by praying before *St. Francis* his picture, she herself telling us that she was thus suddenly restor'd to her health and use of her limbs, after she had been four years distemper'd; her picture hangs up there, praying to that saint, and underneath are her crutches. And we also observ'd a great many legs, arms, hearts, &c. of wax, being resemblances of such parts as were cur'd. The friars brought us into their parlour, where the story of *St. Francis* is painted in several pictures, and we were in one of their cells, where they shew'd us a piece of our Saviour's cross brought out of *England*, and a piece of the sponge us'd at the passion. They have a small library, and garden; 20 monks did belong to this place, but now they are reduc'd to 12. Their cells are mark'd 1, 2, 3, &c.

April 20. being Rogation week, we saw their procession.

We went to the Capuchins chapel, but saw nothing there remarkable.

Calais is populous, it hath two gates, one at the haven, and the other very handsome, call'd *la Porte Royale*. The houses are much after the *Scotch* fashion, built of brick, and tyl'd; their windows are half glazs, and the lower half is a wooden casement. The great church (*Nôtre Dame*) and a large square stone building, were built by the *English*. Many of the women wear green rugs in cold weather about their heads and shoulders, like the *Scotch* plads; they call'd this rug *une mante*.

A strong old wall made by the *English* encompasses the town, and a deep trench

full of water round about it, and without this trench is a new wall, built about 35 years ago, with two trenches of water about it. They would not suffer us to go up any steeple to view the town, nor permit us to go into the citadel, which is large, and within the walls of *Calais*; two forts besides and bulwarks without the walls. The number of the soldiers in garison is sometimes 2000, sometimes 3000, more or less. The present governor's name is *Monf. Le Conte de Chano*, one of the four captains of the king's guard, *mareschal de Camp*, counsellor to the king, governor of *Calais* and *le pais Conquis*. Soon after we came to *Calais* we sent our names to him; drums and trumpets gave us their salutes. Old *Calais* is not far distant. Hereabouts and in the town are 22 windmills.

The government of *Calais* is by a mayor and four eschevins chosen by the freemen every year; the eldest eschevin is deputy mayor. None can be mayor except he hath first been treasurer and four times eschevin. There is a court of justice to decide controversies between merchants.

The *Hugonots* or *Protestants* that are freemen, are not capable of the aforesaid honours; the governor can arbitrarily dispose of the town offices.

On the sands near *Calais* we found growing *Rhamnus* I^{us} *Diosc.* and *Cocklearia minor rotundifolia*.

April 21. paying first to the searchers at the gate five-pence a portmanteau, and five-pence a trunk, and five-pence for a pass through the Gate, and eleven-pence for a pass to *Greveling* and *Dunkirk*, we went into our waggon, and travelled by Oye in a fenny level. Some distance before we came to *Greveling*, our portmanteaus were visited by a troublesome searcher, notwithstanding the pass we procur'd in the morning; then we ferry'd over the river *Aa* in a boat, which was pull'd over by a rope that cross'd the water. Four leagues from *Calais* we arriv'd at *Greveling*, passing first over five draw-bridges. Many trenches, strong bulwarks, and a firm wall about this place. The houses are poorly built, being a frontier of *Flanders* which is divided from *France* by the *Aa*; the streets are broad and well paved; we saw *Nôtre Dame* church, and gave a visit to the *English* nuns of the order of *St. Clare*; the name of the abbess was *Taylor*; she spake very civilly to us, and told us they were in number 44. They live very strictly, and never see the face of any man; the bars were of iron that we discours'd through. They have a large house and garden. About eight years ago part of their chapel was blown up with the magazine of the town. The abbess is chosen for life by the major vote.

Another

Another nunnery of 14 black nuns. And a monastery for 14 recollets.

A large market-place, where are markets on *Wednesdays* and *Fridays*.

He that is governor of *Dunkirk* is governor of this place. They would not permit us to walk the fortifications.

After dinner we pass'd in sight of *Borborgh* steeple, and riding a sandy way by little hills, we saw the ruins of *Mardyck* fort. The country hereabouts is much spoil'd by wars.

Dunkirk.

In the evening we entred *Dunkirk*, and the next morning, *April 22.* we had drums beating at our chamber door. About five or six months before, the town was garisoned by 5000 *English* foldiers, but now sold to the *French* king for 5,000,000 livres; the governor is monsieur *le Strade* ambassador at the *Hague*, and his deputy-governor is the marquis *Monpeffant*; there are about 3000 in garison. The foldiers have two or three streets of uniform lodgings, two stories high, three beds in the lower room and two above, and three foldiers lie in a bed. We went in a boat to the fort built lately by the *English*; it is on the sand, which by some winds is so driven, that you may walk over the walls. The *English* made two firm bulwarks which command the sea, and under them is a broad platform, and then a thick wall (not yet finish'd) and within the wall is a passage for foldiers to stand in, and shoot through; a trench round besides; beyond the fort, towards the sea, is another sand. There are three gates besides the watergate; the town is not so populous as *Calais*. Most of the dead are buried in a church without the suburbs, and a little chapel called *St Louis*. The *Stadthuys* is a good stone building; there are three market-places, one for corn, another for fish, and a third for herbs, called the green-market.

Gilds.

There are three gilds or fraternities, first, of the cross bow; second, the hand-bow; third, the musket. *St. George* is patron to the first, *St. Sebastian* to the second, and *St. Barbara* patroness to the last.

Govern-
ment.

Dunkirk town is govern'd by 16 magistrates, who out of their own number make a yearly choice of two bailiffs and a burgo-master. The freemen elect the 16.

The buildings are fair and uniform, and the streets broad and handsomely pav'd. *St. Peter's*-street is so called from his statue erected there.

English
Nuns of
St. Clare.

We visited the *English* nuns of the order of *St. Clare*, which are 10 in number: they told us, that they came from *Greveling*, and that 17 of their order remov'd themselves to *Rouen*. They never eat

flesh; we went into their chapel, and then through a wooden grate we had liberty to see one or two of them in their habits, but would not discover their faces. The abbess's name is *Browne*. They perform their devotions six times in 24 hours. They wear a cord about their waist, with which they discipline themselves.

SKIPPON.

We went then to another nunnery of *English*, called the rich nunnery, and being admitted into a parlour, a curtain was drawn, and we had freedom to see and discourse with the ladies; about five or six giving us the entertainment of their company through an iron grate; the lord *Rivers's* daughter and one *Mrs. Carew* were two of the ladies we saw; the abbess of *Guant* is their abbess. These nuns transplanted themselves hither about a year ago, and are 13 in number, which is not limited. If any desire to be admitted, they have two years tryal; the first year they may go abroad, the second they are more strict, but yet have liberty to recede; they have a school-mistress to teach young gentlewomen to work, sing, &c. These nuns say their publick prayers five times a day, spend two hours in recreation among themselves, and the rest of their time in private. They told us, that at *St. Omer's* are kept the bodies of two or three *English* saints. The *Benedictine* nuns are stinted in time for work, and an hour before dinner is allotted for mental prayer.

At the cloister of the *Annunciata* are white nuns.

The black sisters or nuns attend on the hospital.

We saw a procession of 13 recollets; they are barefoot, but go on wooden sandals. In this town is a cloister of *Carmelites* and another of *Minims*.

The jesuits have a fair college and a handsome church; two tall marble pillars support the gallery the organ is on. Here are many pictures representing the sufferings of jesuits in *Japan*. Arms, legs, &c. of wax hang up on the walls of the church. On the left hand of the high altar was written *Sacellum reliquiarum*. The confessing seats are handsome.

We view'd the great church, which is fair and large, adorn'd with good pictures, as the stories of *St. Sebastian* and *St. Agatha*; the virgin *Mary* is well drawn; and there is a very great picture of the resurrection at the west end, drawn from a little original, *Rattohamar* the author. The high altar is very sumptuous, built of marble, and encompassed with black marble pillars; two stately high candlesticks (nigh 10 foot high apiece.) There are continual prayers said whilst the sacrament is set

The great
Church.

SKIPTON.

set on the altar, two of a religious order being on their knees, till other two come. We observ'd the statues of St. Lawrence and St. Giles, &c. In this church are 15 chapels. A canopy of wood stands over the front; the steeple is of a good height, having many bells in the windows that chime tunes. Every one of the chapels is covered with a pyramidal pinnacle. The roofs of the wings or isles of the church are fallen down, and that which remains is the nave or body, and the choir, which is much higher than the body.

The key is of a great length, and is handsome; on the wall of the shore stands a tower or *Pharus*. The town on the other side, is strengthened with the same wall, and a deep broad trench, and fortify'd with good works without the suburbs. Without the outworks are three or four draw-bridges.

We took notice here of two sorts of fishes, viz. first, the *Marner*, and another which some call'd *Tench*. We met with another fish call'd *Potshoest*, i. e. *Scorpena Bellonij*.

April 23. In a waggon we rode over the place near the shore where the *English* encamp'd, and fought 1658. with the *Spaniards*; and after four leagues riding, on our right, saw at a distance *Vuerne*, and two leagues further, passing over three bridges, we entred *Nieuport*, and then went to one of the garison captains, who asking whence we came, &c. dismiss'd us. This place is well strengthened, and is possess'd by the *Spaniards*. The governor's name is Don *Francisco Gonzales d' Alvedo*. The streets are well pav'd, are broad and strait; the houses are low, but uniform; the market-place is a pretty square area; the stadthuis is indifferent. A tower at the market-place which hath many chiming bells in it. A handsome key by a long and safe harbour, at the entrance whereof stands a tower. The place is not populous, and the inhabitants that are, maintain themselves by fishing.

Government.

Nine magistrates, two burgo-masters, and one baliff, rule the affairs of the town.

Five convents, viz. 1. White nuns of the *Annunciata*. 2. Penitents of the order of St. Francis. 3. Recollets. 4. *Carthusians*. 5. The monks of St. *Norbertus* his order, clad in white.

We view'd the church of *Nôtre Dame*, which hath a stately large and high porch; the apostles statues stand on the pillars of the body of the church, and St. *Norbertus* among the rest. About the frame of the canopy which is carry'd over the host is written, *Ecce panis Angelorum*.

After dinner we travell'd over the place where the famous battle was fought be-

tween prince *Maurice* and the king of *Spain's* forces; and on the sandy hills we observ'd a black cross erected in *Perpetuari rei memoriam*: then we rode over a sandy shore, and in the evening arriv'd at *Ostend*. Having pass'd over three draw-bridges, we came into a neat square market-place, where one of our company went to the captain of the guard to be examined whence we came, &c. At night we sent our names to the governor's deputy, there being no governor at present; but Don *Pedro Cheval* is expected; there were not above 500 or 600 soldiers that garison'd this exactly fortify'd place, and the curious bulwarks. The town is indifferently full of inhabitants, who are under the govern-ment of eight magistrates, one bailiff, and one burgomaster, who are chosen every year, two years, or three years, as the commissaries of the country please.

Ostend.

Govern-ment.

There is a little square market-place for cattel. The key is handsome and broad, and the haven is large.

The great church is indifferent; but having no chapels, the altars are set against the pillars. At the high altar is a fair picture of St. *Peter* fishing. At the west end hangs this inscription.

Ab insidijs Gallorum liberavit nos Dominus.
Anno 1648. 15. Jun.

Two monuments, one of the last governor.

The prison is well built, and hath a beautiful tower, with many chiming bells in it. The king of *Spain* hath granted many immunities to this town. There are but two gates, and but two monasteries, one of *Capuchins*, the other of *Jacobin* or *Dominican* nuns.

April 24. we took our places in a boat that went a league, being a fourth part of the way to *Bruges*; and then we came to *Sluces*, and entred another boat, which brought us betimes in the afternoon to *Bruges*. In our passages the boatman pay'd something at two bridges, which were remov'd aside, to let the boats pass.

The city of *Bruges* hath very fair streets, well pav'd, strait and broad, the citizens houses are handsome, five or six stories high; in the market-place, a spacious square, we saw a multitude of people about a itage, where actors entertained the company with dancing, &c. this week being a time of jollity, there being a kermes or fair. The gentlewomen in their coaches rode through the principal streets, and observe a tour as our *English* gallants do in *Hyde-Park*, and the ladies are treated with sweet-meats, &c. And yet it is reputed a great absurdity to eat apples or any thing else as one walks in the streets.

We

A tall
Man.

We saw a very tall man, 27 years old, born at *Schoonhoven* in *Holland*, his name is *Jeanne Taeks*; I stood under his arm-pit with my hat on, which was two yards; from his middle finger's-end to his elbow, 25 inches and a half; the length of his hand from the tip of his finger 11 inches. His finger was as long as my hand, eight inches. He spoke *English*, having some years since been in *England*.

A burial.

We observ'd the burial of one in the *Dominicans* chapel, the friars first carry'd a cross and banner, then followed the corps borne by four of them; some distance before they entered the church they began their singing, which continued a good while after they came in; one of the monks going round the body with a pot of incense, with a brush sprinkled holy water; then he read some prayers, and all that while two of them rung a bell near the dead body, which was then carry'd to the grave accompanied by three or four of the *Dominicans*, the rest went to the choir and sung: at the grave one of them took a spade, and threw earth on the feet, middle and head of the coffin, then incense was shaken over it, and holy water sprinkled about.

The *Dominicans* church is large and handsome; on the pillars stand statues, and the entrance of the choir is marble.

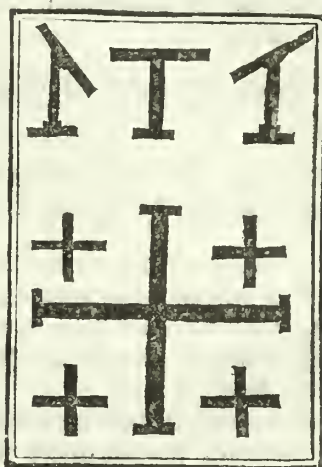
Jerusalem
Church.

We went to the *Jerusalem* church, which we were assured exactly resembles that at *Jerusalem*; it was built by one *Merklier*, who travel'd three times thither about 300 years ago, to take a true survey of all particulars. His and his wife's monuments are before the altar, just in the same place where queen *Helien* lies buried at *Jerusalem*. At the east end beyond the south corner, is our Saviour's tomb, and on the side wall is written, *Et erit sepulchrum ejus gloriosum*; the tomb is one entire stone seven foot long, the breadth is one foot nine inches, the height two foot nine inches. The effigies of our Saviour lies in a hollow of the wall, the length of it is near five foot, all marble, and of such stone as that at *Jerusalem*, and all the dimensions of this place agree with that. All the walls are black'd over. A double red woollen-cloth, and over that a linnen of net-work, cover'd the figure of our Saviour's body; on *Good Friday* and *Ascension-day*, two soldiers stand with halberds at the entrance, who take care that all may see that come on those days. About two foot seven inches from the tomb-stone, is an unpolish'd stone, like that at *Jerusalem* whereon the angel sat, and its dimensions are exactly the same. Over a vault where pilgrims that dye

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here, are buried, is a marble stone (four foot two inches broad, and seven foot eight inches long) which is marked with crosses thus.

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An artificial rock is behind the altar, whereon are express'd three crosses, three death's heads, two ladders, two whips, a pair of pincers, three nails, two cords, the crown of thorns, the lanthorn, the sponge, a torch, the pillar, the purse of money, three dice, a bucket, the coat, &c. Fourteen steps on each side of the altar, lead up into another chapel, the steeple is of a parallelogram figure, with the corners cut off. A piece of the cross is kept at this altar, and over the altar is a picture of the passion. On the top of the steeple we went into a copper globe, where a dozen men may stand, and above this is a piece of a wheel, like that piece of *St. Katherine's* wheel at *Jerusalem*.

In this city are five gilds or fraternities; *Gilds*: 1. of the fences; 2, 3. Two of the cross-bows; 4. The musket; 5. The hand-bow; this last we saw, and went into a garden, where, in a long gallery, the spectators stand to see the shooting: here a high pole stands with a wooden parrot on the top, which is shot at every last *Sunday* in *April*; he that shoots it off is chosen master with a great deal of triumph; the late duke of *Gloucester* took it down, and under his picture in the great hall is inscrib'd.

Henrico D. G. Duci Glocestriæ Sodalitij
Sti. Sebastiani Mœcenati et Sodali.

Our king *Charles* the second's picture is in white marble with his arms.

In the garden lies a whale's throat-bone

We saw one of the cross-bow gilds. In the garden are long bowling alleys (made like *Pall-malls*) where they play with sphaerical bowls; a chapel at this gild.

5 A

In

SKIPPON.

In the hall under the picture of king Charles II. is written.

Carolo II. *Dei gratia Angliæ, Scotiæ et Hiberniæ regi, grata Confraternitas Sodali suo & Mæcenati Monumentum. P.*

And under the duke of Gloucester is written,

Henrico D. G. Glocestriæ Sodalitij Sancti Georgij Mæcenati et Sodali.

The picture of one Onnoti a burgo-master who procured our king moneys in his exile, which are now repay'd to Onnoti, who hath 1000 l. per Annum (they say) settled on him.

The Cathedral dedicated to St. Donatus.

We visited St. Donatus's church, which is the cathedral; having many statues of the apostles, &c. on the pillars; the entrance into the choir, is of marble. St. Jerom's chapel, among many others, we took notice of, which was hung with gilt leather. In the middle of the choir near the altar is the monument of Louis earl of Flanders, having this inscription round the edges of the marble.

Cy gist noble et puissant Prince de bon memoire Monseigneur Loyis Conte de Flandres, de Nevers, de R..... qui trespassa en l'an de grace 1446. Aug. 25. Pries pour l'ame.

On the north side of the choir, near the altar, is another monument, with this inscription.

Cy gist tres-illustre Prince Monseigneur Jaques de Bourbon, Chevalier et Frere de l'ordre de la Thouson d'or, belle et adroit de Corps, sage, vertueux, valereux, bien amé, et fils de feu M.... de tres-noble memoire Monseigneur Charles Duc de Bourbonnois et D' Auvergne, &c. et de Madame Agnes de Bourgogne, et Uncle maternelle de tres-haut, tres-excellent, et tres-puissant Princeesse Madame Marie par la grace de Dieu Duchesse d' Autrie, de Bourgogne, de l' Ostricht, de Brabant, de Luxenbourg, de Limbourg et de Geldrie, Comtes de Flandres, d' Artoys, de Bourgogne, d' Hainault, d' Holland, de Zealand, &c. laquelle trespassse de ce siecle 23 an de son age, le 22 du May. En memoire de quelle ladite madame sa Niece fist faire ceste Sepulture et fonda l'autel prochaine en l'an 1479. Pries Dieu tout-puissant pour l' ame de luy.

In the corner between this last monument and the altar, lies Margaret coun-

tefs of Flandres; and at the foot of Louis earl of Flanders is a white grave-stone thus inscrib'd.

Siste Viator, metæ ades ad quem properas, monumentum hoc inspice; perillustrem Reverendissimum D. Dyonyssiam, hujus quondam ædis Canonicum, Scholasticum, Decanum, dein Sextum Brugenfium Episcopum hæc Urna tegit, sed Mentem sed Virtutem non tegit, effulgebit illa in æternum, in hac quam ære suo statuit manu sacravit, devovit, sibi superstes vivit in illustriori monumento, Civium Brugenfium in animis, pauperum memoria, hæc unâ honoris cursum non annos mensus est, testis ei religio, testis ei patria, ab illo strenuè propugnata, sed prob dolor in .. annos, menses 10, dies 10 Præfulis Virtutem mors immatura contraxit, ingemuit pietas, sed cum pugili suo non occubuit, ultro triumphat, cælum visit, quia patièdo luctata est. Tu Sepulto bene Apprecare. Obijt Anno Domini 1639.

A little below the earl of Flanders his tomb, on the north side, is a stone, which we guess'd was over Ludovicus Vives; but the letters of the epitaph were scratch'd out.

Not far off is a grave-stone over Petrus Curtius, primus Episcopus, and another over Drusus, secundus Episcopus, qui obiit 1594. Note, the bishops of the city of Bruges are always chancellors to the King of Spain; the present bishop's name is Henim. Carolus Philippus de Rodan, Consiliarius & Episcopus, hath a monument in a little chapel on the north side of the body of the church. A Præpositus of this church lies buried here, who was elected archbishop of Palermo, but dy'd before he was consecrated. Arnolphus earl of Flanders founded seven of the canons places, and is buried here. In a great cloister on the wall is this written under the virgin Mary's picture, with our Saviour in her lap.

O Mater Dei, Memento Mei. Nobilissimæ Augustæ Domina Gunildæ Canuti, Angliæ, Danemarcia, Norvegiæ & Sueciæ Regis Filiæ, Imperatoris Augusti Henrici nigri laudatissimæ Conjugi, post acceptam gravissimam à marito injuriam hoc in Castello religiosè viventi, & A. D. 1042. 12. Kal. Septembris defunctæ, hoc monumentum Ecclesia (cui perquam erat munifica) erexit, quod demum restitutum per M. Nicolaum Helewout, Organistam.

30 Canons, 25 Chaplains, and 12 Musicians (who have each five Flemish pounds per mensem) belong to this church.

April

April 26. We saw the bishop of Bruges enter the choir; he wore a purple habit faced with scarlet; about his shoulder it look'd like our judges robes; there was a pot of incense brought to him, which he took into his hands. The steeple is high.

N.Dame. We view'd many particulars in *Nostre Dame* church; on the pillars stand the apostles statues, and others; the body of the church and choir have double isles; a good picture of our Saviour's passion is over the high altar; marble pillars adorn the entrance into the choir. In this church stands the statue of St. Christopher, of a huge bigness. The chapel to the virgin Mary is encompassed with brass pillars, and hers and our Saviour's statue are over the altar, being valued at its weight in gold. On the north side of the choir not far from the altar, lies a grave-stone, with this inscription.

Sir Robert Louell of Harling, in the county of Norfolk, married * Jane daughter of John Roper Baron Tenham, Sister of Christopher Baron Tenham, and Aunt of John Lord Tenham.

* Mary

Maria Roper, *Angla*, Roberti Louell *Equitis aurati Vidua*, Johannis Roper *Baronis de Tenham filia natu nobilissima*, tamen fidei zelo *Catholica quam ut liberè exerceat patria & parentibus relictis exilium subiit voluntarium*, sollicita semper ut de bonis bene mereretur, vixit pauper ut pauperes pasceret, religiosus & locis sacris devota, & beneficia *Monialibus Anglis Antwerpiae ex Sanctæ Teresiæ familia monasterium fundavit & redditibus ornavit*, & dum aliud erigere ad honorem Sancti Bernardi in hac civitate meditabatur, superatis magnis laboribus & impensis varias oppositiones & non paucas perrumpens difficultates cum jam piam intentionem ad finem quasi speratum promovisset, placuit Domino Deo huic *mæstissimæ feminae pro vita caduca quam piissimè egit & peregit æternam commutare* 12^o Novembris, Anno Dom. 1628. *Ætatis 77. Requiescat in sancta pace.* Amen.

In the middle of the choir, near the altar, are two stately monuments, one thus inscrib'd.

Cy gist tres-haut tres-puissant & magnanime Charles Duc de Burgogne, de l'Othryck, de Brabant, de Limburg, de Luxembourg, & de Gueldres; Conte de Flandres, d'Arthoys, Conte de Bourgogne & Palatin de Hainnau,

de Holland, de Zealand, de Namur, & de Zutphen; Marquis du Saint Empire, Seigneur de Frize, de Salines & de Malines, laquelle estant grandement doué de force, constance & magnanimité, prospera longtemps en haults Enterprinses, Batailles & Victoires tant à Mont-le-Heri en Normandie, en Arthois, en Liege, que aultre part, jusques a ce que fortune lui tournant le doz l'oppressa la nuit des Roy, 1476. devant Nancy, le Corps du quel deposite au dict Nancy fut depuis par le tres-hault & tres-victorieux Prince Charles, Empereur des Romains, Cinque de ce nom, Son petit nepveu, Heritier de Son Nom, l'ictoires & Seigneuries transporte à Bruges, ou le Roy Philippe de Castille, Leon, Arragon, Navarre, &c. Fils dudit Empereur Charles le fait mettre en ce tombe du costé de sa fille & unique Heritier Marie Femme & Espeuse de tres-hault & tres-puissant Prince Maximilian Archiduc d'Austrie depuis Roy & Empereur des Romains. Pries Dieu pour son ame. Amen.

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Close by is the other monument, with this following inscription.

Cy Sepulchre de tres-illustré Princesse Dame Marie de Bourgogne, par la grace de Dieu Archiduchesse d'Austriche, Duchesse de Burgogne, de l'Othryck, de Brabant, de Limburg, de Luxembourg & de Gueldres; Contesse de Flandres, d'Arthoys, de Bourgogne, Palatine de Hainnau, de Holland, de Zealand, de Namur, de Zutphen, Marquis du Saint Empire, Dame de Frise, de Salines, & de Malines, Femme Espeusé de tres-illustré Prince Monsieur Maximilian lors Archiduc d'Austrich & depuis Roy des Romains, fils de Frederick Empereur de Rome; la quelle Dame trespassa de ce siecle an l'age vint cinqe Anns le 27 jour de Mars l'an Mille quatre Cens quatre vingts & un, & demoura son heritier Philippe d'Austrich & de Bourgogne son seul fils en l'age de trois ans et neuf mois, & aussi Margarete sa fille en l'age de quatorze mois, et cinqe ans fut Dame des susdit pays quatre ans & neuf mois fut en mariage vertueusement & en grate ameure vescu avec Monsieur son Marie. Regretté, plainté & pleuré fut de ces Sujets & tous autres qui sa cognoissoient autant qui fut onques Princesse. Pries Dieu pour son Ame. Amen.

Over against these monuments, on the north side of the choir, is a great tomb, with a Dutch inscription about the edges, which

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which one of the chaplains writ thus in *Latin*. *Dominus de Guelhuyse Princeps de Brugis*. In the pavement is a stone over one *Tristram, Præpositus Ecclesiæ*; and in the South wall of the choir is a stately monument of one *Le Toure, Præpositus Ecclesiæ*.

In the *Sacristarium* or vestry, we saw four vestments of cloth of gold, set with diamonds and other precious stones of a very great value; three keys to them are kept by three persons, one by the provost, another by the æditiuus, and the third by the chapter; they are only worn at *Easter*; they were given by *Charles V.* or some of that family about his time.

Jesuits.

The Jesuits chapel is a fair high building, the front very noble, and over the entrance is written

D.O.M. & S.P. Francisco Xaverio Sacrum.

Seven fair arches within the chapel, which is pleasantly lightsome; there are good pictures, and the confessing seats are of handsome wood-work. In the middle of the chapel stood a table, having a piece of *Xaverius* his hand expos'd in a rich and many silver candlesticks about it; a great deal of marble and silver was about the altar, and two very high brass candlesticks, and over the altar were represented soldiers converted by *Xaverius*, and angels in the clouds. The pavement of this chapel is finely variegated with crosses after this manner,



In a cloister of this city is a monument of *Maximilian* arch-duke, which is shewn but once in a year; his head and other bones are preserved, by which some judge his height was ten foot. The occasion of his death is thus reported: In a dearth, the monks of that convent hoarded up corn, which the arch-duke understanding, he commanded it to be sold at reasonable rates to the poor; whereupon the monks revenged themselves by murdering their prince, to whom the king of *France* was related; and he so prosecuted them, that he caused them all to be hang'd, and that monument to be erected to the arch-duke's memory.

At *St. Servator's* church we heard a *Capuchin* preach, who threw off his mantle when he began to be hot with tossing his body to and fro, and speaking huge earnestly; towards the latter end of the ser-

mon, he desired something might be given to the poor, and for the reparations of the church; a crucifix was placed on one side of the pulpit, as our ministers have hour-glasses; in sermon-time the men put on their hats.

We were inform'd the parish-churches of this city are but seven; the number of the convents we could not learn; *Golnitz* in his *Itinerary* says there are about 60, among which are two *English* nunneries, one of the *Augustine* order, and the other of the order of *St. Clare*, being *Franciscans*. English Nuns.

There are three abbies, one of *St. Bernard*, the second of *St. Bartholomew*, the third of

That of *St. Bernard* is a handsome building, having a very fair and high cloister, well glased and paved; it is adorn'd with many pictures, among which we observ'd these with their inscriptions, viz. The abbey of St. Bernard.

R. D. Helias sextus Abbas Dunen' Regi Angliæ à consiliis, quem à captivitate Ducis Austriæ liberaverat.

B. Alexander Convesius princeps Scotiæ.

B. Eugen' Pont. Rom.

B. Conradus Cardinalis.

B. Robertus Anglicus Abbas.

B. Thomas Archiep. Cantuariæ.

The chapter-house is square place, supported by four pillars; a little thatch'd chapel is built into the area where the abbots are buried. Every monk hath a little garden; we were in one of their cells one story high, and in their library, a spacious room furnished with few books; the MSS. are kept by themselves, where only the monks are admitted: We went up another pair of stairs among more cells, convents for the most part having all the cells in one floor. The *Calefactorium*, or Stove, is a long, square, and great room. The *Refectorium* or dining-hall is a fair place: the monks sit all on one side, with their faces to the middle of the room, and serve one another by turns; a chapter is read at meals, and the dishes of meat are given thro' such a box as the nuns use to put their work which strangers buy of them. Under the cloister is a fair arched vault full of provisions; this abbey was founded about 20 years ago, and hath 36 fathers or monks, and 14 lay brethren or servants belonging to it.

The other abbey of *St. Bartholomew* afforded us nothing remarkable, besides an altar (in the *Refectorium* or *Calefactorium*) of shells, curiously made; on the wall hangs this inscription.

Jubilæum

*Jubileum
Decimi Seculi
Primæ foundationis Brugenfis Abbatæ
De Eeckhoude
Facta per S. Trudonem,
Anno 650.
Celebratum ipso feſto ejusdem S. Trudonis,
23 Novembris, 1650.*

In the cloiſter is the prophecy of *Lubert Hauſchilt*, abbot, which is printed in a ſheet of paper; and to be fold here.

Channels of water run through many of the ſtreets, which channels have their ſides well brick'd up. The braſs ſtatues of *St. John*, *St. Nicholas*, *St. George*, &c. give names to the bridges they ſtand on. The comedians chamber is a good building. The *Bifcayers* have a houſe in this city. Nigh the cathedral is the biſhop's palace; *Palatium la Franche* and the *Stadtbuys* are both well adorn'd on the outſide with ſtatues of princes, &c. The *Stadtbuys* hath a very ſtately high tower; the priſon and the fencing hall, a very long and large building is near the market-place, which is ſpacious; there is a large beaſt-market. The cloiſters about the town hall are uſed by merchants to walk in; a pair of ſtone-ſtairs lead up into walks like thoſe in our *Royal-Exchange*, tho' not ſo handſome, and the ſhops are but meanly furniſhed; *Mons pietatis* is written on the gate of a houſe, where things pawn'd are kept, and which are forfeited, if they be not redeem'd within a year and fix weeks, and the overplus the things are fold for is given to the owners. Here we firſt obſerv'd the *Low-Country* cuſtom of tying a linnen cloth about the knockers of doors, which ſignifies that a woman in the houſe lies in; if a malefactor flees into ſuch a houſe, he is in a ſafe aſylum.

This city hath nine gates and many bridges; it is fenced with a thick earth-work, and a hedge grows round the bottom of it; two trenches beſides and bulwarks; on the mounts of the works are windmills with ſails, that have their beams on one ſide. In one mill we ſaw them with ſtamps beat ſheepſkins in oil and make parchment; of calf-ſkins they make vellom.

The *Spaniſh* ſoldiers beg with their ſwords by their ſides, in the churches and ſtreets; they have their lodgings in buildings like our alms-houſes.

Nigh the city wall, we ſaw a pleaſant water-work; in a yard ſtood *Neptune* and other figures, and on a ſudden the ſpectators were catch'd, and ſprinkled with water, which is forc'd up little pipes, and through the pavement, and the water

ſhap'd in ſome places into ſtars, &c. The ſtars are made by a circular piece of braſs, with a round and narrow hollow, thorough which the water forces a paſſage;



a is the circular piece of braſs made hollow, and *b* is the pipe that is fitted to the water-pipe. We ſaw a braſs ball play a great while upon a ſteam of water.

A water-houſe here.

The high and the low burgo-maſter, the high and the low bailiff, and 14 magiſtrates, govern this city.

Vandyke here firſt invented laying colours in oil.

Our beds were like little cabbins, with little coverlets. Some of the women wear a black tuft on their forehead, which they call *Een-boet*.

The porters themſelves draw little carts like horſes with things of burden and weight.

April 27. About one in the afternoon, we took our places in the paſſage boat for *Ghent*, and we paſſed in a channel between high banks; about the middle of the way, a gathering was made for the ſoldiers, and afterwards another for the poor, and the maintaining of the channel. We went under three or four draw-bridges, and at night came to *Gant*; having travelled from *Bruges* fix leagues.

April 28. We went to the cathedral, dedicated to *St. . . .* The pillars of it, have the apoſtles ſtatues; here are two organs, one of them very fair; many rich chapels of marble about the body of the church and the choir; the biſhop's chapel is behind the choir. In one of the chapels is the monument of *Vigilius Iſtur*. The preſent biſhop's name is *Charles Vanden Boſch*. At the entrance into the choir, on the right hand is the effigies of our Saviour, and two laying him in his grave, with this inſcription overhead.

*Triginta Venditum denarijs
Occiſum vides
Cauſam requiris? ediffero
Peccata ſunt
Commiſſor redemptionem quaerens
Dietim
Ter denis hic panibus
Volvit
Et hoc miſſe ſacrificio
Recreari
Ut tu qui me intueris
Imiteris.*

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Underneath the cathedral is a church where the last bishop of *Ghent* lies buried, and D. *Ægidius du Faing*, who had been sent 23 embassies.

An old tomb there of *Vrouw Margarete van Ghistele, Vrowe van Kalkedre, Vachdele van Wichlene, &c. int jaer XCIII' en XXXI den eerste dach van Augst.*

English nuns.

We visited the *English* nuns of the *Benedictine* order, and, thro' a grate in their parlour, freely discoursed with Madame *Fortescue* the prioress, and with Madame *Minshul*, who gave us a printed paper of her being miraculously cur'd of lameness, &c. by using some of the oyl in a lamp that hangs before the altar of our lady of *Succour's* chapel in *Brussels*: she was cur'd 26th of *August*, 1660. Madame *Mannock* (who has a sister in the nunnery at *Dunkirk*) and Madame *Monson*, and Madame *Wakeman* (who has a brother in the college at *Rome*) were of the company we saw. Madame *Knatchbull*, Sir *Norton Knatchbull's* sister, is the abbess. There are 33 dames of the choir, and 16 lay-sisters, who help as servants in ordinary occasions that belong to this convent. They say their devotions seven times in a day. They say their matins over-night at 9 of the clock. In the morning they rise at 5, and work before dinner an hour and an half, without speaking a word, except the prioress gives them leave. An hour after dinner, the time we were entertained by them, and an hour after supper, is allotted them for recreation. In the afternoon they work an hour and an half, and they go to supper at 5 of the clock, and to bed at 10. They teach young gentlewomen to sing, &c. who are at liberty to return home when they please. We saw some of their work, which was an imitation of flowers and greens in a pot. They have a fair building, and a large garden. In *N. Dame* church-yard lies a great heap of skulls.

The abbey of St. Benedict.

The abbey of *St. Benedict* hath a fair glazed cloister. Here is kept a fair relique of the cross. The church is new and fairly built; two stately marble entrances into each isle of the choir: the seats and the organ are of most curious wood-work. 25 monks here.

On a pillar hangs a table with these inscriptions over the several pictures, viz.

1. *Matilda uxor Baldwini, mater Arnulphi, filia Hermanni, Ducis Saxonum.*
2. *Arnulphus major filius Baldwini, 988. hic in sacello divi Laurentii tumulatus.*
3. *Susanna uxor Arnulphi, filia Berengarii Regis Italarum, hic sepultus.*

4. *Baldwinus Barbatus, Filius Arnulphi, Comes Flandriæ, Anno 1035. hic sepultus.*

5. *Ogma uxor Baldwini, Filia Gisberti Lucemburgensium Ducis, hic quiescit.*

6. *Gissa, Ogmæ Soror, ulteriori lapide ad plagam meridionalem sepelita.*

Over a tomb-stone in the wall is this writing.

Serenissimæ Principi D. Isabellæ, Daniæ, Suetiæ, Noruegiæ, Gothorum, Sclavorum, Vandolorumq; Regina, Archiduci Austriæ, Burgundiæ, &c. Comiti Flandriæ, &c. Domina suæ clementissimæ Cornelius Duplicius Scepperus perpetuum monumentum. Anno MDCXXVI.

Among many verses we transcrib'd these following, viz.

Dania me coluit, pulsam Germania videt, Primum ortum dederat terra Brabanta prius; Nulla harum poterit monentem cernere, sed quæ Ganda habuit mentem, nunc quoq; corpus habet. Tempora si quæris, quæ me rapuere sub umbras? Accipe, & in memori scripta recondere sinu, Pectore sub medio, Phœbum cernebat Aquarius, Marsque horam tenuit, sed Venus ipsa diem.

At the *English* Jesuits college, a mean *English* building, we discours'd with one *Greene* Jesuits. a father: the rector's name is *Bennet*. They expect a removal to a better place.

There are four gilds in this city, 1. of *Gilds*, guns, 2. fencers, 3. hand-bow, 4. cross-bow.

In the *Friday* market-place, on the pedestal of a pillar whereon the statue of *Charles V.* stood, is this inscription,

D. Carolo V. Imp. Cæs. Aug. Pio, Felici, Turc. German. Gall. Geld. Ital. Hisp. Sicil. & Ind. Regi, Flandr. Comiti, Principp. Sac. Imp. Vindici, quietis Auspici D. N. Principi potentiss. victori ac triumphatori perpetuo Magno Max. universi Christiani orbis, bono Deo volente, cælo favente, huic urbi suæ Flandriæ Max. feliciter innato. Alberto Austriaco, Maximiliani II. Imp. Fil. & Isabella Clara Eugenia Philippi II. Hisp. regis filia, Austriæ Archiducibus, Belgiæ P.P. hanc

*banc urbem lætiff. civium applausu ingre-
dientibus. Anno salut. Christi MDXCIX.
Jacobo de Langlee Eq. Pecqui
D'Heyne Barone Præt. Sup. Joanne
Bethfant, Triest Merlebequæ D. Coff.
SPQG Pof. Posterì conservanto.*

town from a virgin; the picture of the little chamber where _____ was born (which we saw in the ruin'd palace) and this written on it;

*Currite felici sub tegmine currite fusi
_____ magnum Jovis incrementum.*

A huge cannon. Not far off lies a huge cannon, the bore whereof is 26 inches in the diameter.

St. Jaque's. In St. Jaque's church are good pictures, viz. the picture of St. Hierom, and one over the altar, drawn by Ruben. The repository of the sacrament hath a stately pyramidal cover of marble, and this written on it;

*Bone Pastor, Panis Vere,
Jesu Nostri miserere.*

St. Michael. St Michael's steeple is now building; the church is but plain, but adorn'd with rare pictures, viz. the crucifying of our Saviour drawn by Van Dyke, the picture of Christ's sepulchre, the picture of a pope in a silver monument, St. Thomas putting his finger in our Saviour's side, the ascension, the Holy Ghost descending, &c. On the pillars of the church stand the apostles statues.

The dominicans church is one stately arch drest with very good pictures. The entrance into the choir is of marble. *His Belgica tuta. Super & Garantos & Indos,* written underneath two little pictures.

In this city are seven parish churches, about 55 convents reckon'd by Golnitz.

The Jesuits have a fair college.

A new school was erecting at this time.

English nuns. There is an English nunnery of poor Clares.

We went up Bellefort tower about 400 steps high, having a great chiming wheel of brass, and many bells, among which a very big one called Roland.

Stadthouse. The stadthouse is a stately great building. In the court we saw what Golnitz mentions; and besides saw this written; *Pace cum Gallo pacta.* In a fair chamber hang the pictures of the duke of Saxony and the duke of Cleve; the battle of Pavie; the family of Spain; Charles V. resigning his kingdom to Philip II. Charles V. leading away an African woman captive, having two horns on her head, an elephant's proboscis, and a lion under her arm; the emperor of Germany crowned; Romulus and Remus, with many other good pictures, are in this place. In the magistrates room are these pictures; the son ready to behead his father (their statues we saw on a bridge of the city) whose blade of the sword flew out of the hilt as he was going to strike; the resurrection; prince cardinal receiving the keys of the

The city is of a large compass, which made Charles V. say, He could put many cities into his glove, Ghent in French signifying a glove. There are fields of corn, and large gardens in it. The market-place is spacious. Golnitz says there are 13 market-places. Before the prison stand the statues of prince cardinal the king of Spain's brother, and the king of Spain.

We were told of a trooper that shot against the picture of the virgin Mary painted on a street wall of a canon's house who belongs to St. John's church, that the bullet reflected back, and shot him dead. This might have happened from any other wall; but because of this picture the accident is turn'd into a miracle. About five or six years ago the house was burnt twice, and this picture escaped:

There is a large building where many women resort and live together in a kind of religious way, being habited somewhat like nuns; but they are not obliged to a perpetual virginity, having freedom to marry when they can get husbands. They are called Beguins.

The city is well fortify'd with an earth-work and trenches full of water. The people are very industrious, and the poorer sort make profit of the horse-dung in the streets; some get 100 florins, or ten pounds sterling per annum. You shall sometimes see three or four striving very eagerly for the dung of one horse.

April 29. Paying first two-pence apiece head-money, we hired places in a waggon, and gave 30 shillings sterling for our passage to Brussels. We travell'd bad way; and after five leagues din'd at Aelst, which is not very big, but is well wall'd and trench'd. The Jesuits have a college here. The great church is indifferent, where St. Rochus his statue is kept, and often carry'd in procession. In the afternoon we rode bad way mended with wood, the country shaded with trees. Two Spanish soldiers on horseback begg'd of us. At night we reach'd Brussels; where, on the 30th of April, we walk'd to the warrande or park, which is a pleasant place planted with many high beeches, &c. This park is between the two walls of the city; a pall-mell, many deer kept here; three fountains. We saw three gardens; in the first a corona of dancers mov'd

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mov'd by water ; in the second garden we saw a comical cap of copper kept up by a stream of water ; out of the garden knots the water sprung up in several places, and a ball playing on the top of a stream ; in the third garden we saw a Cupid shooting water, and a goose putting water out of its mouth ; a summer-house supported by pillars over the water, and a water-work in the midst of a labyrinth of arbors. Near the palace lies a good statue of *Mary Magdalen*, the statue of *Charles V.* and a *Hercules* standing against a pillar, and another of *Hercules* struggling with *Anteus*. The riding place is just by, and a gallery where we heard our voices echo'd ten times distinctly ; the wind hindered, else we were assur'd we might have heard the echo 15 times. Organs are here mov'd by water. We saw at this place two eagles, two white *Moscovy* ducks, and an ostrich which was about an ell high, the feathers of the body black, except the tail and the wings, which were white and little ; great eyes and large ears, a long neck, being most of it covered with a whitish down ; large nostrils, a broad head and bill ; it had short thin blackish hairs on the head, long legs, both legs and thighs naked. It had two toes, and no heel or posticus.

The palace.

The palace is a stately building. In a gallery there are standing the statues of 13 emperors, viz.

1. *Imp. Cæs. Rodolphus I. Pius Felix Aug.*
2. *Imp. Cæs. Albertus I. P. F. Aug.*
3. *Imp. Cæs. Fredericus III. Pulcher. P. F. Aug.*
4. *Imp. Cæs. Albertus II. P. F. Aug.*
5. *Imp. Cæs. Fredericus IV. P. F. Aug.*
6. *Imp. Cæs. Maximilianus I. P. F. Aug.*
7. *Imp. Cæs. Carolus V. P. F. Aug.*
8. *Imp. Cæs. Ferdinandus I. P. F. Aug.*
9. *Imp. Cæs. Maximilianus II. P. F. Aug.*
10. *Imp. Cæs. Rodolphus II. P. F. Aug.*
11. *Imp. Cæs. Matthias I. P. F. Aug.*
12. *Imp. Cæs. Ferdinandus II. P. F. Aug.*
13. *Imp. Cæs. Ferdinandus III. P. F. Aug.*

The royal chapel.

In the royal chapel, over the altar is written on a picture of the wisemen offering,

*Aurum, Myrrham, Thus Regique, Homi-
nique Deoque dona ferunt.*

At the west end of the chapel is this inscription.

Anno Domini 1553. sexto nonas Julias, Nos Hieronymus Dandinus Cæsenus titulis Mathæi S.R.E. Pbr. Cardinalis cognomento Imolensis Julii 3. Pont. Max. & sanctæ Apost. sedis ad gloriosiss. & invictiss. Principem Carolum Roman. Imp. semper Aug. universamque Germaniam Superiorem & Inferiorem, reliquasque illius ditiones Legatus à Latere. Pississ. votis desiderioque ipsius Caroli, & utriusque ejus sororis Helleonoræ Galliarum & Mariæ Hungariæ Reginarum, hoc sacellum, & summam in eo aram, Divo Philippo Apostolo, & Divo Joanni Baptistæ, consecravimus, ac omnibus Christi fidelibus, qui hodie eodemve per singulos annos die sacellum hoc religionis adorationisque causâ adierent, Veniæ absolutionisque annos 7 in morem Ecclesiæ solitum condonavimus.

One side of the court of the palace hath cloisters, and in the middle is a fountain.

The exchange or hall is a large and high roof'd place, where are many little shops. Before the entrance into the palace is a piazza environed with stone pillars, whereon are placed but five statues yet.

We endeavoured to see the galleries of pictures in the palace ; but meeting with the marquis *Carraceni* (the king of Spain's governor of the *Low-Countries*) he commanded us away, and in *French* bid us go out.

We saw the stable, and therein six mules, and two *English* horses much valued. The manger is of free-stone. One of the grooms wip'd our shoes ; which ceremony was requited with a piece of money. Here we took notice of a sheep brought either out of *Armenia* or *Africa* ; it was of a good stature ; the tail was as broad as the buttocks, and hung divided, the weight whereof was between 15 and 20 lib.

Over the stable is an armory, where we saw *Charles V.* his armour inlaid with gold, his baston, sword wherewith he used to knight men, coat of mail, gun with seven barrels in it, his shield which he used when he visited his mistress in the night ; a spear came out of the side of it, besides that in the middle ; if any thrust were made at the shield, the sword's point was catch'd in it and broken ; his hunting sword with a point like a spear ; another rich suit of armour of his, curiously carved into figures of horsemen, worth 100,000 florins ; archduke *Albert's* rich armour, and his fighting armour, his spear, standard and sword ; the sword *Henry IV.* of *France* sent him as a challenge to war, which was requited with a suit

a suit of armour which the archduke sent Henry IV. the skin of the horse which brought the archduke out of the battle of Nieuport. This horse was then shot thro' the neck, and the mark may be still seen; a year after, on the same day the fight was, this horse died, and hath a Latin epitaph, which we observ'd to be as Golnitz hath transcrib'd it. The perspective the archduke us'd to view the enemy thro'; the armour, spear, and lance of Philip le Bon, two suits of armour of prince Ernest's, two of duke d'Alva's, and two suits of armour of prince Parma; one hath five shots in it; the armour of Leopold, prince cardinal, and Don John of Austria; the armour of one of the house of Lorrain shot thro' and kill'd; 36 suits of armour of several princes, and the arrows of seven princes; the effigies of Isabella in armour on the horse she rode on when she entred her Brussels; her stirrup. The history of Pyrrhus is curiously carved with a diamond on a shield. A gun that will kill 600 foot distance, the length whereof is indifferent, which was presented by the king of Hungary to the prince cardinal; a spear-head with two little pistols; Indian armour made of whale-bone, and cover'd with fine work; Indian bow and arrows; the great Turk's quiver; a great sword sent from Nuremburgh, from whence, they say, is sent one every year to the magistrates of Brussels.

Stadthouse.

The stadthouse is a very fair and uniform building, having a stately high tower. We were in several rooms of it, and saw many pictures. One was explain'd by this inscription, viz.

Erkenbaldo Burbanio Aequiff. Duci, qui graviter ægrotans unicum ex sorore nepotem & hæredem ob stuprum Virgini illatum dum judices connivent, propria manu occidit. S. P. Q. Bruxel. dedic. Rogerius pinxit ex Cæsario Heisterbachensi libro. IX. C. XXXVIII.

Another was thus explain'd.

Hic moriens Eucharistiam postulat; allatam Præsul ei negat, quod crimen interfecti nepotis non esset confessus; ille zelum asserens, episcopo abnuente, divinitus communicat, & revocato sacram hostiam in lingua ostendit. Vixit Cæfarius An. MCCXXII.

There are two inscriptions under other pictures; the sense of one was, "That pope Gregory seeing Trajan's pillar, and admiring his actions, begg'd pardon for his soul." The sense of the other

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was, "Of a woman begging justice of Trajan on a soldier that kill'd her son." SKIPPON.

A picture of Ulyssipona Conservata Calais, Ardres, &c.

We went to the little chapel dedicated to the lady of Succour, and saw there the picture of Madame Minsbul, the English nun at Ghent, who was cur'd by the oyl of a lamp hanging in this place.

The jesuits chapel hath a fair front.

In S. James's church over the altar, is a picture of the Virgin Mary giving a garment to St. James, drawn by Rubens; her statue is dress'd with a mantle set with diamonds. Above it is written,

Plus
600
Ægris
Sanitatis
57
Extinctis
Vitæ
Mediatrici
Sacrum.

The Carmelites church is fair, having a marble entrance into the choir. About the choir the arms of the Golden-Fleece knights are painted on the wainscot, as in St. Gudula's church. A handsome cloister is now building here. In the middle of the choir, before the altar, is a monument with two effigies on it, and this Dutch inscription on it.

The Carmelites church.

Hier leeght begraven Saligheer Ghedenckenissen Die Hogebooren Vermogen Vorstinne Vrowe Jebanne byder Gratien Gods Hertogine van Lothryck van Brabant ende van Limborch, Mergravinne des Heylich Ryck oudste dootber des derden Hertogen Jans van Brabant ende Vrowen Marien dootber Lodewyck Greven Van Eureux Die Zoon was Philipps Coninc Van Vrancryck Welcke Vrowe Jebanne hadde drie Brueders, Teweten Henrick en Janne ende Godevarde die alle drie Hoe waelsy ende el Van Hen Aen Cominche Bloet Te Huwelycken state Waren Comen Afswick worden Sonder ennige Wittige Geboorte Achter Telaten jerst te manne hadde Willem Greve Van Henegouwe van Hollant, van Zeelant, ende Heer Van Vrieslant, ende na dat by Afswick was Wencelyn Van Behem, Hertoge Van Luxemborch ende Greve Van chiney Allet byden Levenden Liue Hertogen Jans Haers Vaders Voirscreven ende dese Vrowe Johanne hadde ou Twee Zusteren, daeraf die oudste was geheeten Margariete die Temanne hadde Lodowicke Greve Van



Vlenderen et cet. Daer af sy hadde ene Dochter oic Gebeeten Margriete die temanne hadde Philips Zone des Coninc Van Vrancryck, Hertoge Van Bourgognen, &c. daer af sy hadde drie Zonen te waten Janne, Antonys ende Philipps ende Dandere Hare Jongstfuster was Gebeeten Maria die temanne had Reynalt Hertoge van Gelre ende starf Sonder wittige Geboorte welcke Voirscreeven Vrowe Johanne na dat sy Li. Jaer lanc hare Landen in Grooten Eeren hadde beseten en' Geregeert starf ou sonder Eenighe Geboorte Van haren Liue after Telaten int Jaer ons Heeren XCIII. VI den yersten dach van Decemb.

Hier leeght oic begraven Willem Van Brabant Zoon Anthonii Hertoge Van Lotbryck, Van Brabant ende van Limborch dien by hadde van Vrouwen Elizabeth Van Gorlitz Synre Tweester Gefchymmen die Dochter was Jans Hertoge Van Gorlitz Zoon Karles des Vierden Roemschen Keyfers ende Conincs Van Behem ende Brueder Wencelyns Roemschens Seghemonds Conincs Van Hongaerien ende Naemalis Roemschen Keyfers welcke Willem niet Lange en Leefde ende starf Alsmen Schree diaer ons Heeren Dufent Vierbondert ende Tiene, opten, Thyensten dach der Maent van Julio.

St. Gudula Just before the altar in St. Gudula's church, is a tomb with a brass lion on it, made by *John de Montfort* 1610. and underneath lies the body of archduke *Ernest*, and this is inscrib'd.

Memoriae serenissimi Principis Ernesti Archiducis Austriae, Maximiliani II. IMP. F. ex Maria Caroli V. Imp. F. Ferdinandi Nep. Maxim. I. Abn. Rudolphi II. fratris, Qui cum regnum Hungariae & finitima loca per Annos XVII fortiter feliciterque administrasset, ad Belgii gubernacula a Philippo II. Rege Avunculo vocatus easdem provincias etsi brevi XIII mensium spatio cum aeterna sua laude & gratia rexit, in avita religione, in pace, in imperio reducendo intentus, in usque curis mortuus Anno MD. XCV. x. Kal. Martii cum vixisset annos xli. menses viii. dies v. posuit Albertus Archidux Austriae, Belgii princeps singulari in fratrem affectu, ejusque corpus ex adverso in tumultu Ducum Brabantiae reliquit, monumentum hic voluit extare.

Near the altar are buried *Albert* and *Isabella*, without either monument or inscription.

Over the seats of the choir are the arms of the knights of the *Golden-Fleece* painted; among the rest one of our *English* kings, and this inscrib'd;

Tres-haut, tres-excellent, et tres-puissant Prince Henry Roy d'Angleterre, Seigneur d'Irlande trespasse.

And under all the coats of arms, these following words written.

Beneficio Archiducum Alberti ac Isabellae Ducum Brabantiae, Ducis Arschota, &c. Ducis Brunswic. March a Bergis, March de Lullin, Conte de Beurjeu, Com. de Bassigny, Praef. Richardot, Cance. Damant, Conf. Daffonvil, Conf. Salinas, Praef. Vannetten, Coron. Standly, Audient Verrey, Proto de Lalae, Magist. Bruxel. Fabrica D. Gud. P. D. PDM. FA. M. P. Anno 1610.

On the south side.

Liberalitate Archiducum Albert. & Isab. Ducum Brabantiae, Ducis Aumaliae, Principis, March. D. Havre, Com. Fonteno, Dominus de Baraffor, Decani Pantini Cantoris, de Mol. Capli. de Gudula, Baron de Tassis, Baron de Bornhem. Magist. Bruxel. Fabrica D. Gud. P. D. P. D. M. FA. M. P. Anno 1610.

There are 23 seats on each side of the choir, and in the middle hangs a great brass candlestick shap'd like a triple crown. Our Saviour giving St. Peter authority to feed the sheep, is esteem'd a rare picture. On the pillars of the north isle of the choir, hang three frames with a relation of the *Jews* stabbing the host written in *Dutch*, *French*, and *Latin*; the last is thus.

*Stupendum supra omnia
Miraculum!*

Miraculum perpetuum!

Tres Hostiae sacrae,

Anno Christi MCCC LXX.

*Ab impiis Judaeis sacrilegè surreptae,
Et pugionibus (proh nefas!) confossae,*

Sanguinem effuderunt;

Nec latuit abominandum scelus

De Judaeis igne supplicium sumptum

Sacrae Hostiae

In D. Gudulae Aede principe

Populorum venerationi expositae,

Et prodigiosis in mortales beneficiis inclytæ,

Mortuis Vitam,

Cæcis Visum,

Claudis

*Claudis gressum,
Aliis alia subsidia contulere,
Atque etiamnum supersunt
Divina Vestigia,
Et
Tam Veterum plagarum Vestigiis,
Quam illæsis post tot lustra specierum formis,
admiranda
Bruxellæ adorantur
M. DC. XXXX.
S S. Eucharistiæ
Otho Zylius è Soc. Jesu
D. N. M. Q. E. P.*

Once a year there is a solemn procession, when these hosts are carry'd about, and persons of the best quality will follow barefoot.

The sense of the relation in *French*, is, "That Anno 1369. about St. Remè's day, the Jews that liv'd in *Brussels* entered by night into the chapel of St. Catherine à Molenbegue, 'near the said town, and then stole six hosts, one of

" which was very great: the Jews kept SKIPPO, them till Good-Friday, and on that day they stabb'd them, and immediately blood appeared; which amazed them so, that they immediately sent for one Catherine who was a converted Jew, and hired her to carry the hosts back: but she discovered it to a priest, and he to two more, and they three with Catherine brought the hosts into the church. At last it was publicly known, and the Jews were apprehended, put to the rack, and burnt alive. Three of the biggest hosts are kept in this church, and the other three in the church they were stolen out of." See the printed history in *French*.

There are 41 stone steps up to the entrance at the west end of the church.

Five gilds in this city. On a fair house where two of their halls are, is written this chronogram.

*A peste, faMe & beLLO LIbera nos Marta paCIs
bIC VoVM paCIs pVbLICæ eLIzabet ConſeCraVIt. 1625.*

English nuns. In this city are many convents; one of *English* nuns of St. Bruno's order, and other nuns called by some the galloping nuns, because in afternoons they have liberty to go abroad.

At this time there was here a *Minum*, a famous preacher, who had a licence to preach before he was 20 years old.

Beguins. There are about 500 *Beguins* that live together in one place, six in a building, who wear a flat black straw-hat, and a black plaited mantle called a *byick*.

Quefels. The *Quefels* are maids who vow virginity for what time they please. They wear great hoets on their foreheads, made of ferge. Married women and maids that have not made any such vow, may wear velvet hoets.

Dogs of a mastiff kind draw little wheelbarrow carts with considerable burthens, a porter holding up the end behind. These dogs are frequently thus used, and understand when to stop and turn as carters horses do, and will strive to outgo other dogs that are drawing the same way.

Brussels is a populous city, much frequented by the nobility and others that attend the governor's court. The buildings are very fair, and the streets broad. That side of the city the palace is on, is on a hill.

We observed here waggons with cross chains that hang near the ground, so that when they are filled with wood, &c. they hang down with a long and low belly.

A *Brabant* ell is equal to 27 inches, Measures. and almost half an inch.

May 2. We travelled four leagues by waggon, and early in the afternoon arrived at *Louvaine*, where, as soon as we alighted, women-porters strove who should carry our luggage to the inn. This was the first place we observed storks in.

The government of this city is in the hands of a mayor, two consuls, seven scabini, and eight counsellors. The go-vernment.

The mayor is for life, chosen by the king; the rest elected after this manner. The town is divided into eight companies; each of which by suffrage chuses one deputy, and the eight deputies elect a nobleman, consul, who takes, by his own choice, an assistant out of the number of the deputies; then the deputies present to the king 21 names, part of the gentry, and part of the commonalty, and out of these the king chuses four of the gentry, and three of the other, which are the seven scabini. The deputies also elect the eight counsellors, who are half gentry, and half plebeians.

May 3. Being *Whitsunday*, *Stilo Novv*, St. Peter's we ascended many steps, and entred St. Peter's church, where a scaffold was erected before the choir, and an altar on it, over which the effigies of four apostles beholding the ascension of Christ in the clouds, capuchins performing mass. We saw here a procession; first a banner was carried with two candles borne by two boys. A process-son.

SKIPPON.

boys who had red gowns, and surplices over them, and little black hoods hanging by strings to the middle of their backs, their heads much shaven; then went singing-men with their heads shaven; after them canons with rich copes; some canons went before them, having only their long furs on their arms, as we had seen them in other places; in the midst of the canons, two singing-boys in copes; after the canons, eight beadles, with maces, in gowns that reach'd not much further than their knees; and many other servants, in the same habit, came before the rector of the university, whose habit was a black gown, with a high collar which was rais'd almost as high as his head; over his shoulder hung a purple hood lined with a white furr on the edges; a priest's cap of a purple colour, which some of the canons also had: after him follow'd the mayor's servants, and then the mayor, behind whom came three or four halberteers, and one with a long black rod.

In the choir is a monument with a marble statue on it, and this inscrib'd.

Anno Dni. 1235. Nonis Sept. obiit Henricus 4tus Dux Lotharingiæ, bonæ & piæ memoriæ.

On the edges is written,

Hic sepultus jacet Henricus Dux Lotharingiæ 4tus, cui conjux bina . . .

University. The university hath 43 Collegia and Pædagogia, which with the founders names are printed in a catalogue. The several faculties are distinguished by different habits, caps, &c. The divinity students have high square caps, each corner whereof is pinch'd into a high peak, and their gowns are shap'd like the rector's: Other students, except at their exercises, wear none.

There are four Pædagogia of the aforesaid number, in which only philosophy is taught by two professors, call'd *Primarius* and *Secundarius*; the *Primarius* reads in the morning, from half an hour after six in the morning to half an hour after seven, then the scholars are at mass till eight; and when that is done, they go to their private studies till 10, and then that professor reads again till half an hour after 11. The *Secundarius* reads from half an hour after one in the afternoon till half an hour after two; he begins again at four, and reads till half an hour after five.

The *Primarius* hath six guilders a quarter of every gentleman, and the *Secundarius* hath two patacoons a quarter of every

gentleman; those of an inferior rank pay but half so much.

All the students write after the professors, whose readings are divided into *Disputata*, which are theses or propositions; and *Annotata*, which are solutions of objections. When they are admitted, the first thing required is matriculation, and to swear their belief in all the doctrines of the *Roman* church.

No students are allow'd to wear swords; they are preferr'd out of the four Pædagogies after this manner. The professors chuse 12 out of each who are of two years standing; and these 48 are publicly examined, and about 12 of them are chosen and have burfes given them; burfes signify their diet, chamber, and a greater or lesser stipend, as the burfes are, and it is counted very creditable to be chosen into one of them; he that is first elected hath a bell rung for him in his college 48 hours together; when they are thus chosen they may go into what college they please, and study what they please; these are usually preferred to be professors, canons, &c.

Young students give their names to the president of their college or Pædagogie, and for every time they are absent from lectures they pay a stiver; for every time they miss a publick exercise in law or physick, they pay three stivers, and if they be to exercise themselves, 20 stivers.

The degrees are *Bachelour* called *Doctissimus Dominus*. *Licentiate*, in physick call'd *Peritissimus*; in law *Consultissimus*; in divinity, *Eximius*. Doctors in medicine and law, are called *Clarissimi*; in divinity, *Eximius Dominus*, or *Magister noster*. After two years standing in divinity, they may be *Baccalaurei currentes*, after another year, *Baccalaurei formati*, and seven years after this they may be *Licentiati*. They are seldom doctors of divinity till 50 years of age, unless very eminent and deserving.

Barons are intitled *Illustres*; earls, *Illustriissimi*.

The famous men at this present in the university of *Louvain*, are.

Gutischovius Med. & Matth. Prof.

Vopiscus Fortunatus Plempius, Med. Prof.

Primarius, call'd *Fortunatus* because he was so happy as to be cut out of his mother's womb.

Dorlix, Med. D.

Sinnichius Theol. D. an Irishman, who has written several books, viz. *Saul Exrex 3 tom. Pauper Augustinus. Goliathismus*. This Sinnick (they say) converted one *White* to the popish religion, who was one of the king of *England's* chaplains, and is now a *Romish* priest.

Pontanus

Pontanus, Theol. D. dean of St. Peter's, and *Censor librorum*.

Van Verve, Theol. P. *Primarius*.

Bradby, ju. can. D. an Irishman.

Loyens, ju. can. D.

Gulinx was professor of philosophy here, but he is now turned protestant, and lives at *Leyden*.

Leon a carmelite friar is the most eminent preacher in this place.

There is great jollity at the taking of the licentiate's degree; an invitation is made to a treatment for all the doctors and opponents; to whom gloves are given. The graduate prints his *theses*, and usually adds a jocular question, which they call an *impertinens*; and he is attended from the schools, with drums, trumpets, &c. At his lodging a bell is hung up which is rung for a day, and a night. The graduate, if he has none before, may chuse a coat of arms, for his degree makes him a gentleman.

Mr. *Fortescue*, Mr. *Plompton*, Mr. *Constable*, Mr. *Short*, and Mr. *Brian* an Irishman, being students here, civilly shewed us many remarkables.

The schools. At the schools, we saw the divinity school, a room full of long seats in the middle; and went into the anatomy theatre, a mean place; the law and philosophy schools are like the divinity. In the same building is the *Curia Academica*, where the rector and the senate (which consists of all the doctors and the most prudent licentiates) meet about university affairs. The rector sits at the upper end in a chair, and the rest sit on benches on each side. The picture and arms of the present pope *Alexander VII.* here. And some other pictures. The archives are kept in this place under several locks.

The schools are one pile of building, called the halls, because formerly the clothiers hall. Under some of the schools are butchers shambles. At the exercises a professor is usual present, who either sits in his seat at the upper end, or walks up and down while he moderates.

The colleges are but indifferent; *Collegium Vandale* is the best. *Collegium Trin.* is a new structure with a very fair front, intended for philologers.

Collegium Pontificium was built by pope *Adrian* the sixth, who, they say, when he was a student here, threw up his cap, and promised to build a college as high as his cap flew, if ever he should arrive at the popedom.

The castle. We walk'd up to the castle, which is seated on a hill, whence we had a prospect of the city; in the house lives one of famous *Puteanus* his sons. In a large hall

here, they act plays, two or three times ^{SKIPPON.} in a year; before the entrance into it, is a deep well cover'd with a little house, from the bottom of the well the voice plainly reflected. Great garden places about the castle and house.

Besides St. Peter's there are four parish churches, viz. 1. St. James's, 2. St. Gertrude, 3. *Quintin*; In this we saw two Jesuits about the middle of the church catechizing children; 4. St. Michael, which is over one of the city-gates.

The Jesuits have now almost finished their stately chapel.

We visited the *English* nuns of the *Au-* ^{English} *gustine* order, and discoursed with the lady ^{nuns.} prioress; the curtain being drawn open, we saw their habit, which is linnen uppermost, and woollen next their skin. They rise to their devotions at midnight, and have service five times a day. We heard here a sermon made by father *Johnston*, in *English*, who sat in a chair with his back against the altar; he had a rich cope on; and once he took the host and shew'd it to the auditors. The *English* gentlemen aforesam'd, lodge and diet at this nunnery.

In the chapel is a gravestone, with this inscription.

Hic sepultus est Thomas
Southwell Anglus *Armiger*
Pronepos R. P. Rob. Southwell
in Anglia Martyris.
Nuper factus Dominus de Morton
super montem in comitatu
Norfolciæ, qui ex hæretico
factus Catholicus, sponte
Exulavit, piè vixit, Lovanii
obiit 28. April. 1659. Ætatis 42.
Requiescat in pace.

Another stone over a little lad, *Nicolaus Griffin de M. Warwicensi.*

At *Louvain* is a cloister of *Irish* Franciscans.

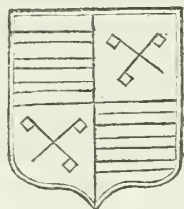
At an apothecary's garden we saw rare plants.

Louvain is bigger than *Gand* by three rood, and is encompassed with two brick walls; having much void ground. The streets are not handsomely built, and are dirtily kept. The people that fetch water from the wells in the streets, bring their own buckets with them, and let down on pulleys that are fastned to the sides of the well.

About half a mile from *Louvain* is the ^{Duke of} duke of *Croy's* palace; before we came to it we had the pleasure of a broad, strait and level way set with trees on each side, and in the corn fields found growing *Alpine myosotis secunda vel tertia Bauh.* and *Alpine Veronica facie sol. dissecto.* We first

SKIPFON.
The Celestines
church.

first went into the *Celestines* convent, and in their church observ'd round the seats of the choir, the duke of *Arfschot*'s genealogy from *Adam*, to the last duke: At the beginning are a great many descents, in trees that branch out with the names of the family. Afterwards every seat hath the picture of one of the family over it; in the first tree is the pedigree from *Adam* to *Cusb*; in the second are 30 names, the two uppermost are *Hemor* and *Boras*, the two lowermost names are *Etheus* and *Stemines*. In the third tree are 20 names, the pedigree is then continued through several kings of *Hungary*, to *Johannes Marnij*, *Filius Baro de Croy* & *Aranis*, & *Anthoine*, a great favourite of *Philip* duke of *Burgundy*. The arms of the house of *Arfschot* are, argent, three bars, gules, quartered with another coat that bears argent, three hatchets gules; thus,



In the middle of the choir, is a stately monument with four little statues on the north side, and four on the south side; and over every one of these is a book opened; in the first of the north side, on the left page, is written *Croy*: on the right page, *Crocon*. In the next book, *Lorraine* and *Harquourt*; in the third book, *Lusenbourgh* and *Lesbans*; in the fourth, *Bar* and *France*. In the four books of the south side, 1. *Cowarern*, and *Hamalle*. 2. *Trefegmes*, and *La Laing*. 3. *Merode*, and *Pietrefem*. 4. *Wefemale*, and *Rotrefem*.

Charles duke of *Croy* erected many monuments to several of his family, about the years 1605. and 1606. In the south isle of the church, we took notice of these, viz.

1. *Dame Helenne de Croy troisieme*. 1606.
2. *Dame Jaqueline*. 1605.
3. *Dame Charlotte Abbesse de Guislinghen au pays de Hainau*. 1604.
4. *Charles de Croy, Eveq; de Tournay*, mourut 2. Decemb. 1564.
5. *Robert de Croy, Eveque & Duc de Cambray, Prince du St. Empire*, mourut 1556.
6. *Prince Cardinal, Archevesque de Toledo, Primat d'Espagne, Chancelier de Castile*, &c. mourut à Worms. 6. Jan. 1521.

This prince's effigie lies on a fair monument.

7. *Anthoine de Croy, premier prince de Portien, & dame Catherin de Cleves, 2de fille du duc de Nevers, &c. fils unique du Charles comte de Portien, mourut sans laisser generation*. 1567.
8. *Charles de Croy, comte de Senefchem, & depuis de Portien, &c.*

There are many others which we were in too much haste to take a particular account of. In the same isle is a fair tomb with three neat statues kneeling to a crucifix: at one end of it is an inscription.

. . . . *Prince Philippe sire de Croy, duc de Arfschot, prince du St. Empire, de Chimay & Portient, comte de Beaumont. . . . chevalier de l'ordre, du conseil d'estat, capitaine d'hommes d'armes, & la princesse Jenne dame heretier des maisons de Hellewin, & princesse Comine, contesse & dame de Dis Lieux, premir Feme & dame*

Another fair monument with several statues, and this *French* epitaph.

Cy gissent Ph'les sire de Croy, duc d'Arfschot, prince de Cimay, Marquis de Renti, comte de Portient, Beaumont, Senighem, Sc. d'Avesne de Cieures, Haurech, Libers, Quieuraing, &c. Conseillier d'Estat, Cha'bellain Lieutn. Capne. G'nal. Grand Bailli de Hain. premier chef des Finances, Chlr. de la Thoison dor'e, Sable' Dame Anne de Croy, duchesse d'Arfschot, &c. son Espeuse, avecque Charles de Croy leur fils aîné.

The roofs of the isles are painted well. In the north isle is this epitaph on a tomb.

Carolus à Croy, nuper dux Croy & Arfschotti, ex magna progenie natus, nunc putredo terræ, & cibus vermiculorum, obiit in Domino expectans resurrectionem mortuorum, anno MDCXII.

About the walls of this isle are pictured all the founders of religious orders in their habits.

We entred a fair glased cloister, and saw a pleasant garden, delightful walks, and a large fish-pond.

Twenty-four monks belong to this place: their habit is black. One of them shewed us in their vestry one of the pieces of silver our Saviour was sold for. It was preserv'd like an host in a pyxis, being set in a wrought and gilt piece of plate; about the *Numisma* was a crystal: on one side of the money was written ΠΟΛΙΩΝ, and a flower

flower imprefs'd; on the other side a man's head.

May 5. Not finding Monsieur *de Bils* at *Louvaine*, as we had been informed, we hir'd a waggon to carry us back again to *Brussels*, purposely to visit him; and in the afternoon we found out his lodgings there, and saw his five human bodies con- served by spices; three were men, and two women. Those that are longest done look best, the others being of a blacker colour, which in time, he said, would be of the same colour with those that look best. The hair of the head, beard, teeth, all the viscera, arteries, veins, nerves, muscles, brain, utera's, clitoris, penis, &c. are pre- served here in their natural situation. *De Bils* told us, That the university of *Lou- vaine* hath agreed with him to be a lectu- rer for 200 *l. per annum* for him and his son. He understands not *Latin*, but must read in *Dutch* or *French*, and *Gutschovius* is to interpret them into *Latin*. The secret of his art is seal'd and lock'd up in the *Archivi*, and *de Bils* is sworn to reveal his art to none but *Gutschovius*, and he is also obliged by oath to discover it to no per- son. The receipt of the embalming pow- der he valued at 6000 *l.*

This day we hired places in a waggon, and rode pleasant way (above a mile) with trees set in order on each side; then came over a bridge, and travelled by the river- side, passing by *Vilvorden* castle, and went thro' the town, a mean place, yet well fortify'd with a thick earth-work, and a deep trench. At night we lodg'd in *Machlin*, four leagues from *Brussels*. The great church here is a fair building, having a steeple very high and curiously carved, the top whereof is not yet finished. In the N. isle of the choir we read part of a *Dutch* inscription on a tomb, viz.

Dit is de sepulture muineheren br. Vrauw van balen here was van Lilloe die starf int jaer M.CCC. LXXV. IX. dach 7 oegxt an. & Marien de Dochter van heren van Gistele.

Over the host on the high altar is writ- ten, *Tantum ergo Sacramentum Veneremur cernui*. In a little chapel hang the pictures of *St Carolus Borromæus*, and *St. Francis*. On the left side of the altar the present bishop *Andreas Cruzius Mastrichtensis* (who is also bishop of *Louvaine* and *Brus- sels*) hath erected a fair monument for him- self: his effigies is kneeling to a statue of our Saviour not yet finished. At one of the altars in the body of the church, is a rare carv'd altar-piece. In a little chapel is the Lord's Supper a picture drawn by *Rubens*. Apostles statues stand on the pillars

of the church. We saw a great iron chest, and within that a silver chest (it stands over the entrance into the choir) curiously wrought, wherein is kept the body of *St. Rumbold* (to whom this cathedral is dedi- cated) son of an *Irish* king. When the bones are taken out (which is but seldom) it is the bishop must handle them. Over the bishop's seat is written,

Ant. Perrenot. *Eps. Sabin. S. R. E. Card'lis Granvellanus Archiepiscopus Machl. ac Bifunt. Ph. II. Indiarum Hispaniarumq; &c. Regis auspiciis regni Neapol. prorex, ac penes eundem summi concilii status senator primarius, rerumq; Italicarum praelect. hujus ec- clesiae memor mille aureos legavit.*

Franc. Perennot. *de Granvella, comes de Cantecroy ex Thoma fre' nepos, ac Execut' testamenti voluntatem de- functi explentes arbitratu eorum apud quos sedis Vacantis administratio erat, legatum hoc in hac Chori Stallâ pie memoriae impenderunt Anno Domini CIO IO XCIIII.*

The arms of the golden-fleece knights are round about the seats in the choir, as at *Brussels*.

Machlin is neatly built, and the streets very well paved. On the pavement of the piazza, before the stadthouse, is written, *Carolo V. Caes. Semp. Aug.* The prison is a handsome structure. Under a picture of the virgin *Mary* in the streets, is written,

Praetereundo cave, ne fileatur Ave.

Many tanners live together, and inha- bit two or three streets of this city; and near them live a great many heel-makers.

May 6. After dinner, in three hours time, we sail'd in the passage-boat by *Rupelmonde* castle, on the left hand, and two other fortify'd works, and eight leagues from *Machlin* arriv'd at *Antwerp*.

We went to the jesuits college, a very fair stone-building, when two *English* je- suits, nam'd *Worsly* and *Stanly*, brought us into the library, consisting of four fe- veral rooms, which have galleries towards the top: in the first room are the councils, fathers, commentators, &c. in the second, classick-authors, historians profane and sacred, civil and canon lawyers, mathe- maticians and physicians: in the third, books on all subjects, made by fathers of this order: in the fourth are *Italian*, *French*, *Spanish*, and *Dutch* books: and in a gallery behind these, are plac'd books whose authors are *Calvinists*, *Lutherans*, and all other heretical books, as *Cartesius*, &c.

On

Brussels.

De Bils his embalmed bodies.

Machlin.

St. Rum- bold's church.

Antwerp.

Jesuits college.

SKIPFON.



On one side of the outward area are two chapels, one above the other, only for private devotions. The inside of their walls are fac'd with marble. Several tables hang here with the names of all that belong to that society or college; when any travels abroad, they pull out his name. Opposite to these is the great and publick chapel, a stately structure, the front whereof is very beautiful; the pillars within are marble; two little chapels, one on each side: on the south is our lady's chapel, the walls of which are all marble; in one of the stones is a flower most curiously inlaid; a rich altar here, and rare pictures, some drawn on the marble. The S. chapel is dedicated to *Ignatius*; a gallery over each isle of the chapel, and two chapels at the upper end. On the roofs of the isles are many excellent pictures drawn by *Rubens*. Every quarter of the year they change the picture over the high altar. The pavement is variegated black and white into crosses, as at *Bruges*. In a little room they open'd three or four presses, and shew'd us the silver heads of *S. Susanna*, and other saints, set on rich cabinets, their bones being here preserved. We saw also here a piece of the cross, a piece of the sponge, and two or three of the thorns in our Saviour's crown, all fix'd within crystals, and richly adorn'd with jewels. In this place queen *Christina* us'd to hear mass at a window looking into the chapel. We came into the *Sacristia*, and saw many rich embroidered altar-cloths, one of *English* work; in the vestry, a neatly pav'd, and handsomely wrought roof'd place. We saw a great quantity of plate, and in one of the drawers, a great many handkerchiefs to cover the chalice. We descended into some vaults, where, in the side-walls, are empty spaces proportioned to the size of a coffin, which are mortar'd up; some of them have brass plates inscrib'd with the names, &c. of those buried. Here is a little chapel-vault where one *Houtappel* and others of his family are buried. This person left to this college 400,000 *l.* At this altar, two or three times in a year, masses are said for their souls. They were great benefactors, having built the chapel, &c. The jesuits expect much at the death of one of his daughters. In their *Officina pharmaceutica* we observed curious shells, and artificial imitations of nature, a death's head made very exactly of marble, two eyes, &c. several animals hung up, two great silk-cods made by *Indian* worms, an *Indian* idol with a radiat head, a long *Indian* dart, a fair, large, and true concave *speculum*. In the garden were many

good flowers and plants. In this college is a lay-brother that draws fruits and flowers excellently well.

Plantin's printing-house is a very neat place. Within the court, over the gate, &c. are the stone effigies of *Jobannes Moretus*, and under him is written, *ratione recta*; *Balthasar Moretus* 1642. *Jobannes Moretus IF. I. Lipsius, moribus antiquis Christophorus Plantinus, Labore & Constantia*. This last is over the entrance into a large printing-room, where are 12 presses, most of which employ'd at this time. The old cuts and letters are kept in a large chamber above, and the correctors sit in a great room on the same floor.

In the fish-market, a square place with many fish-stalls well stored with fish of several sorts; we saw the *Vinder-fish* or *Vintz*, *Horn-fish*, *Cods*, *piscis Mai*, i. e. *Alosa five clupea*, *Barbles*, *Holybutt*, *Hootes*, i. e. *Oxyrynchus*, *Elefs*.

In a druggist's shop we saw an *Armadillo*, a dry'd *Sturgeon*, *Libella piscis*, *Diabolus maris*, *Lacerta Mar. squamosa*, a little square fish having a round mouth, two horns before on the head, and as many at the tail, *Porcus Erinaceus Mar. Stella Brasil. spinosa*, *Tatau. Crocodilus*, *Alligator Guiana*, *Pristis*, *Crisebay*, *India* idols painted, two unicorns horns, one of which was of whitish colour, eight foot and two or three inches long, a sea spider.

In another druggist's shop we saw a *Greenland* man in a boat like that which hangs up at *Hull* in *England*.

Vierchaer is a house where prisoners are try'd. Over a gate near the key, stands the statue of *Brabon*, with a hand in his own hand.

At *St. Walburg*, an *English* saint's church, is the lifting up of our Saviour on the cross, a fair picture over the altar, drawn by *Rubens*, as others are by the same hand. Twenty steps, having two landing-places, lead up to the choir, under which are two chapels or altars, and a publick pav'd passage. At the west end is a place where *St. Walburg* hid herself from her persecutors.

The state-house is a magnificent structure built into a square. We went into several of the rooms, and saw some of the inscriptions which were written on the triumphant arches when prince cardinal entred this city. Two of them I transcrib'd, viz.

1. *Potentissimo & invictiss. Philippo IV. Hispaniar. & Indiar. Monarchae Belgar. Princ. Phil. III. Fil. Phil. II. Nep. Imp. Caes. Caroli V. Pron. Phil. I. Abn. Imp. Caes. Maximil. I. adn. pio. fel. Patri Patriae, & Sereniss. principi Ferdinando Fratri*

Rarities.

Officina Plantin.

Rarities.

St. Walburg's church.

Fratri ejus Vnico S.R.E. Cardin. Belgar. & Burgundion. Gubernatori auspicatissimo S P Q Antwerp. pro salute & perennitate Augustæ Domus Austriæ. Voto suscepto Arcum hunc Philippæum dedicabat.

2. *Dotales geminos mundi de finibus Indos, Austriadum domus auspiciis sortita secundis, Sparsaq; regna tenens pariter cum lumine solis, Mitibus æqua regit famulantem legibus orbem, Altius invidia sceptrum hoc cunctisq; virendum Hostibus & patrio majestas proximo cælo Magne Philippe tuo felix in stirpe perennet.*

We heard in St. James's church a minim friar preach a *Latin* sermon. Before the sermon, those that were to receive the sacrament the next day, put their alms into a box, and kiss'd the host.

St. Mary's church.

At our lady's church we saw the bishop of *Antwerp* enter the choir, having a rich mitre on, set with precious stones, two or three silver wands, and the pedum and a book carry'd before him. While he was celebrating the mass, one of his attendants did take off his mitre, and some of the canons that were employ'd at the service, kiss'd his hand; and when they brought the book to him, they kiss'd his hand. His name is *Jaspar Capello*, an *Italian* born, but of *Dutch* parents. This church is a great building, having a very fair tower or steeple; within are three rows of pillars on each side, and altars against most of the pillars: several pictures drawn by *Rubens*, &c. A stately marble porch adorned with statues, makes the entrance into the choir of this church. Over the altar in our lady's chapel, is a picture made by a black-smith (who wrought the curious iron-work over a well in the piazza near this church.) It is reported, That this fellow was in love with a gentlewoman who had resolved never to marry any but a picture-drawer; whereupon this man industriously apply'd himself to that art, and attained to so great a perfection, that he drew this picture, which is well esteem'd. The telling of the number of horse-heads in this picture, requires a very attentive eye. A large lanthorn on the top of the church, and thereon great figures of men, &c. which are so proportioned, that they appeared in their

natural bigness to those that stand on the ground. SKIPPON. 2

See the inscriptions of monuments in this church, in *Swartius*.

Without the west end of *N. Dame*, is the picture of the aforefaid black-smith, and under his painting-tools this is written, viz.

*Quintino Metius
Incomparabilis
Artis
Pictori
Admiratrix grataq;
Posteritas
Anno post obitum
Seculari
C10 DC XXIX posuit.*

Under the instruments of his smith's trade,

*Connubialis Amor
de Mulcibre
Fecit Apellem*

1656. *Cornelius Lanschot* built a fair alms-house in this city. A procession.

We saw a great procession, which is every year about this time, being a kermes or fair: it began early in the afternoon. First came the several trades, with their ensigns carry'd on poles by fellows in red mantles. Two ships were carry'd before two ranks of seamen: wood-mongers, bakers, cutlers, smiths, millers, butchers, fish-mongers, skimmers, &c. every trade hath its chaplain in a surplice and cap. The fools-natural, maintain'd by the city, bring up the rear of these, who are clad in parti-coloured coats. After a good space follow'd the church-wardens and their chaplain, then the monks of several orders, 1. minims, 2. capuchins, 3. bogaerdens, 4. *Augustine* eremites, 5. *Carmelites calceati*, or brothers of our lady, 6. minnebroes, 7. dominicans (the bishop of *Antwerp* is of this order;) every order had a banner carry'd before them. Next came a cross and two candles before the canons of St. James; and after them a pedum was carry'd before a mitred abbot and his monks of St. *Norbertus* his order; then came the canons of *N. Dame*, and a pedum before the bishop. There followed several pageants; first, a great ship, on one side whereof was written,

No. 2, 3, 6
are of the
order of St.
Francis.

*VInCVLa qVæ IMposVIt sCaLDI beLLona reLaXat
paX IgItVr prors CVrrIt, & It rates.*

On the other side is written,

*RVrVs eX oCCasV eX ortV properate CarInæ
SCaLDIs & aqVatLCæ portVs apertVs erIt.*

SKIPPON.

The sum of the numerical letters is 3118, which is guessed to be the year of the world when the giant was kill'd that infested this place. This ship was drawn on little wheels by men who went under the keel, and directed its motion. Many sea-boys stood in it, and three little boats attended, which were also mov'd by men underneath. Next came a whale, in the belly whereof stood a fellow who squirted water out of the mouth of it. A dolphin follow'd, and on one of the banners was written, *In beneficii Delphini*; then *Neptune* and *Thetis* in their chariot drawn by two sea-horses; on one of the banners of this pageant was written, *Disce citius*, on another, *Æquora placat*. An elephant came after them, and on his back stood Fortune on a globe inscrib'd, *Sors omnia Versat*. Wild men ran on each side. *Parnassus* hill, and on its top stood *Pegasus* between two angels, and three muses on each side, and three before *Apollo*, playing on a violin over the last three, and they singing; he was crowned with a lawrel; one sat behind him, who was perhaps *Mnemosyne*: water sprung up out of several places of *Parnassus*. The giant sat a very great height in a chariot drawn by four horses; on either side of the horses went two men with axes in their hands, and just before them went two men carrying two hands upon long poles. On the fore part of the chariot was written,

*Immanes subigit Virtus animosa Gigantes;
Brabonis reperit fabula prisca fidem.*

Behind on the chariot was written, *An. c10 10 xxxiiii. Petrus Van Ælft Pieter Caroli V. Aug. Cæs. fecit*. On the giant's left shoulder was a red scarf, and on his right a gilt chain; a huge truncheon in one hand, and his other on his sword-hilt. Eight young giants followed him, four men and four women. After these follow'd *Brabo*, having a kettle-drum and four trumpets before him, and a man carrying the giant's head by his horse-side; then a young lad on horse-back with his banner: a *Black-moor* carry'd his sword, and after him follow'd a troop of young lads with banners in their hands, and armed with head-pieces; in the rear came pages, a cook, farrier, &c. a camel led by a black. The virgin of *Antwerp* with many little girls were drawn in a chariot by four horses; over the virgin's head was written *Antuerpia*. She delivers the keys of the city to the governor of the *Spanish* countries when he makes his entrance. The *Salutation*, being a girl

who sits in a chariot reading, while a dove hovers over her head, and an angel appears by her. On the chariot is written, *Deo incarnato*: another chariot representing the meeting of the virgin *Mary* and *Elizabeth*; the *Birth* of our Saviour in a stable, the three kings offering, in another chariot, and this written, *Obtulerunt ei aurum, thus, & myrrham, & procidentes adorarunt eum*; the *Circumcision*, wherein the priest, &c. On the top of this chariot is written, *Orbis redemptori*. After these chariots followed a man who carry'd a pole with a board on it, whereon was this inscription in *Dutch*, *Die Aenbidt eenen Godt in persone Dryuuldich Gellick Abraham certiits Heeft Gedaen Woort Rier Gedoot zeer. menichuudich ende sal namaels des Hemels croon ontfæen*. Before this went a chariot drawn by four horses, wherein the three angels that appeared to *Abraham*, and this inscrib'd, *Tres Angelos vidit, & unum adoravit*: the *Resurrection* drawn by four horses; on the two fore-horses, the sun and moon, and on the two hindmost, a scythe and an angel; in the chariot, the effigies of our Saviour sitting in triumph; death stands at his feet, and many in white seem'd to rise out of their graves. *Hell* came next, being a chariot full of ugly horns, hair-crocodiles, &c. drawn by two horses with serpents hanging about them. After a good space came two of the gilds armed with guns, then *St. Michael* leading the devil, and after him follow'd the other four gilds (before every gild the bows, cross-bows, &c. of the gilds, were carry'd) with their chaplains. An hermit in a capuchin's dress, with beads and a cross over his shoulder, came before *St. Christopher*, who was about five yards high, in a red gown, with a white girdle about his middle, and on his breast a round silver plate with a cross. On his shoulders he carry'd our Saviour dress'd in a blue mantle full of stars, holding a globe with a cross upon it. Many wild men in habits made of ivy-leaves, and children antickly dress'd, went up and down. Towards the close of all came a horse dress'd up in a dragon's skin. In one of the banners was a globe pictur'd, and under it a battledore, and under that is written, *Concilio Themisticleo*; in other banners, the picture of the city and *SPQA*.

We saw the easterling house, a fair and large building.

The *Hessen* house is an indifferent building for merchandizing.

The water-house furnishes all the brew-houses with water. The brewers carry their

their barrels on very long and narrow sledges, and usually one horse draws two sledges at a time.

The *English* burse is a square and little area, having iron bars about it.

The great burse is like our royal-exchange, but not so handsomely adorn'd.

The castle
or citadel.

We attempted twice to see the castle; the first time we were denied entrance, because, they said, we were *English*; and the second time, the soldiers pretending we were *Germans*, procur'd us leave of their governor *Don Ferdinando Sorlis*. We first went over two draw-bridges, and saw the works. The figure of this citadel is pentagonal, having two triangular out-works or sconces; a neat stone-wall fac'd the very thick earth-works, which are planted with rows of lime-trees; a broad and deep trench goes round. Within is a large area, and the governor hath a fair house; uniform rows of lodgings for the soldiers; the inmost is cloister'd: they have a chapel here. Under the works are the magazines. Between the citizens houses and the castle, is a great void space, where none are suffer'd to build.

Quinque folium fol. lacin. subtus Incanis fl. lut. found here.

St. Norbertin's
monastery.

We saw the monastery of *St. Michael*, where an abbot and 63 monks of the order of *St. Norbertus* live, who are esteem'd rich, and always entertain the prince of these countries when he comes to *Antwerp*. The monastery hath a fair entrance. Many of these monks have livings in the country, where they sometimes officiate. Their church is handsome, having eight chapels of curious marble-work. Apostles statues stand on the pillars; a fair marble entrance into the choir. Most of the marble-work was made by one *John Van Mildert* (whose monument is in the body of the church) and his son. Over the high altar is a rare picture drawn by *Rubens*, who made it in that place, and had 100 florins a-day for 14 days. He also drew the abbot's picture of that time. There have been 42 abbots here. In the middle of the choir lies buried the heart of *Isabella*, the wife of *Carolus Audax*, and daughter of — king of *France*. Her effigies in brass is on the tomb-stone. *Ortelius* his monument is in this church. See the inscription in *Swartius*.

Under the picture of *Philip Rubenius*, is written,

D. O. M. S.

Philippo Rubenio. I C.

Johannis civis & senatoris Antuerpiæ Fil.

Magni Lipsii discipulo & alumno

Cujus doctrinam panè affecutus

*Modestiam feliciter adæquavit
Bruxellæ præfidi Richardoto
Romæ Ascanio Cardinali Columnæ
Ab epistolis & studiis*

*Abiit, non obiit, virtute & scriptis sibi superstes,
V. Kal. Septemb. An. Christi CIO DC XL. Æt. XXXIIX.*

*Marito bene merenti de moy
Duum ex illoliberorum Claræ & Philippi mater
Hoc mæroris & amoris sui monumentum P.C.*

*Phil. Rubenius Phil. Fil. I C.
Huic Urbi à Secretis & Senator
Decessit Ætat.*

*Bonis Viator bene precare manibus
Et cogita, prævit ille, mox sequar.*

SKIPPON.



The cloister is fairly glased, and in a window is painted the story of *St. Norbertus* and *St. Bernardus* bringing the true pope to his chair, which another had usurped. In their library is a press where they lock up heretical books. Here we saw a curious manuscript of the bible, full of fine pictures, written by one *Conrade* of this cloyster, *Anno 14. . .*

When prince cardinal was here, the monks entertained him with the baiting of a bull.

We saw another procession. First came *A process-* the several trades; after them came the *sion.*

gilds. The master of the cross-bows company had a gilt parrot hanging at his breast, and another sitting on a staff he carry'd in his hand, and a bow and arrows hung at his back. This master was made so, because he shot the parrot off a pole. After the gilds were past, the people threw herbs in the streets, and then came the friars of the several orders, and after some distance, a great many citizens in two ranks, with wax-torches lighted in their hands; and we observed poor boys going along by them, catching the drops of wax, which they sell to the chandlers. Many of these that carry torches, give somewhat yearly to the cathedral, for which they have torches allow'd them in this procession; others that go out of a more sudden devotion, buy them at this time: the wafer and chalice is painted on every torch. Next came the canons of *St. James*, &c. and after them, musicians and singing-men, and the canons of *N. Dame* before the bishop (over whom was carry'd a canopy) with the host in his hand. The church-wardens follow'd, and the magistrates of the city, with a blackwand and halberts behind them.

Antwerp hath two burgomasters, a mar- *The go-* grave, a scout (like our attorney-gene- *urament.* ral) and 18 magistrates, nine of which are chosen every year; but first the king confirms them, or commands a new election;

SKIPPON. election: the margrave and scout are for their lives.

It is a custom here, if a stranger marries a wife in this city, she is to have all her portion again, if her husband dies first, and if she dies first, leaving no children, the portion returns to her friends.

At Minheer *Happaert's*, a canon of *N. Dame*, we saw very rare pieces, being first draughts of the best painters, which he purchas'd with 6000 florins at the auction of *Rubens's* goods, who order'd by will that they should not be sold 'till 14 years after his death, lest it should be discover'd from whence he had his best designations. This canon told us, that *Rubens* had most of them from *Julio Romano*, who was excellent for invention and designing. We saw also some of the draughts of *Raphael Urbin*, *Titian*, *Mich. Angelo*, *Polydore*, &c. Among the pictures we saw *Charles the Fifth's*, and *Philip the First's*. This canon was very civil, and very ingenious in drawing pictures of flowers, fruits, &c. In his garden we met with the bishop of *Antwerp*, whose hat was lined underneath with green, and over his *Dominican* habit he had a cloak; his attendants were two priests, and a servant: here, and in *Franciscus van Steerbeck's* garden, we saw many rare plants.

This city is most neatly built with fair brick houses, none being suffer'd to repair those built of wood. The streets are broad and well paved. In the chief street call'd the *Mere*, and other large streets, the ladies, in summer evenings, make their tour *a-la-mode* with their coaches; and sometimes they ride on the walls of the city, which in some places is planted with rows of trees. The earth-work, and the other fortifications, are neatly faced with a good stone wall; and without is a deep and broad trench of water. Curious winding bridges, with iron rails on each side, lead into the city. The country about it is low, and the river *Scaldis* runs by the side of it. One hundred fifty cuts of famous picture-drawers, made by *Vandyke* and printed at *Antwerp* by *Giles Henricks*, are sold for five stivers apiece.

Hevartius the historian lives here. We met with Mr. *Coleman* at *Antwerp*, who was lately of *Trinity College* in *Cambridge*. This *Coleman* was since executed at *London* for high-treason.

At this place, *Louvain*, *Mecklin*, &c. we saw dogs draw little carts, as at *Brussels*. "If you would not have a man hang'd, let him be a prisoner at *Antwerp*," is a proverb.

May 15. The passage-boat being gone, we hired at the *English* key, about ten in the morning, a little boat, and with a good wind sail'd by several forts on each side the river *Scaldis*, and overtook the passage-boat about three leagues from *Antwerp* at *Lillo*, where we had our things search'd by the states officers. Thence we had a double gale and good tide (tho' sometimes our vessel struck on the ground) and saw many fortifications on each side the river, which in some places is very broad. At eighteen leagues from *Antwerp* we came to the isle of *Walcheren*, and pass'd by a block-house call'd *Ramekins*, and then entred a strait channel which brought us to *Middleburg*, a City well built and fortified, and much privileg'd by an imperial charter; they say no citizen of this place can be arrested elsewhere. We walk'd into a handsome market place, and view'd the stadthouse, which is adorn'd on the outside with statues of dukes, &c. Here we saw two eagles which the charter obliges this town to keep. There are four channels of water run through as many streets, which is a great conveniency for traders. We search'd in two of the biggest churches, but could not find the tombs of *William* earl of *Holland* and *Adrianus junius*.

The musket gild is a fair house. The poor work in a spin-house. A castle is the arms of the town. About 20 churches here. The round church is a pretty building.

Lutherans and *Anabaptists* have liberty of conscience here; and the *Jews* have some indulgence; the *French* have a church; and we heard Mr. *Spang* a *Scotch* minister preach to the *English* congregation in a little chapel: the reader first read two chapters, and rehears'd the belief, every one being then bare, and set a psalm; then the minister began his first prayer, made a sermon, and in his last prayer, pray'd for the king of *England*, the prince of *Orange*, states general, and the magistrates of the town: the women sat together on benches in the middle of the church; and the men, at the naming of the text, were uncover'd, as we observ'd in *Scotland*.

The inhabitants here seem'd much more devout than we observ'd afterwards the *Hollanders*, and other protestants in *Germany*, *Switzerland*, and *France*; having a more serious sense of religion than any we could meet withal out of *England*, and observing the Lord's-day with great respect.

With relation to this town, I shall add the following from *Stat. Fœd. Belg.*

Medio-

*Medioburgi constitutum est tribunal Flan-
dricum vacans negotiis feudalibus, tum etiam
reliquis causis quæ per modum appellationis
ex iis locis quæ ord' subegere, illud devol-
vuntur, ad quod præter præsidem & septem
senatores, advocatus, fisci superintendens feu-
dorum & procurator generalis cum graphia-
rio pertinent.*

Rarities.

In one *Cliver's* house we saw these ra-
rities, viz. a rattle-snake's skin, sea-
horse teeth, a whale's penis, a trumpet
made of the bark of a tree, *Guaiana* cro-
codiles, unicorns horns, *zeloo* a fish, jaws
of a sea-cow, sea-hog's head like that of
a dolphin's in *Bellonius*, sea wolf, sea por-
cupine, sea carp, ostrich egg with faces
carved on it, twelve dodecaedrons of ivory
one within another, king's crab, a cir-
cumcision-knife made of a blueish stone,
dragons teeth, i. e. the petrified teeth of
a shark, an *Indian* axe made of stone,
many curious shells, &c.

At the exchange, being only a cloister
of three sides, we met with one Mr. *Hop-
kins* an *English* merchant, who civilly
lent us twenty pounds, tho' he never saw
nor knew us before; which is not usual
for merchants to do, who seldom trust
those that bring them bills of exchange
and letters of credit further than their va-
lue extends.

One day after dinner we walk'd a cu-
rious paved and shady way, which was
mark'd at four equal distances by stones;
the middle stone had 1654 engraven on it.
We pass'd by the country houses of *John
van Everfon* vice-admiral of Zealand, and
Minheer Lambson's one of the states ge-
neral; over the gate of the last was writ-
ten, *Fiat voluntas Dei*. After an hour's
walk we pass'd over two draw-bridges and
entred *Flushing*, and viewed the fortifica-
tions, which towards the land are thick
earth-works handsomely pallisado'd and
well strengthened with a broad trench full
of water, which is kept up higher than
the level of the country. Here is an in-
different market-place, and a little square
for a fish-market; many large and hand-
some channels with broad keys within the
town.

The stadthouse is a neat, compact and
square building. The streets are not
so large and the houses not so fair as at
Middleburg. There are two land-gates.
The arms of the town is a pitcher. With-
out the walls is a long house where they
make cable-ropes.

An Eng-
lish church.

An *English* church here.
In the evening, paying three stivers a
man, we came on a paved road in a wag-
gon to *Middleburg*.

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Another day after dinner, walking an
hour in a strait paved way, we came to
Veere, fortified with a strong work and a
large trench of water. The town is but
small; it hath a broad and fair market-
place, a stadthouse, and a great church;
two fair channels and broad keys within
the town; but one land-gate, and a little
postern, which we went out at, and
walk'd on a high bank by the sea-shore,
which is raised to defend the country from
the encroachments of the sea, and hath
all along, where the tide beats, a strong
kind of mat fasten'd into the ground to
keep the shore from being wash'd in.
Much land hath been lately recover'd and
banked in.

SKIPPON.

Veere.

Two Eng-
lish church-
es here.

We return'd through *Armuyden*, a little
place consisting of a street of houses,
trench'd about; formerly it was consi-
derable for trade; and passing by many
salt-houses, half an hour's walk from *Ar-
muyden*, brought us back to *Middleburg*.

Armuy-
den.

This island hath a council sitting at
Middleburg, call'd the *Staten van de Ey-
landen van Walcheren*, consisting of a de-
puty from the prince of Orange for the
nobility, and five delegates, one from
Middleburg, one *Flissing*, one *Veere*, and
two chosen by the landed men of the
island. They have a secretary.

The go-
vernment
of Wal-
cheren.

May 20. About five in the morning
we took boat, past by *Ramekins*, and in
sight of *Tergoes* and several islands of *Ze-
land*, and by *Romerswal*. About half an
hour after ten in the morning we sailed by
a strong sponce and entred the river *Zoome*,
which brought us up to *Bergen op Zoome*,
about eight leagues from *Middleburg*.

Bergen op
Zoome.

In the great church we view'd several
handsome monuments, and writ out some
of the epitaphs, viz.

Great
church.

*Monumentum honorandi Domini
D. Anthony à Bergis illustrissimi
Hispaniarum Regis Philippi ac
Caroli 5. Cæsaris primarii sacellani, &c.
Ob. 1540.*

*Æternæ Memoriae
Generis nobilitate, rebus militia domi forisque
gestis perillustri D. Carolo Morgano Equiti
Aurato, uni generosorum Cameræ privatus
Reg. Mag. Brit. Legionis Anglicæ pede-
stris in fæderato Belgio primum Tribuno,
mox difficillimis temporibus Regi. M. Brit.
in Saxonia inferiori necnon Regi Daniæ
copiis in eadem provincia Generali Præ-
fecto, denique rebus ibidem feliciter gestis
& pace factâ, in Fæderato Belgio Op-
pidi Bergæ ad Zomam quod ante à summo
Duce Spinolâ obsessum, fortiter defenderat
Gubernatori. Anno Ætatis 67. Extincto.
Filia Unica Morgania è nobilissima ejus
5 F unica*

SKIPTON.

unicâ Coniuge Elizabetha summi Viri Philippi Marnixii D. S. Aldegondii filia prognata cum liberis suis Thomâ & Elizabethâ à D. Ludovico Morgano ejusdem nobiliss. famil. Equiti Aurato marito ipsi reliâs, optimo Parenti mæsta mærensq; posuit. Obiit è morbo in Viridi adhuc Senectâ, 1642.

Tibi

Ludovice de Kettale Dynasta
De Rittore, qui primariis in
Equestri militia dignitatibus defunctus
Vitam cum Urbis hujus regimine
Amisisti, cujus Virtutem admirantur
singuli, prudentiam omnes, mortem nemo.
Uxor mæsta. H. M. P. Obiit Anno 1631.
Vitam longam speramus
Felicem optamus
Æternam credimus.

On the same is written,

Nobilissima Domina Amerensia de
Ravensway frangilitatis humanæ exemplar
Patientia invictæ speculum, morbosum
Vitæ sue cursum confecit. Anno
Æræ Christianæ, 1634.

Deo Opt. Max.

Æternæ Memoræ Marcelli Baxii Bergarum ad Zomam Gubernatoris fortissimi, Equitum Tribuni, turmæ Equ. Præf. cujus insuperabilem in bello virtutem Patria memorat; Hostis expertus est. Historia loquitur. Uxor mæsta pos. CIODCXVIII.

Many escutcheons carved about this monument, and names underwritten, viz. Morgan, Cumvy of Cardycan. Kadwall, Herbert, Carlion, Meredith oue Demicie. The arms of this is a lion rampant within a border indented. Flumming, Kary, Marnix, Bailleul, Ameriecourt, Crispe.

On another monument is inscrib'd;

Ordo rerum Anima

Nobilitate & Virtute conspicuus Gulielmus de Riied dictus de Broechem Eques Auratus, Dominus de Westwesel equitum legionis præfectus, ejusdemq; unius Catapraetorum turmæ Capitaneus, Satrapa hujus Urbis & Ditionis Bergensis in honorem lectissimæ Conjugis Dnæ. Judeth de Aeswiic in sui ac posterorum memoriam hoc monumentum erexit.

Virtuti Fortuna comes. Fortuna invidia. Fumus & Umbra. Humana Vana. Siste Viator & huc respice. Adversamini Vitiis. Colite Virtutes. Non frustra sunt in Deo positæ spes

precesq; quæ cum rectæ sunt inefficaces esse non possunt. Dulce meum terra tegit. Domina Juditha de Alfzein de Brokel Domina de Westwesel & Westdoren hic sita, piè in Domino defuncta, 1625.

Behind an effigies on another monument is a death's head; and this inscription on the tomb:

Hic situs est Edwardus Brusius Baro Kinlossiæ juvenis egregia forma, natione Scotus, qui Antiquorum ejusdem gentis Regum nomine & stirpe nobilis sub Henrico Walliæ Principe (quem pauco tempore supervixit) honorato loco acceptus & à pueritia edusatus, honore Equitis balnearum in Anglia insignitus, comitate & perpolitibus moribus unicuiq; carus, omni virtutis genere laudabilis, præsertim vero magnanimitate & fortitudine præstantissimus Gloria Cumulatus obiit die . . . Mensis Augusti Anno ab Incarnatione Verbi 1612. Ætatis suæ . . . Mater lectissima Fœmina filio bene merenti marmoreum hoc monumentum una cum Statua lugens posuit.

Heroum de stirpe & avito nobilis ortu
Hic ingens animi Brusius ossa locat.
Ne pudeat (quamvis cogaris) terra, fateri
In te nulla tegi pectora fida magis
Promissi si forte tenax, si fidus Amico es
Hæc lege & extincti dilige saxa Viri.

There is a tombstone over D. Paulus Baxequitus Eques Auratus, who was governor of this town 15 years, and died Anno 1606, Æt. 54.

A fair organ here.

An English, French, and another church besides this. An English church.

The day we came hither was kept as a solemn publick fast, all shops shut up, and the gates not open'd 'till three in the afternoon.

The town hath two or three streets well built, and a handsome square marketplace: the streets are not kept clean. We walk'd the works, which are strong and high, encompassed with a trench and defended by horn-works, half moons, &c. the most remarkable, is that which Morgan defended against the Spaniards. Here are in garrison 12 companies of foot (two of which are English) and two troops of horse, under the governor (whom we saw well attended with lacqueys) prince Fred. de Nassaw, brother to prince Maurice. His sister is lady marquis of Bergen op Zoome, and is of the popish religion; the duke of Bologne's son, a Frenchman, married her daughter lately.

The

The go-
vernment.

The magistrates are two burgomasters and a stadtholder.

The inhabitants have four companies of foldiers. Every night there are guards of foldiers in the hornworks, where there are watch-towers.

May 21. We hired a waggon drawn by three horses a-breast, which carried us fandy way, and brought us then through *Rosendael*, a large village indifferently built, consisting of a long street: we then came through a village called *Sundert*, whereabouts we kill'd a bird *Aldrovandus* calls *Lanarius minor tertius*. We observ'd rows of trees in many places planted on each side the road; and we pass'd through another little village having a handsome church in it; and about an *English* mile further we pass'd over five draw-bridges, and through two gates, and entred *Bredab*, eight hours distance from *Bergen op Zoome*. After we had given the foldiers an account whence we came, &c. we went to the great church, a stately structure, having a handsome high tower, and saw several monuments, viz.

Bredah.

The great
church.

1. The effigies of grave *Henry of Nassau* and his wife; over them his pieces of armour supported by four foldiers, like *Sir Francis Vere's* monument in *Westminster* abbey.
2. Grave *Englebert's*, having eight fair statues, among which a cardinal and a monk.
3. Grave *Horne's* and his two wives, an ancient tomb.
4. *Fredericus à Remesse* and his wife, he died 13 kal. Jun. 1538.
5. *Minheer Vanderleeke* and *Van Breda*, who built this church, Obiit MCCCXCIIII.
6. *Joh. Teneramundus*, D. de *Borginval*, Carol. V. à machinis bellicis. Ob. Cal. Maii 1536.
7. *Heere Van Affandelse*.

An Escutcheon hangs up for *Sir Tho. Aylesbury*, bart. and another for *Ancient Asbly*.

In the same place where grave *Henry* lies buried, is preserv'd a picture drawn either by *Julio Romano* or *Raph. Urbin*. When *Spinola* took *Breda* he would not suffer prince *Henry's* monument to be defaced. Here is a curious brass font; and a fair organ, with this written on it, *Deum colite in organo*. Here are also two chronograms mention'd in the history of *Spinola's* siege of *Breda*; and at the west hangs this inscription, wherein the numeral letters of the five last words make the year of our Lord when this city was retaken by the states.

SKIPPON.



*Auxilio
Solius Dei
Auspiciis
Confœderati Belgii.
Ferdinando Austriaco
Hispan. Infante
Cum ingenti exercitu
Frustra succurrente
A. XXIII Julii.
Obsessam
A. XIIX Augusti
Oppugnatam
Fr. Henricus Princeps
AraVsIVs
BreDaM eXpVgnat
SeXto oCtoBrIs.*

We saw the castle, and were in the prince's palace, an indifferent building. A neat cloister on two sides of the court. The castle.

We walk'd the fortifications of the castle, which are very strong, having a deep trench about, and were shewed the place where the turf-boat entred, which covered 70 men that surpriz'd the castle for prince *Maurice* 1590. The story of it was thus related to us; that when the boat was admitted in, the skipper made the guard drunk, and employ'd porters to carry some of the turfs away, but would not suffer all to be remov'd 'till the foldiers were ready, who then came out and kill'd the centinels and guard; and immediately fir'd the bridge towards the town, and planted pieces against it, entred the palace, and took the governor's son prisoner (the governor being absent) who had a letter in his pocket which discover'd the whole design, which he durst not break open, because his father was once much displeas'd with him for opening a letter in his absence: prince *Maurice* lay not far off with his army, and upon notice given made his approaches, and the next day, *March* 4. 1590, took the town. This boat was kept 'till *Spinola* gain'd the place 1625, and then it was hewn in pieces and burnt. Over the gate is a fair cloister'd walk. The garden is neat, and set with many mast trees.

The prince hath a pleasure-house not far from *Bredab*.

We viewed the city walls, which are very strong, having two trenches of water, one of which is very broad, and without them half moons, &c. Here are 17 companies of foot, and 4 troops of horse; two of the companies are *English*, under Col. *Killegrew* and Capt. *Read*; the governor's name is *Howtoest*, who has been governor near 20 years. Every morning the horse foldiers come to the market-place, stay for the keys of the gates, which

Two Com-
panies of
English
foldiers.

SKIPPOON. which are return'd again to the stadthouse.

When any boat enters the haven with any merchandize, &c. they search it and stab a spit in several places.

The streets of *Bredab* are well built.

Gertrudenburg. May 22. We went by waggon, and pass'd in sight of two sconces, and after three leagues riding, went over two draw-bridges, and came into *Gertrudenburg*; which is indifferently built, having two or three streets, one very large, set with trees on each side. We walk'd the works, which are strong and well trench'd about, and at every platform observ'd a little wooden house pitch'd over, where the cannot bullets, scowrs, &c. are kept. From the walls we had a prospect of a mast-wood. Here are three companies of foot, one of which is *English* under Capt. *Doleman*, and one troop of horse.

One English comp. of soldiers.

Reed sparrows observ'd here.

About noon we went into the passage boat, and after six hours (the wind being not very favourable) we came to the beginning of the river (that runs to *Dort*) and went ashore, whence we walk'd an hour and an half to *Dort*, where the *English* merchants have great privileges, and keep a court. Here are two *English* churches, and a *French* church. The streets are neat, handsomly built, with tall houses, not inferior to those in *Antwerp*. The exchange is over a channel of water between two very long streets; one side of the exchange is a cloister: the streets are pav'd with stone in the middle, and on each side with brick set edge-ways. We observ'd the houses here, at *Middleburg*, *Bredab*, and other the states towns, to have their upper stories bending more forward than the lower, being design'd to hang over so, that the rain might not easily beat in. One of the water-ports is a pretty building; the key is fair, having a platform near it. The great church is very large and handsome, having double isles on each side the choir: a pinnacle was design'd to be built on the steeple, but the workmen perceiv'd the ground not firm enough to bear so great a weight: off the steeple we had a good prospect of the country and city, saw *Bredab* steeple, and several parts of *Brabant*.

We were in one of their doels or gilds belonging to the gunners, and in a larger upper room or hall where the synod sat 161 . . . The seats are still remaining.

We saw the forges where iron is melted and shap'd into anvils, anchors, &c. the bellows and hammers are mov'd by four mills, which are turn'd by horses.

Over the entrance to the mint-house is written *Divo Car. V. Cas.* and *Moneta*.

Another doel call'd *St. George's*.

Every time boats go off to *Rotterdam*, &c. a little bell is rung at the port. Here we saw many great and long boats which come down the *Rhine* with wine, &c.

May 23. About three in the afternoon we went in the passage-boat, and in five hours we reach'd *Rotterdam*, three leagues from *Dort*: when we landed, a porter crowded our luggage in a little cart or barrow to our lodging.

The great church is dedicated to *St. Lawrence*, and is a large brick building; in it are two organs, and a monument with this inscription;

*Meritis & Aeternitati
Wittenii Cornelii de With
Equitis.*

Qui magnitudinem suam eidem elemento debuit cui præcipuam hætenus Hollandia debet, totum terrarum ambitum circumnavigavit, utramq; Indiam, Nauta, Miles, Præfatusq; Nautarum ac militum vidit, expugnato speculatorio Navigio cum viribus ipse multum inferior animo major esset, Argentiferæ Classi Americanæ capiundæ viam patefecit, innumeras variarum gentium naves cepit, incendit, submersit, per omnes gradus militiæ navalis eluctatus Proprætor Patriæ classes & expeditiones maritimas annis xx rexit, decies quinquies classibus cum hoste confligit, raro æquata clade plerunq; Victor ac Triumphator è præliis rediit, restabat magnus tot belli facinoribus imponendus dies viii. Novembr. Supremum Virtutis opus edidit, ibi primus in prælium ruens, Prætoriam Suecorum invasit, affluxit dein proprætoriam ac prægrandes aliquot eorund' alias armis, viris, animis instructissimas sola proprætoriam sua rejecit, afflixit, submersit, donec à sociis undiq; desertus, ab hostib' undiq; circumfusus, discripto globis corpore bellatricem animam cælo reddidit, corpus ipse Rex hostis generosa fortitudinis hostilis admiratione splendide compositum, in patriam remisit. Sic redeunt quos Honos ac Virtus remittunt. Vixit annis LIX.

P. Ryex fecit.

His effigies, and a sea-fight, is well carved in the marble. Off the steeple (where many little bells hang that chime every quarter of an hour) we had a view of the city, which is of a triangular figure. The chiming wheel is great and made of iron.

Nigh this church is a little house where *Erasmus* was born: the upper part of the house is a school, and a grocer's shop is underneath. *Erasmus's* picture is over the

Dort.

Two English churches.

The great church.

the door, where these *Latin* and *Spanish* verses are written :

*En esta Casa es nacido Erasmo Theologo
celebrado,
Par Doctrina Sennalado, la pura fee nos
a revelado.*

*Ædibus his ortus mundum decoravit
Erasmus
Artibus ingenuis, religione, fide.*

*Fatalis series nobis invidit Erasmus
At Desiderium tollere non potuit.*

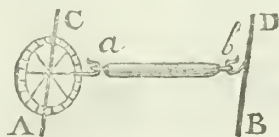
In a large area, or market-place, stands his brass statue, turning over the leaf of a book.

*An Eng-
lish church.* The *English* and the *French* have churches here ; the latter is a pretty square building with an organ in it.

The streets of this city are fairly built, and well furnish'd with tradesmens shops ; and they are pav'd in the middle with stone, and each side with brick set edge-ways. The fish-market is a convenient place, made like two cloisters one before another. The exchange is a square area, having one side cloisters. The stadthouse is indifferent.

The town is well wall'd and trench'd, and without the trench are walks of trees.

*An engine
to rise
linen.* We observ'd the laundresses rinse their linen after this manner :



The wet piece of cloth is at each end fasten'd to the two iron hooks *a b*, and the washer-woman or laundress turns the wheel *A*, and the hook *a*, which wrings the cloth as much as you will : *A C* and *B D* are the posts the hooks are join'd to ; the hook *a* passes through the post *A C*. Many pieces of linen may be thus wrung together.

The gates of the city are handsome. In a shop belonging to *Christopher vander Mulen* we saw *Brasilean* spiders teeth, rattles of *Indian* snakes, the rind of an *Indian* apple. *Bagadis* taken in the *Old Maes* in *May*, common in *Scotland*. We saw also three sorts of *Simiæ*, one of them had a great head and long face, bigger than the other two ; another sort having long black hairs, which was the handsomest and very loving ; it smelt of musk.

Most of the inhabitants live upon trading at sea.

*The go-
vernment.* *Rotterdam* is govern'd by 4 burgomasters, and 24 magistrates or *Vroetschap*,
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who chuse all officers, viz. the 4 burgomasters out of themselves (each of these burgomasters is president for three months) The *Vroetschap* continue for life, and when one dies they elect another out of the citizens.

By a law of *Maximil.* and *Mary*, 1574, the 40, i. e. *Vroetschap*, 29 Apr. every year, chuse with white and black beans, or by such kind of suffrage, 7 (by late laws reduc'd to 5) who are sworn impartially to chuse immediately without eating, &c. 18 (but none out of themselves) out of the 40, or other citizens : the names of those 18 to be sent to their prince, or in his absence, to his governour and council of *Holland*, and out of them the prince is to chuse two consuls or burgomasters, and seven eschevins annually (the consuls always to be out of the 40) ; if the prince does not within 14 days chuse, then the two first nam'd, and the seven first nam'd, to be *Judices*, i. e. eschevins. *Grot. Apologet.* c. 9. p. 181, 182.

May 25. About six in the afternoon we took our seats in the passage-boat, somewhat like our pleasure-barges on the *Thames* (such a boat goes off every hour of the day) and by one horse were drawn in two hours time, two *Dutch* miles to *Delft*.

In this passage there was a collection made by the boatmen among the passengers for the poor.

Delft is a large city very fairly built, having channels of water running through many of the streets : the exchange is a neatly pav'd area (paved with brick) having one side and a half cloister'd. We observ'd a cryer in the streets, who before he spoke, struck a piece of brass, and made a noise like the sound of a tinber's kettle, which was instead of ringing a bell, used by the cryers in *England*. The market-place is a fair square, where the stadthouse stands ; a neat building adorn'd with a curious gilt front, and a handsome statue of justice ; on it is written

*Hollandia
Anno Domini cxcixcx
Justitia
Delphensium Cura reparata M.CÆ.*

Over the door is written,

Hæc Domus edit . . .

1530.

Two large churches in this city, each having two organs. In that church near the market-place, is the monument of *Hadrian Berkhoutii* I. V. D. and in the middle of the choir is a stately tomb, viz.

5 G A

SKIPPON.

SKIPPOH.

A marble arch over two statues, one represents prince *William* lying along, the other sitting in his armour; at each corner are four handsome figures for *Christ*, justice, liberty, &c. with this inscription;

D. O. M.

Et

*Æternæ memoriæ**Gulielmi Nassovii**Supremi Araussonensium principis,**Patris patriæ**Qui Belgii fortunæ suas posthabuit**Et suorum.**Validissimos exercitus ære plurimum privato**Bis conscripsit, bis induxit. [pultit:**Ordinum auspiciis Hispanicæ tyrannidem pro-**Veræ religionis cultum, avitas patriæ leges**Revocavit, restituit**Ipsam deniq; libertatem tantum non assertam**Mauritio principi**Paternæ virtutis hæredi filio**Stabiliendam reliquit**Herois vere filii prudentis, invicti:**Quem Philip. II. Hisp. R. ille Europæ ti-**[mor, timuit,**Non domuit, non terruit;**Sed empto percussore fraude nefanda**Sustulit.**Fæderat. Belg. Provinc.**Perenne memor. monum.**Fec.*

Many chiming bells hang in the windows of the steeple.

The Oude
Kirke.

In the old church, a large building, within the choir, is a monument like *de Witb's* at *Rottterdam*, thus inscribed,

*Æternæ Memoriæ**Qui Batavos, qui virtutem ac verum la-**[borem amas.**Lege ac luge.*

Batavæ gentis decus, virtutis bellicæ fulmen hic jacet, qui viris nunquam jacuit, & imperatorem stantem mori debere exemplo suo docuit: amor civium, hostium terror oceani stupor, Martinus Harperti Trompius, quo nomine plures continentur laudes quam hic lapis capit, sane angustior, & cui schola oriens & occidens mare materia triumphorum, universus orbis theatrum gloriæ fuit, prædonum certa perniciēs, commercii felix assertor, familiaritate utilis non vilis, postquam nautas ac milites durum genus paterno & cum efficacia benigno rexit imperio, post prælia quorum dux fuit aut pars magna, post insignes supra fidem victorias, post summos infra meritum honores, tandem bello Anglico tantum non victor, certe invictus 2^o Aug. anno Æræ Christianæ CIOIOCLIII. Etat. LVI.

vivere ac vincere desit. Fæderati Belgii Patres Heroi optime merito M. P.

Over his arms is this distich.

Urbs Phæbi cineres jactat, sed currus bo-
nore

Ingreditur quoties egrediturq; mari.

On another monument are these following verses.

Illustri serie longæq; ab origine gentis
Morgani hic conjux Elizabetha tegor
Maximi soboles quod non nescitur in orbe
Nomen & invito tempore semper erit
Virtutum satis est uni placuisse marito
Quod pro me loquitur tam preciosus Amor.

In the same Church is this inscription over a Sea General, viz.

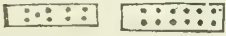
Deo Opt. Max. & Æternæ Memoriæ
Sacrum.

Lugete fæderati mortuum quem præclara in
Remp. hanc merita non sinunt esse immor-
talem Petrus Heinius Archithalassus Bra-
siliæ, mari Mexicano, Lusitanis, Morinis
fatale nomen hic jacet, cui fortitudo mor-
tem, Mors vitam dedit, Delphorum portu
sub septentrione editus natalis soli famam
reportatis è portu Matanæ ad occidentem
opimis spolijs gemino orbi intulit parentum
humilem sortem Animi magnitudine &
rerum gestarum gloriâ transcendens non
nasci semper Heroes docuit sed audendo
fieri per ineluctabiles fortunæ terrâ mariq;
casus numinis favore eluctatus, Indiam, His-
paniam, Flandriam, captivitatis suæ mox
libertatis ac Victoriæ testes habuit, sine te-
meritate intrepidus, sine fastu magnani-
mus disciplinæ navalis tenax non sine se-
veritate ut obsequij primum omnis patiens
sic imperij postmodum omnis Capax. Anno
CIOIOCCXXIV præfæcti vicem gerens Ur-
bem Salvatoris in Brasilia inter primos
exscendens Lusitanis ereptum ivit Anno
CIOIOCCXXVII classi Præfæctus naves
hostium sex & viginti sub ejusdem Urbis
manibus stupendo facinore expugnavit di-
ripuit exussit alios insuper tres incredibili
ausu ad Maream insulam aggressus præ-
mia belli spectante hoste abduxit Anno
CIOIOCCXXVIII classē navium viginti
auro, argento mercibusq; pretiosissimis gra-
vem ad Cubæ littora felici occurſu offen-
dens feliciore Marte superavit & novus
Argonauta è novo novi Orbis Colchide
aureum Hispaniarum, Regis vellus Princi-
pibus, Europæis formidabile non in Græ-
ciam sed Fæderatorum terras nullo hæte-
nus exemplo transvexit & Societati Occi-
dentalis Indiæ immensas opes Hispano in-
opiam, patriæ suæ robur, sibi immortale
decus

decus paravit, Tandem maris præfectoram quam foris meruerat domi adeptus, dum navali prælio cum Morinis decernit, navium hostiumq; post cruentam pugnam victor ipse machina majore ictus fatalem metam sine metu gloriose adivit. Ejus famæ Virtutisq; ergo ex ill. & præp. Ordinum decreto rei maritimæ Præfecti Senatores, Mon. hoc pos. Vixit annos LI. mens. VI. dies XXIII.

Τὸ μὲν θάνατον ἐν αἰσχρῶν ἀλλ' αἰσχρῶς θανάτῳ.

In some cooks shops here we saw many birds neatly stuff'd and set up; and some skeletons of animals.

At one *Jean Vander Mere's*, an apothecary, we saw a *musæum*, or cabinet of rarities, and observed these particulars; viz. Zebra, or civet-cat, *dens hippopotami*, *cornua hirci bezoardici* wreathed, *cornua & pedes alcis*, *Lutra*, *dentes phocæ*, *cornu gazelle*, *costa syrenis*, *cornu cervi Americ.* *cervus Groenlandicus*, *vulpes ex novo Belgio*, *cauda elephantis cum sitis rigidis & nigris*, *lacertus squamosus*. 4. *Species acus piscis*, a piece of a rhinoceros skin, the head of a dolphin, a giant's tooth, an elephant's tooth, *caput leporis cornuti*, *Soland* geese out of Groenland, *tatou*, *os petrosum balæne*, a young whale, *morsi caput*, *Guaiana*, a fish from the island *Mauritius* near *Madagasear*, *piscis triang. cornutus & non cornutus*, *petim buaba* or tobacco-pipe fish, *guacucuja*, *abacatuaja*, *guaperua*, *orbis echinatus*, *cancer Moluccanus araneus marinus vulgò corallium nigrum*, *mustela Africana*, several sorts of Indian bread, the cup prince *William* of *Nassau* last drank out of, the idol *Isis*, another idol being a brass heron on a tortoise, *Indian dice* mark'd and shap'd thus  &c. *penicillum Chin.* a Japan letter written to the Dutch governor being very oddly painted, a sparrow from *Brazil*, *pluma pavonis Americ.* *tomingo* or humming bird, a feather'd garment from the *Magellan* straits, *Vicia Americ.* *siliqua arboris sacciferae*; *Nidus avis ex Surat.* *Cancer Americ.* *Mantes ex Africa*, many sorts of tobacco-pipes from *novum Belgium*, a dart from *fretum Davis* wherewith they kill fish, a locust of the kind *St. John Baptist* ate, *onocrotali caput*, *rostrum rhinocerotis avis sive corvi cornuti* of *Bontius*, a cassawry's egg, pelican's skin and bill, many weapons from *Brazil*, one with a handle like an ax, and a round bowl of wood at the end; *India* goose eggs, a shell call'd *cor veneris*, a shell somewhat like a *Nerites* without any perforation through the middle, the mouth of it upwards; a *turbo* with a long *lingua*; several sorts of *lapis*

ceraunia, *acores ex Africa*, *vicia petresfactæ*, star stones from *St. James* of *Compostella*; the brains of a sea-cow petrify'd. 4. *Spec. echini marini*; *coralli diversæ species*; *lac lunæ ex Islandia*; *ligna petresfacta*; *lobus cartilag. sive phajeolus Brasil.* *I. B. Faba S. Thomæ*; *siliqua betulæ Americ. castan. Brasil*; *anda. fructus reticulatus*; *fructus pegrinus triangularis*; *avellana Indica*; *yeotel*, a fruit within a cortex, that is like a pine apple; *cola*, which hath a delicate taste, and is eaten by the great *Turk*; silver ore from *Potosa*, and from *Brazil* which was much purer; a mineral found in the hill *Kessel* near *Lovain*; a leermouse; *putonius Africanus* with spotted hairs like to the quills of a porcupine; a silver medal of *Otho*, with this inscribed, IMP. OTHO CAES. AVG. on the reverse SECVRITAS. We met with a gentleman of *Grave* here, who shewed us three fair gold coins, one of *Nero*, the second of *Vespasian*, with this inscription, IMP. CAES. VESPASIANVS AVG. on the reverse COS. VII. The third of *Anion. Pius*, thus inscribed, ANTONINVS PIVS PP. on the reverse TR. PO. COS. III.

This apothecary hath a garden of rare plants, which he was not at leisure to shew us.

We went to the chirurgions anatomy theatre, where every *Wednesday* are lectures; on one side of the lowermost seat is written *Sedes Poliatræ & Præseforem*; above that, *Sedes Magistratum & Patri-ciorum*.

On the other side of the lowermost seat, *Sedes Medicorum*; above that, *Sedes Chirurgorum*.

Here are several rarities; the skin of a rhinoceros; *lobus ingens*; variety of corals; the foot and leg of a man, cut off in this city, and preserved like *mumia*; *lacerti squamosi species alia*; *avis paradisi*; a flying cat or squirrel with membranaceous wings and tail; the skeleton of a dolphin; the tail of an *Indian* peacock; the head of an elephant. 4. Human skeletons; the horns of a hare; a head with two long tusches on the upper jaw, and two horns that grow out a little above, and turn up towards the eyes; the skeleton of a *Groenland* deer; a very long and large skin of a snake; a *Groenland* man in his boat; a star fish with five *radii* on a convex shell, shaped thus;



Over

SKIPPON.

Over the street gate stands a pyramid
with this underwritten,

Decrescit dum crescit.

And under that is inscribed,

*In usum civium & hospitum urbisq;
Adeo hujus ornamentum
Theatrum Anatomicum
Publico ære heic extrui.*

C. C.

Ampliff. Cofs.

Geraldus Welbouck.

Theodorus Vander Duffe.

Everhardus Van Bleiswick.

Albertus Vander Graeff.

Jacobo Delft. Ædili

Theodoro I. F. Valensi

Protopoliatro atq;

Collegii Chirurgici

Decano.

Mors sola fatetur

Quantula sint hominum corpuscula.

Anno MDCCLVII.

Π. ἐπὶ τοῖς ὁ βίβος καὶ ἀνισαθῆς.

An English
church.

On the 28th of May was a great fair
for cattle, &c. Delft is noted for making
earthen ware. An English church here.

The go-
vernment.

1 Scout or Prætor, 2 Burgomasters, 7
Scabini, and 40 of the *Vroetschap* rule this
town.

Hague.

May 28. In an hour's time we went by
boat to the Hague, a town well built,
without walls; the streets are handsomely
built, near the palace are stately houses,
in one where the Russian ambassadors were
lodged, was written,

*Dotavit Fr. Henricus D. G. Princeps Au-
riacus Pater Fundavit, jacto primo la-
pide, Pr. Gulielmus Filius 11 Decemb.
1636.*

On the house where the Spanish embas-
sador was lodged, was also written,

*Memoriæ servandæ causa, ad loci ornatum
& posterorum commoditatem Ædibus ve-
tustate collapsis Gerardus ab Assendelft
domestico ære novam hanc faciem induit
quod ut scires hospes voluit. MDCXIII.*

The great
church.

In the great church we saw a great
many escutcheons, and two organs, on one
of which, that is at the west end, are
these two inscriptions,

E. P. Q.

Hagienfis

Inmensi

Erga patriam

Beneficii

Immortali Deo

Laudes immortales

Voce, manu, pectore,

Accenturus

E. C.

*Singula quæ per se Batavi bona verba lo-
quantur*

Una tot ambivit vocibus Haga loqui.

Anno mirabili

CIDIDCXXIX

Quo de

Classe Hispanica,

Capta.

Vesalia

Occupata.

Sylva ducis

Expugnata.

Hoste fugato

Triumphatum.

Victrici patriæ cælo victore triumphos

Accentura sacris relligiosa modis.

The inscription over 1. Douza. Fil. is
in Hegenitius his itinerary.

An English man made a fair carved
tombstone over Gerard Vander Aa. the first
captain of the prince's guard kill'd at the
battle at Newport.

The monument of Joban. Joachimus à
Rustorf Archii Palatinæ Domus Consiliarius
1^{re} Ob. 27. Aug. 1640.

On a pillar of the church is a marble
under a woman's picture, with this in-
scription,

*Barbara Duyckia hic sita marito optimo
ac nobiliss. Dudleio Carletono Annos
diuturnos suos pariter meosq; precor
obit 11 die Jul. Æt. xxiv. parte sa-
lutis CIDIDCXXVIII.*

May 29. We went to the palace where
the states sit, and where at present resided
Gulielmus Henricus prince of Orange, about
..... years of age, whom we saw at
dinner with many persons of quality; we
had a free admission, no body stopping us
with jealous questions, whither go you,
&c. The hall of the palace is a great
high roof'd room, having many colours
as tokens of victories hanging up, and
round about are shops, most of which are
bookfellers. The centinels at the gates
stand always in a ready posture, being
well armed with back, breast and head-
piece, and their muskets on their rests.
The duke of Lunenburg was at this time
in the Hague.

The palace.

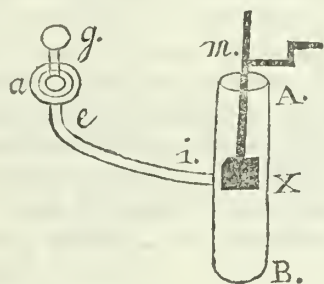
Every fair evening the tour à la mode
of coaches is in this place.

Here, and in other places of Holland,
we observed the tops of chimneys covered
with

with a wooden or iron frame to keep storks from building on them. The inns and publick houses of entertainment have bells at their doors, which ring as any one goes in or out.

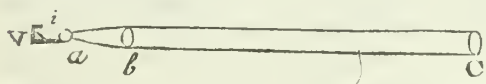
Monsieur
Hugenius.

We made a visit to monsieur *Hugenius* his house, having a letter of recommendation to his second son *Christianus Hugenius*, a learned astronomer and virtuoso, who was at this time in *England*; his elder brother shewed us great civility, and brought us up into a room where his brother had erected a pneumattick engine.



A. B. is a brass cylinder, the handle is fastned at *m.* to the sucker which brings the air first out of the cylinder, and then out of the canalis *e. i.* where at *i.* a valve being opened, the air comes in from the glass *g.* fix'd in a cement made of an equal mixture of turpentine and wax that fills up the circle *a.* where the mouth of the glass stands; the canalis ends at the middle of the cylinder, that the entrance of air may be hindred in the space within between A. and X.

We were also shewn a perspicillum of his invention, which was of three plano-convex glasses, without any concave; thus made.



a. b. c. is the prospective tube, placing your eye at the hole *i.* and looking downwards upon the speculum (made of metal) *v.* which is set obliquely, the species appear clearly, and not inverted, the reflection from *v.* restoring them to their true posture.

We staid one night the longer in the *Hague* to observe through *Hugenius* his telescope, the *limbus Saturni*, which he first discovered, but the cloudiness of the sky hindred us the sight of it. He was also the inventor of the pendulum clocks.

In his father's library, well furnish'd with books, we saw many of *Lipsius* his MSS. some written with his own hand, and three vols. of letters sent to him from the learned men of that age.

In a gallery and closet we saw many curious pictures, and a little figure of a

man and a woman made by *Rubens*, and the several positions of the hand shap'd in plaister.

Half a *Dutch* mile from the *Hague* we had a pleasant walk through a wood to the prince of *Orange's* pleasure-house, which is a compact octogonal building and uniform, tho' plain on the outside: a rising ground, and some steps brought us into a little entrance, where are the four handsome statues of 1. Prince *William*. 2. Prince *Maurice*. 3. Prince *Henry*, and 4. Young prince *William*. In one of the rooms fairly gilt are the pictures of the marquess of *Brandenburg*, prince *William's* wife, prince *Henry*, young prince *William*, and the princess royal. A picture of the virgin *Mary*, with a garland of fruits and flowers, drawn by the lay-jesuit at *Antwerp*, given to the prince, who in requital sent a pair of rich beads, and a picture of *Vandyke*. In the middle of the house is an octogonal room, the roof whereof reaches up to the top of the house, where is a large cupola, or lantern, on the roof of which is the picture of prince *Henry's* wife, grandmother to the present prince, and this written,

Amalia de Solms vidua inconsolabilis Marito incomparabili P. Fr. Henrico Princ. Araus. ipsum sese unicum ipso dignum luctus & amoris æterni monum.

On a book is written, *Nomen, laudesq; manebunt.* A gallery is round the inside of the cupola, whence we could look down into the octogonal room or hall, which is curiously painted with remarks of prince *Henry's* victories; in one place is written, *Hac ivit*; in one side, *Ultimus ante omnes de parte pace triumphus*; and on another side,

*Fr. Henr. Nassovius
Auriacus
Nasc. Delf. IV Cal. Feb.
CICIDXXXCIX.*

In other places, these cities, &c. taken from the *Spaniards*, viz.

1. *Sylva Ducis expugn.* 1625.
2. *Groll expugnata.* 1627.
3. *Mosetrajelt. expugn.* 1632.
4. *Rhenoberga expugn.* 1632.
5. *Breda expugn.* 1637.
6. *Gennera expugn.* 1641.
7. *Saxum Gandavense.* 1644.
8. *Hulsta expugn.* 1645.

In the corners of a window hang bridles, spurs, swords, &c. painted so exactly, that it is easy for one on a sudden to mistake

SEIPPON.

take them for real ones. The floor is planched with walnut wood inlaid. The garden is very neat, having two fair arbours and four statues of goddesses in the middle; at the beginning of each of the four walks are two pyramidal figures of wood. Some of the box work is cut into this figure,



Which letters are in many places of the house; which is well water'd about, and pleasantly seated among shades of trees and walks.

Lausdun, where the 365 children were christened.

We went by waggon about an hour and a half to a village called *Lausdun*, famous for the burial of a countess of *Holland* and her 365 children born at one birth; in the church are preserved the two brass basons they were baptized in, and under them is a *Dutch* and *Latin* inscription printed in *Hegenitius* his itinerary, and these verses;

*Fœmina adulterii rea dicta à principe partu
Pignora bina uno quod sibi nata forent
Protulit hoc votum, caro servasse marito
Pollicitam nescis? O Deus elme fidem
Huic mihi quæ tantum scelus objicit effice
partu*

*Pignora quot lucas tot ferat annus habet.
Audiit orantem celsò Deus Athere & ecce est
Tantarum princeps facta parens sobolum,
Quæ * Dixæ sunt hoc tinctæ baptisinate
templo*

* Vivæ.

*Et periere uno cum genetrice die
Res hæc mira fidem superat res verior ulla
Non est, si antiquis credimus historiis
Hujus ab exemplo facti maledicere nulli
Pluraq; quam scimus discite posse Deum.*

*Henricus Miroulæus Pharmacopæus
Frankenthalensis hæc cecinit & scripsit.*

1610.

Magne DeV's peLLe hostes tVos.

In this church is a marble thus inscribed,

M. S.

Richardus Harding

*Anglus armiger' antiqua & nobili familia
regi Carolo secundo ab interiori cubiculo
& privatae (ut vocant) crumenæ dispensator
& custos, Vir perspectæ probitat!
& fidei & cui ad caetera ornamenta morum
elegantiam acer sensus pietatis accessit,
postquam Regi suo Domino in calamitosi
temporibus summa cura inservii stet summa
constantia adbaessisset, fractus tandem
morbis & senio vitam clausit ut vixit
christianè & post longi exilii errores hic
requiem invenit & meliorem patriam. Ob. 24 Aug. Anno 1658.*

From *Lausdun* we went to *Riswick*, a village well built, where we saw another of the prince of *Orange's* pleasure-houses, a long and handsome stone building; the lower rooms of it are neatly paved with variegated marble. In the hall hang two pictures of sea-fights, one at the streights of *Gibraltar*, the other with the earl of *Bosfu*, the king of *Spain's* admiral; the chambers are richly gilt, and the plachers are of walnut wood; we observed here these pictures, viz. The duke of *Buckingham*, earl of *Leicester*, countess of *Essex*, cardinal *Richlieu*; prince *Henry*, this prince of *Orange* his grandfather; the king and queen of *France*; king *Charles I.* and queen *Mary*, drawn by *Vandyke*; the king and queen of *Bohemia*; the emperor and empress of *Germany*; *Ludov. XIII.* of *France*; *Charles V.* prince *Cardinal*; the king of *Spain*. The gardens are very neat, having two large fish-ponds in them; curious shades are about the house, and other handsome dwellings situated near it.

There was a fair round church building at this time at the *Hague*.

The *English* have a church there.

The states general and provincial sit at the *Hague*, where it is convenient to take notice of the government of this commonwealth, which is now the most considerable in the world.

A. English church. The government of the 7 united provinces.

Anno 1555, 25 Oct. *Charles V.* made a voluntary resignation of his government to his son *Philip II.* of *Spain*, who not observing the conditional oath he took, but endeavouring to bring the 17 provinces under the power of a *Spanish* tyranny and bloody inquisition by force of arms, contrary to their liberties he had sworn to defend, Anno 1572, 19 July, the states of the province of *Holland* at *Dort* did declare war against the duke d'*Alva*, and in the year 1576, 8 Nov. all the 17 provinces united against the *Spaniards* in the pacification at *Gant*. 1579, many of the provinces withdrawing from that pacification, the union at *Utrecht* was made by some of the provinces now called the united; and they declared in the year 1581, 26 July, that the king of *Spain* had forfeited his government. Into this union first entred, 1. *Gelderland*. 2. *Zutphen*. 3. *Holland*. 4. *Zealand*. 5. *Utrecht*. 6. *Friseland* *Omlandica*, then joined. 7. *Gant*. 8. The nobility of *Nimwegen*. 9. The nobility of *Arnhem*. 10. The lesser cities of *Velow*. 11. Most of the *Greitmans*, and the chief cities of *Friseland*. 12. *Antwerp*. 13. *Ipre*. 14. *Breda*. Afterwards 15. *Overyssel*. And 16. *Groningen*, 1594, 23 July. At the union 1581, 26 July, they agreed upon 21 articles; but

but in the year 1583. the 13th article was alter'd, and the reformed religion only permitted in publick. Before that time, the protestants and papists were suffered as the provinces and cities were inclined.

The several provinces now properly called the *United*, are 1. *Gelderland*, 2. *Holland*, 3. *Zealand*, 4. *Utrecht*, 5. *West-Friseland*, 6. *Overyssel*, and 7. *Groningen*.

Each of the provinces, from the year 1587. consented, that the management of greatest affairs should be in the hands of the *states-general*, consisting of delegates representing the several provinces. Some provinces send two, some three, some more, elected for two years, three years, some are chosen for six years, and few are continu'd for life; and their votes are taken not *per capita*, but *per provincias*. Most votes of the seven provinces prevail, unless in the greatest matters, wherein all must consent, and nothing can be determined by the *states-general* without order first from the respective provincial states.

The president of the *states-general* is changed every week, the chief delegate of each province presiding by turns; who, when he gathers suffrages, first takes *Gelderland*, 2. *Holland*, 3. *Zealand*, 4. *Utrecht*, 5. *West-Friseland*, 6. *Overyssel*, 7. *Groningen*.

When the *states-general* have concluded a matter, the secretary draws it into a writing, which the president and the secretary subscribe their names to.

1. They give audience to (and send) ambassadors.
2. They manage war by sea and land.
3. They give their stadtholder or general an oath.
4. They appoint delegates to attend him, who is to attempt no great thing without their counsel and consent.
5. They have delegates in the *East* and *West-India* companies.
6. They chuse their general.
7. They give passports to foreigners.
8. They appoint laws for importing and exporting commodities.
9. From them exiles have leave to stay in the country.
10. They exercise full authority over those places in *Brabant* and *Flanders*, &c. which were reduced by arms.
11. They take care to maintain a right understanding among the provinces.

Their title is, *Illustrious*, and *High* and *Mighty*; *Illustres & Præpotentes*.

The *states-provincial* are chosen by the cities every three years, where the *vroetschap* elect in the greater cities, one, and the lesser are joyned two or three together

in the choice of one; so that out of one province there may be 20 or more delegates, who can act nothing prejudicial to the freedoms of the respective cities; for they are to be acquainted first with the business, that instructions may be sent before a conclusion is made.

Their title is Noble and Powerful, *Nobiles & Potentes*.

The council of state consists of the stadtholder or general, and these 12 delegates from the seven provinces, viz. two from *Gelderland*, three from *Holland*, two from *Zealand*, two from *Friseland*, one from *Utrecht*, one from *Overyssel*, and one from *Groningen*; and their votes are taken *per capita*.

The governor of *Friseland* may be present, and nominates one in his absence.

The general is president, and in his absence every one presides by turns.

The treasurer and the receiver-general sit in this council, but have only a deliberative (not a definitive) vote.

They may consult of the same matters that the *states-general* do, but usually they debate of lesser affairs. When the result of their consultation is drawn in writing, the stadtholder or president and the secretary subscribe their names.

Sometimes the council of state assembles with the *states-general*, and if the stadtholder be present, he sits in the uppermost place, and stays after the council of state is dismissed, among the *states-general*.

The chamber of accounts is a council of delegates from the seven provinces, who take care of the publick monies mention'd in *Cap. 19. Stat. Fæd. Belg.*

If there be 100,000 florins to be levy'd in the seven provinces, they pay after this proportion, viz.

Holland	62000
Zealand	9000
West Friseland	11000
Gelderland	15000
Utrecht	
Groningen	
Overyssel	5000
	100000

In these provinces there are usually about an hundred thousand soldiers that swear fealty to the states.

Holland hath three colleges of the admiralty, one at *Amsterdam*, one at *Rotterdam*, one at *Horne*, which is sometimes at *Enchusen*; each college consisting of four *Hollanders* and three others.

Zealand hath a college at *Middleburg*, which consists of four *Zealanders*.

Frijz-

SKIPPON.

Friesland hath also a college at *Harling*, formerly at *Dockum*, consisting of four *Frislanders*, and three others.

Each college's deputies are chosen and sworn by the states-general, and they have a secretary and a treasurer.

Delegates are sent from the several colleges to the *Hague*, where they consult with the states-general.

These colleges name the captains of ships, and the admiral elects one out of the number nominated. The admiral is president of the college, and in his absence, the lieutenant general.

In the navy courts there is no appeal under the sum of 600 florins.

In hisce curiis sola secunda replicatio quam vulgò duplicam vocant litigantibus partibus est permessa.

Of what is taken at sea, a fifth part belongs to the states, a tenth part to the admiral, and all the rest is distributed among the seamen, &c.

A court of appeal for the cities, &c. in Brabant.

The *Bosch*, *Bredah*, *Bergen op Zoom*, *Mastricht*, *Grave*, *Steenberg*, *Eindhoven*, *Hellmont*, and several villages in *Brabant*, may appeal in trials about titles, to a court constituted at the *Hague* 1591. which consists of seven assessors, a secretary, a treasurer, and a solicitor. Those places have no place in (but are under the government of) the states-general.

The government of Drent.

Drent chuses a governor, and concurs with the seven provinces in the laying and bearing the impositions, and hath an ambulatory or itinerant court (from whence is no appeal) called the *Lottinch*; it hath delegates, which attend matters of money and injury at the convention usually held at a village call'd *Affen*. The deputies are one nobleman and four others. *Co-word* and *Meppelle* are in *Drent*.

The states-provincial of Holland and West-Friesland.

In the states-provincial of *Holland* and *West-Friesland* are about 12 noblemen, and the delegates of 1. *Dort*, 2. *Harlem*, 3. *Leyden*, 4. *Amsterdam*, 5. *Goude*, 6. *Rotterdam*, 7. *Gorcom*, 8. *Schoonhoven*, 9. *Brill*, 10. *Alcmar*, 11. *Horn*, 12. *Enchusen*, 13. *Edam*, 14. *Monekedam*, 15. *Medemblic*, 16. *Puremerend*: and if there be war, peace, tributes, &c. to be debated, there come some delegates from, 1. *Woerden*, 2. *Gertrudenberg*, 3. *Narden*, 4. *Muden*, 5. *Oudewater*, 6. *Huesda*, 7. *Wesop*, 8. *Worcom*.

The delegates are for the most part burgomasters, to whom is joyn'd a *Scabin*, a civil lawyer who is called a *Pensioner*. These states are called the *Ver-gaderinghe van de Heeren Staten Van Holland ende W. Friesland*.

In the absence of these states there is a committee or another council, which takes

care of most affairs, except the monies, and calls the states-provincial together upon great occasions: it consists of one nobleman, and delegates from the cities. This is called the *Ghe committee de Raden van de Heeren Staten van Hollandt end W. Friesland*. A committee or another council for the several provinces.

In both these the pensioner or advocate of *Holland* is president, and takes the votes.

The states-provincial of *Zeeland* consist of the prince of *Orange* (who is marquis of *Vere* and *Flissing*) or his deputy, and six deputies from, 1. *Middleburg*, 2. *Ziriczee*, 3. *Goes*, 4. *Tola*, 5. *Flissing*, 6. *Vere*; to whom is joyn'd the pensioner and secretary. The states-provincial of Zeeland.

The government of the cities in *Holland* consists of a *Scout* (*Quaesitor*) who accuses criminals before the *Eschbevins*, and hath no stipend. The government of the Holland cities.

A council called the *Vroetschap*, or *den Breden Raden*, consisting of 40 in *Leyden*, of 30 in some cities, &c. according to the number of the chief and wealthy citizens, who are chosen for life. They assemble when the states-provincial are called, to consider things that they are to offer up to the states debate.

Out of the *Vroetschap*, by most votes, are elected four, in some but two, consuls or burgomasters, who take care of the government, and stifle controversies, by sitting every day an hour or two to arbitrate between the inhabitants and prevent trials before the *Eschbevins*.

Out of the *Vroetschap* are also chosen the *Scabini* or *Eschbevins*: in some cities they are seven, in others nine, who sit three or four times in a week to decide controversies.

In the country villages causes of 50 florins value are adjudged; in towns, 20 florins, in the lesser cities, 150 florins, and in the greater, causes of 300 florins are determined. But an appeal lies, in greater sums, before inferior judges called *Curia Hollandica*, and then before the chief senate, and to a double number of that senate, if the plaintiffs are not satisfied: but there is a penalty of 40 florins in *Curia Hollandica*, 75 florins in *supremo Senatu*, and of 200 florins, if there be no fault in the first sentence.

For the ending of suits under 60 florins, some of the richest and better sort of citizens are chosen, before whom differences between masters and servants are brought, an *Eschbevin* sitting president; and if any one is unsatisfied with their judgment, there is an appeal to the *Eschbevins*. This court is called *De Commissarissen op de cleyne sacken*.

The

The pensioner assessor or syndic, is like a recorder in *England*, whom the *Vroetschap* consult with.

See, for farther particulars of the government of the towns in *Holland*, *Grotius's Apologeticus*.

No beggars are permitted to wander, but are, if discovered, presently carry'd away to the work-houses.

The East-India company

The *East-India* company was begun in the year 1602. and is govern'd by the *Bervindt-bebbers*, or curators, which are nominated by the adventurers, who are called the *Hooft Participanten*, that first put in a stock above 6000 florins (in *West-Friseland* the adventure of 3000 florins makes a *Hooft Particip.*) the rest being excluded that adventured less; and they are elected in some places by the states of the province, in others, by the city magistrates.

There are 14 curators or governors in the college of *Amsterdam*, 12 in *Zealand*, 14 in the college of the *Meuse*, and 14 in *West-Friseland*: and on great occasions each college sends a certain number of delegates to an extraordinary, or the chief assembly held either at *Amsterdam* or *Middleburg*.

1602. The first stock of this company was 66 tons of gold, and encreased in six years time, at 1608. (besides a distribution of some gain among the adventurers) to more than 300 tons of gold.

For the value of five florins they bought above 100 florins worth of *Indian* commodities; the yearly revenue of each man at last being near half the value of his stock; which is not much to be wondred at, when it is certain, that the *India* commodities are worth, every year (being imported) above six millions of gold, or 6,000,000 florins.

At *Batavia* in *East-India*, is a governor chosen every three years, and a council that manages war, &c. and another that decides causes, &c. There are also two supreme officers, one over the soldiery, and the other that oversees the trade-affairs; to whom are joyn'd two censors.

See more particulars in the *Status Fæder. Belgii*, concerning this republick.

The universities of the united provinces, are, 1. *Franecker*, 2. *Groningen*, 3. *Leyden*, 4. *Utrecht*, 5. *Ninmegen*.

SKIPTON.
The universities in the united provinces.

At *Amsterdam* and *Harderwick* are illustres scholæ.

May 31. In the evening we went from *Leyden*. the *Hague*, three hours by water to *Leyden*: at the half-way sluice we chang'd our boat, and took notice of a post, every furlong distance, marked 1, 2, 3, &c.

The great church at *Leyden* is dedicated to *St. Peter*, having double isles, or two rows of pillars on each side the nave. We read here the inscriptions printed in *Hegenitius*, viz. *Epitaphium chronosticon*, and what are on the monuments of *Boukenbergius*, *Heurnius*, *Bontius*, *P. Reinerus Bontius F.* a physician, *Erpennius*, *Bacchærus*, *Dodonæus*, and I transcrib'd these following,

St. Peter's church.

D.O.M.

Et

Ewaldus Screvelio

Adriani trigesimo Hagæ quæ Batavorum aula est consulatu gesto insignis Filio An. CIO IO LXXV. Ibidem nato Senatori & Medico, dein Medicinæ in Leidensi Academia Professore primario & Rectori magnifico singulari doctrina, Virtute & pro... in omnes Comitatus clarissimo, cui in vita nihil carius quam aliis eam velut dare, nihil in morte jucundius fuit quam ad meliorem & immortalem transire. Anno CIO IO C XLVII denato, Maria Van Swaenswüick uxor marito & liberi Parenti dulcissimo desideratissimo mæstissimi H.M.P.

Sit tibi, qui nemini gravis vix isti terra levis.

In the choir is a grave-stone over *Antonius Thyfius*, qui obiit 7mo. Novemb. 1640. annos natus 75, & menses 3.

On another, *Domina Abbâtissa Joanna de Does*, &c. and this inscription over *Festus Hommius*, viz.

Hoc tumulo conditur vir celeberrimus Festus Hommius, S.S. Theologiæ Doctor Ecclesiæ Leidensis pastor. Coll. Theol. Regens, docuit ecclesiam hanc annos 40. rexit coll. annos 20. Vixit annos 66, menses 6. denatus 5 Julii, 1642.

ex antiquissima & nobilissima Kerchoviorum Gandavensium familia in Ecclesia Gallo-Belgica Dordrechtana annos xx pastoris, in Academia Lugd. Bat. doctoris & professoris primarii annos xxxv. octies Rectoris magnifici & xxiii synodi Gallo-Belg. praesidis, hic pietate, prudentia, probitate, morum suavitatem, liberalitate, animi moderatione, pacis & concordiae amore, nemini secundus, omnibus gratus & charus, nulli gravis, in docendo perspicuus, in disputando promptus, in concionando facundus, memoriae & judicii incomparabilis, eadem quâ vixit tranquillitate placidè supremum diem clausit in fine Rectoratus sui octavi ciccxcxvi. 14. Febr. aetatis suae lxxviii. Joannes à Kerchoue Heenulietae dominus saltuum Hollandiae praefectus filius unicus moerens posuit.

In the French church we saw the monuments of *Josephus Justus Scaliger*, and *Carolus Clusius*, whose inscriptions are in *Heginitii Itiner*.

The university.

We went to the *Academia* or schools, being one pile of brick building, having at the entrance an inscription printed in *Meurs. Alb. Bat.* The divinity school is a large room; the professor's seat is at the upper end, and the students seats in rows (being the same in every school.) This and the philosophy school are below; over them are the law and physick schools, and above these is the *Officina Elzeviriana*, as well as below in the court, where we saw several presses at work. The professors names, and what subjects and books they read on, are printed in a catalogue.

Professors.

We heard a lecture of *D. Joh. Van Horn*, professor of anatomy, and these following, viz. *D. Joh. Antonides Vander Linden*, who discoursed *de Tussi*, that the causes of it are crudities arising within the stomach, which stimulate the superior orifice, and so the motion is communicated to the diaphragms, and then to the lungs. This he discover'd as a new thing to his auditors.

D. Jacobus Golius, Prof. Math. on *Gassendi Astron.* in the physick school.

D. Dan. Colonius I. V. D. & Prof.

D. David Stuartus Log. &c. professor on metaphysics in the philosophy school.

D. Anton. Thysius Eloqu. Professor, on *Pomponius Mela*.

D. Allarius Uchtmannus, *Hebr. Ling. Prof.*

D. Steph. Merchant I. V. D. a Frenchman.

D. Jo. de Raei. L. A. M. MD. & Philos. Prof. a learned naturalist.

D. Adolphus Vorstius, *Med. & Botan. Prof.* who in the evenings demonstrates plants in the garden, where we heard him

A physick garden.

name the plants, and pointing to them in their beds. The plants he shew'd at one time, were in two beds (the 11th and 12th in order) were these; 1. *Laurus*, *Fumaria claviculata*, *Valeriana fl. albo*, *Mentha Castaria Hisp.* *Ranunculus nemor.* *Armerius Anglicus*, *Reseda Ital.* *Martagon Vulg.* *Ranunc. Gram. fl. lut.* *Ran. Pyrenæus*, *Crocus*, *Ononis non spinosa minor fl. purp.* *Consolida reg.* *Valeriana minor*, *Pimpinella hircina saxifraga*, *Narcissus vulgaris*, *Herniaria*, *Thymallus characias*, sive *esula serrata*, *Gentiana major*, sive *Aloe Gallica* crescit in montibus *Valesiæ*, *Tapsus barbatus*, *Aloe Americ. aculeata* in insula *Zocotora* propè *Africam* *Ranunc. angustif. & latif. Polygonum*. 2. *Cytisus verus maranthæ*, *Colchicum majus*, *Aristolochia Vera*, *Rubia minima*, *Juniperus Vulg. & baccif.* *Pulmonaria fl. albo*, *Hieracium quintum Clusii*, *Viola pentagonia Belg. sive Onobrychis*, *Onobrychis prima*, *Gladiolus*, *Sonchus hieracites*, *Trachelium sive flos Afric.* *Lychnis sylv.* *Iris Persica*, *Lychnis Constantinop. fl. eleg.* *Stachys lychnites spuria Flandr. fl. sublut.* *Auricul. Ursi species variæ*, *Myagrum monospermum*, *Thlaspi fol. . . . Rosa Turcica sive Austriaca fl. coccineo*, *Lychnis hirs. min. repens*, *Calamintha montana præstantior*, *Eruca Monsp. semine quadrang.* *Hyacinthus serot. pyrenæus flo. obsol.* *Atriplex fragifera*, *Phalaris*, *Psyllium annuum*, *Carduus Mariæ*, *Acanthus Sativus Marmorea dicta*, quia marmoribus olim insculpta, *Clematis Urens sive Flammula Bætica*, *Smyrnum*, *Tuca foliis Aloes*.

At another lecture we heard him discourse concerning the *Faba Veterum*; that in *N. Holland* they give suffrages with beans, and are therefore call'd boonmen; and that the fruit of the *Ficus Indica* breeds an insect which makes the *Indian cochinele*; and that in *Italy* (which we observed most in *Sicily* and *Calabria*) they use the pith of *Ferula Galbanifera* instead of tinder; and so he interpreted that in *Hesiod*, ἐν κοιλῷ ῥάβδου, &c. how that *Prometheus* brought this fire from heaven in the hollow of a ferula.

At the schools some professors wear gowns, others only their cloaks; and when they begin to read, they turn up an hour-glass, and conclude usually with that time.

In the divinity school we saw their manner of performing a publick exercise. At the school gates stood a beadle without a gown, having a silver staff, where he stay'd for the coming of the professor, who was in his gown, and the respondent, who was in his cloak; then the beadle usher'd them into the school, where the professor took his seat, and the respondent his under the professor. The printed

Publick disputations.

Theses

SKIPPON.

Theſes were ſome of them diſperſed the night before at the printing-houſe, and now by the reſpondent, who diſtributed them in his ſeat. After that he made a *Latin* prayer, and read the beginning of his *Theſes*. Immediately an opponent, firſt craving leave of the profeſſor, argued againſt them. After him two more earneſtly contended who ſhould oppoſe next, till the profeſſor commanded one of them to be ſilent. When three opponents had done diſputing, the reſpondent concluded with another prayer, and then thank'd the company for their preſence and patience. The opponents were not taken off, but of their own accord paſſ'd from one argument to another; and when they had done, they gave the profeſſor thanks for the favour and leave. The opponents ſit in no certain ſeat, but any where among the auditors. If any profeſſor of the univerſity comes in during the diſputation, the beadle brings him to his ſeat; and when all is done, he attends the profeſſor of the chair and the reſpondent no further than the ſchool gate.

The anatomy theatre.

We ſaw the anatomy-theatre, which is not ſo handſome as that at *London*, but furniſh'd with a great many curious things, viz. variety of ſkeletons; *Sciurus*; *Hepar Virginis 17 annorum*; *Scarabæus corniculatus ex Ind. Orient.* *Skeleton infantis à matre in ipſo partu enecati*; *Brechma in infantibus*; *Tatou*; *Larus S. eene Meurwe oft Zeekoute*; *Isidis effigie inſignitus cippus ſive operculum oculi Ægyptiam Mumiam vetuſſ. continens*; *Ventriculus & univerſa inteſtinorum fiſtula*; *Mumia Variæ fungus lapideus*; *Lapis ceraunia*; *Caput porci fluviatilis ex Braſilea*; *Ala Hirundinis marinæ ex Oceano Orientali*; *Cirrus Gammari Æthiopici*; *Thus foſſile Moravicum*; *Capſula Chinenſis cum capite animalis partim cervinam, partim porcinam naturam repreſentante ex inſulâ Celebes Indiæ Orientalis*; *Niduli cruſtacei ex cautibus regni Jehovæ, & à Sinenſibus &c. in deliciis habentur*; *Folium Betle ſive Siri*; *Faba Ægyptia ſive Bonamicie*; elephants ſkulls; horſes, cows, dogs, bears, &c. ſkeletons; *Guandur formicas vorans*; *Myrenceter*, which is bigger than an otter, having a long ſnout, long crooked claws, coarſe briftly hair, and a long brush tail, with hairs as ſtiff as a hog's; *Grallæ ſive Calopodia Norvegica*; the picture of a man that ſwallow'd a knife; ſkins of men and other animals; the ſkin of a *Tartarian* prince executed here for raviſhing his ſiſter; a *Polyedr.* figure over all theſe rarities, and a great many more, and on the ſides of it are pyramids of different ſizes; a fiſh with two feet, a broad and round tail, the

ſkin black, and bill ſharp; *Capriſcus Rondeletii*, having four teeth and *ſpinæ* like a porcupine; the ſkeleton of a man on the back of the ſkeleton of a horſe, having piſtols before him: the horſe had teeth very great in the lower jaw, two directly forwards, between which, two others bended over quite up, and on each ſide without, one that bended alſo up, but not ſo high; a pelican, white all over, being as big as a heron; *Lampas ſepulchr. Rom. eruta in agro Leydenſi*; *prima & ſecunda Vertebra colli Rbinocer.* the ſkeleton of an oſtrich; two letters written in the *China* language; *Isidis effigies*; *Tigris capta in regno Jacave*; the ſkeleton of a frog and a hedghog. Under the theatre lies a great ſkeleton of a fiſh we gueſs'd to be a whale. We obſerv'd in it nine ribs, 39 *Vertebræ*, four great bones in the upper jaw, two of which make the *Mandibulum ſuperius*; and between them are two other bones that are ſharp: in the lower mandible are great crooked bones bigger than thoſe in the upper. The *Scapulæ* are like thoſe in quadrupeds. See *Hegenitius* his *Itin.* who enumerates more particulars.

The *Engliſh* church is underneath the publick library, which is joyn'd to the theatre, but is very indifferently furniſh'd with books; and theſe that were there, not in order, nor well kept. Theſe three places make together a handſome building. Over the ſtreet gate is written, *Porta ingreſſus ad Bibliothecam & Anatomiam An. 1648.*

An Engliſh church.

At *Leyden* we viſited Mr. *Newcomen*, miniſter of the *Engliſh* congregation, who told us, The ſtates allow him about 75 *l.* per annum; but they promiſed him to bear all his charges of removing out of *England*. He went with us to the publick library. In the middle of it is a long table made ſhelving on each ſide to lay books on. The books are ranked under theſe heads: *Theologi*, *Juriſperiti*, *Medici*, *Historici*, *Literatores*, *Philophi*, *Mathematici*. Here are preſerv'd the manuſcripts of *Joſeph Scaliger*, *Bonaventura*, *Vulcanius*, &c. alſo the oriental books which *Goliuſ* the profeſſor brought out of the eaſtern parts at the expence of the publick. Round about the room hang the pictures of prince *William*, prince *Maurice*, *Eraſmus*, *Fr. Junius*, *J. Lipſius*, *Job. Hcunius*, *Dan. Heiniſius*, *Bonaventura*, *Vulcanius*, *Job. Deuſa Bibliothecarius*, *Janus Douſa Pater Academ. Curator*, *Joſephus Juſtus Jul. Cæſ. F. Scaliger Ætatis LXIIII: Anno Chriſti MDCIIII. Eps. Roffenſis*, and others.

The publick library.

We viſited Dr. *Van Horne*, the profeſſor of anatomy, who entertain'd us with

Dr. Van Horne Anat. prof.

with great kindness and civility, and shew'd us a skeleton curiously whitened, and set exactly together by his own hand; a very thick skull of a footman; many skeletons of embryo's, wherein were clearly discern'd the disjunctions of bones, which are afterwards not to be observed, the intermediate cartilages hardening into bone.

Another large skeleton of a man, curiously coloured with black and white. The white signifies the insertion of a muscle, and figures and characters are plac'd where every muscle ran; an exact and curious scheme of all the *Vasa* in the lungs, and two schemes of those in the liver, one of which is like that in Dr. *Glisson de Hepate*; the muscles of the hand preserv'd like *Monsieur de Bils* his bodies, which *Van Horne* esteemed not much of: by the same art, he said, he hath preserved the *Intestina in situ*. A scheme of the spermatick veins, *testes*, &c. the bones found in the *glandula pinealis* of men, which were very small; the *Labyrinthus*, *Cochlea*, *Tympanum*, *Mal-leus*, *Incus* & *Stapes*, being the instruments of hearing; two books with figures of the several members of a man, expressing in colours the true figures of the muscles, &c. which were drawn by his own direction; the bones of the ear in a child, which differ little from those in a man; the *Vertebrae* of a *fetus*, which manifestly consist of three bones. Dr. *Van Horne* told us his opinion, That the blood returns not by veins into the spleen, but transfuses itself thro' the *parenchyma* of the spleen, and at last enters the passage of the *Vena Splenica*, the *Fibrillae* serving only for support. He said, he could never observe any *Anastomoses* between veins and arteries, but between the branches of several veins.

The burg. We went to the burg described in *Meurs. Alb. Bataviae*. It is a round hill, having a high wall about the top of it, from whence we had a prospect of a great part of the town. In the middle, upon the top, is a labyrinth of narrow walks, and a well here, wherein, they say, fish were found that did relieve the city when it was besieged. Over the gate of the burg (which had a pleasant ascent by stone steps curiously shaded with an arbour) is this written,

*Arcem hanc cum fundo
Vetustissimam illustrissimae gentis
Wassenariae haeredum cum Burgravii
Titulo omniq; jure ei annexo à Principe
Lignaeo Wassenariae Domino
xv Kalend. Maii Anni c1616 in jus
SPQ. Leydenfis Aere Civitatis publica,
VOL. VI.*

*Translatum
Hac inscriptione
Urbis Coss.
Guil. Paedis.
Paul Swanenburgh.
Jac. Vandenberch.
Corn. Buylevert
Publicè testatum voluerunt
Anno Domini c1616CLIII.*

Burgi Prosopopoeia.

*Arx ego Bellonae bifido circumflua
Rbeno
Wassarae fueram gloria prima do-
mūs.*

1203. *Arx invicta fame victam nisi fata
referret
Cum tutam nostro separat Ada sinu.*

1204. *Post in Vicinos nimis imperiosa penates
Hollando Cogor subdere colla jugo.*

*Quodq; olim in Cives fueram, jure
exuor omni
Cum lupulo & Gratis nuda relin-
meis.*

1651. *Quae nunc jura suo cum vindicet aere
Senatus.
Illius arbitrio me quoq; trado lubens.*

*Leyda supervacuos alii mercentur ho-
nores
Tu sapias & cives quo tuearis emis.
1658.*

Nigh this burg is a fair large church, *Church.* of a cathedral building, having long and great wings. Here is this epitaph on a monument;

*Pii Nepotes
Hoc Avo marmor suo posuere Petro Had i-
ani Wervio qui multa obiit pro salute
patriae pericula, quem Leyda Vidit con-
sulem bis sexties, bis ordines Hollandiae
dignum sui membrum Senatūs cujus hoc
constantia debet sub ejus Consulatu civitas
obsessa bis quod Canabrum, pestem, fa-
mem, tumultuanti Cive, plebe, milite do-
nec fuit soluta fortiter tulit. Natus est
Leydae c1616XXIX. denatus Anno c1616CIV.
Uxorem habuit Mariam Dyissa Voorhout.*

Another monument of one of the house of Nassau, colonel of a *Walloon* regiment, admiral of Zealand, 18 years general of Holland and West-Friseland, &c. 25 years governor of Breda; he died 26 Jun. 1631. *Aetatis* 72.

the channels of water (which are clear'd by these means) with a net at the end of a pole, and load large boats with it, and then scoop it out upon an even piece of ground, to a competent thickness, and flat it; so it lies till it is almost dry, and then either men or women, having boards fastened to the soles of their shoes (which keep their feet from sinking in) divide all the mud with a kind of a spade, into long square turfs like bricks, and then set them up in long ranks to be further dry'd: at last they house them in thatch'd barns, the sides whereof are not clos'd up with a wall, but made of wooden broad bars, equally distanced one above another, that the turfs may lie upon them to be fully dry'd.

Most of the houses the country people hereabouts live in, are thatch'd with reeds, and almost every one hath a bridge which may be turn'd on one side towards the house when any boats pass.

Four leagues from *Leyden* we came to *Sevenbuijsen*, a village (where we lay this night, being the 5th of *June*) consisting of a strait pav'd street, with small houses thatch'd with reeds. It is under the jurisdiction of *Rotterdam*, and is govern'd by a scout, seven magistrates, and a secretary, and hath a publick messenger to send upon any occasion, as other places have.

At this place we went in a boat to a most pleasant wood, well describ'd in *Hegenitii Itiner.* and saw a multitude of *Scholfers*, i. e. *Graculi palmiped*; *Lepelaers*, i. e. *Platea*; *Quacks*, i. e. *Ardea minor*; *Regers*, i. e. *Ardea*; which birds have their nests upon trees in several distinct quarters of the wood. Ravens, wood-pigeons, and turtle-doves build also their nests here. They shake down their young ones by a hook fasten'd to a long pole. The baron of *Pelemberg*, who lives at *Lovain*, lets out the profits of these birds, and the grass, at 3000 gilders *per annum*.

June 6. In the afternoon we went by boat in four hours from *Leyden* to *Harlem*, which is a pleasant city, wall'd and trench'd about, having channels of water running thro' many of the streets. The market-place is handsome, and the streets are well built. The stadthouse hath a large room or hall, where are pictures of princes, &c. Over the door is written,

S. P. Q. H.
Hanc sacram Themidos
Domum Senatus
Sedem ne temerato
Civis unquam
Anno 1630.

The prince of *Orange's* court or palace is near the stadthouse, where we saw many good pictures, viz. an altar-piece representing the slaughter of the innocents; the middle part of it was painted lately by one *Cornel. Harlemensis*, the wings or shuts of the picture by *Martin Hemskerke*: a map of the *Nassovian* family; a curious picture once bought at the *Hague* for seven pence; the picture of some knights of *Jerusalem*. The garden belonging to this palace is well furnished with curious flowers, and a summer-room at the end of it, where there is a *speculum* of 35 glasses. At this place we saw the picture of *Laurentius Costerus* in a furred gown, holding the letter *A* in his hand, and this inscription,

M. S.
Viro
Consulari
Laurentio
Costero
Harlemensi
Alteri Cadmo
Et artis
Typographicæ
MCCCCXXX
Inventori
Primo.

His statue and the inscription mention'd in *Hegenitius*, were lately removed from hence.

It is reported, the first book that ever was printed, is kept under lock and key by the magistrate.

Many little figures of birds in several places of the garden; and in an old cloister is a *Dutch* inscription, signifying the monument of a man 121 years old when he died, who married a woman of 22 years of age when he was 111, and had one child, a daughter, by her, that died in the *Carthusian* convent at *Amsterdam*. The old man's name was *Dirck Jansen Blefer*.

The butchery is very handsome, being the first publick building we observed to be leaded since we left *England*.

We saw one of the hospitals, a very fair building, having a neat court within, and observed many women, boys, and girls clad in blue coats, with one sleeve red and the other green, and some only with one sleeve red and green stockings.

The great church is large, having three organs in it. The monuments are not considerable.

A fair new church in this city.

The gates are handsomely built of stone.

We

SHIPPON.

We observed a great fish-market round the great church.

A large hog-market.

Weavers.

We visited the weavers of holland, tiffany, camlet, damask, (at the damask weavers we saw a very rich table cloth, having the *English* arms, and many curious figures in it; it hath been three years making for the prince of *Orange*) diaper, silk damask, tape, velvet, and saw the pressing of stuffs, &c. whereby a gloss is given.

A *Gymnasium* at *Harlem*.

Without the walls towards *Leyden* are very pleasant groves.

About an hour's walk brought us to the sandy hills, where we could find no new plants, but only observed the rushes to grow in a quincuncial order. These sandy hills occupy a large space of ground, and run along the *Holland* shore, being counted a great fence against the sea. From them we had a prospect of *Harlem*, and could discern *Amsterdam*, and the adjacent country.

June 8, in the evening we took places in a boat, and after an hour we removed into another, passing by two great meres, and in another hour came to *Amsterdam*; before we entered it we went over two draw-bridges, and pass'd by two armed centinels, one that stood within and another without the gate.

Amsterdam.

The passage
boats in
Holland.

Most people travel by water in *Holland*, in boats which are boarded over, and covered with a pitch'd canvas, whereon are sprinkled pieces of cockle-shells. There is a fix'd rate set upon all these boats by the magistrates, who do appoint commissaries to see how many passengers go in them every time; the magistrates receive all the money, out of which they pay the boatmen or skippers a certain stipend; the boat and horses, &c. belonging to the magistrates. If any one passenger desires to be carried off without delay, he must pay the freight of the whole to the commissary. Every time a boat goes off a bell is rung by the commissary. At some cities the boats go off every hour.

The stadthouse.

The first building of note we visited in *Amsterdam* was the stadthouse, a very magnificent structure, being large and high, the outside of the walls is of free-stone, but the inside is filled up with bricks. Upon the ascent to the stadthouse stand always two soldiers in a ready posture, and within is a guard.

On one side is this inscription, viz.

IV Kal. Nov. CIOIOXLVIII.

Quo compositum est bellum

Quod Fœderati inf. German.

Populi cum tribus Philippis

Potentissimis Hispaniarum
Regibus terra mariq; per
Omnes fere Orbis oras ultra
Octoginta annos fortiter
Gesserunt asserta Patriæ
Libertate & Religione
Auspiciis Coss.

Pacificatorum optimorum
Gerb. Pancras. Jac. de Graef
Sib. Valckenier. Pet. Schaep.
Consulum filii & agnati
Facto primo fundamenti
Lapide hanc Curiam
Fundarunt.

A court of justice here having brass gates; within it *Solomon's* justice, &c. is described in marble figures, over the seats of the scout and the nine scabini, who try malefactors that are always brought within the brass gates; the scout condemns them, and the reads the sentence.

Above are two chambers which have four great windows that look into this court of justice, where the four burgo-masters stand (one at each window) and hear the judicial proceedings.

On the gates is written this verse,

Discite justitiam moniti & non temnere
Divos.

An area or void space before this stadthouse, and another building (where there is a sentinel) used by the merchants to weigh their goods in.

Behind this court is a handsome ascent which brings up into a fair hall curiously adorned with marble work; at each end is a statue, viz. Of *Antwerp*, &c. The four elements are well described in the pavement of this hall; also two hemispheres of the terrestrial globe exactly done between a projection of the celestial sphere, wherein every figure of the constellations, &c. was represented from the north pole to the tropic of capricorn.

The pavement in the hall.

On each side of the hall is a little court, and about them stately arch'd walks even with the hall floor, fair pictures at the ends made by *John Lieuens* of this city, and one *Jordaenes* of *Antwerp*; all the walls that were finished were covered with marble, divided into large panes by curiously-wrought square pillars. Over the doors of several rooms are written,

Schepenen Kamer.

Justitie Kamer.

Burgo-masters.

Burgo-masters Vertrecke.

Thesaurie Ordinaris.

Secretarii.

Thesaurie Extraordinaris.

Com.

Com. Van Kleine Saken; i. e. Court of conscience.

Schepenen Extraordinaris.

Reken Kamer.

Desolate Boedels Kamer; i. e. Court that administers goods of such as die in debt, &c.

Affurantie Kamer.

Wees Kamer; i. e. Court of orphans.

Raedt Kamer; i. e. Council chamber.

Com. Van Hurwelyck juken en injurien; i. e. Court for differences between man and wife.

Commissariffen Vander Zee saken.

Kamer der Roedragen boden; i. e. Serjeants chamber.

All which chambers are fair; where the *Vroetschap* sit is a canopy over all their seats; among the pictures is one of the old stadthouse, burnt down in three hours time 7 June, 1651.

Below stairs are many arched walks, and a dungeon. One *Quelinus* is the architect of this place. It is said the foundation cost 100000*l*.

The government. *Amsterdam* hath four burgomasters, nine eschevins, and 36 of the *Vroetschap*, and a scout. (*Quasitor*.) The *Scabini* are thus chosen, 14 persons are elected by the *Vroetschap*, and out of the 14 the burgomasters take seven, and two more out of the eschevins of the last year; these are judges in all cases.

The *Vroetschap* continue for life, and when one dies the rest vote another into his place, but never any nigh related to any of the *Vroetschap*, neither son, brother, &c. till beyond the cousin german. See *Grot. Apologet. c. 9.* where is mentioned this government settled by law, by *Maria Burgund. 1476.*

All that have been eschevins can only chuse the burgomasters.

None formerly could have been burgomaster except his father was a freeman at least a year, and six weeks before he was born; but of late they have made a constitution, that he that pays 500 gilders shall be free, and seven years after is capable of being burgomaster.

Any one may be also privileged as a citizen for 50 gilders, but then shall not have the capacity of being made a burgomaster.

The convoy house. The convoy house, or admiralty, is a handsome building with fair rooms in it.

Hospitals. Over the doors of the several hospitals are written, *T'mannen huys. T'Vrouwen Gasthuis. T'soldatenhuis. Hen Ourde Mannen Gasthuis. Het oude Vrouwen Gasthuis.* 116 women in the old womens hospital, two lodge in every chamber; and in the old mens hospital two men also in a

chamber. These two hospitals make a square cloister, the men and the women have each their dining hall, and both sexes employ their time in several works.

All the hospitals are neatly kept, the sick people lie in cabins on each side of a fair walk, and in the middle is a pulpit where their minister preaches to them.

The *Raspelbuis* for rogues hath over the entrance written *Castigatio*; here some men of better quality are kept more private from the view of all comers. *The raspelbuis for rogues.*

The *Raspelbuis* for whores, &c. the common whores in one part, those of the better sort in another, and in a third division are disorderly women that are kept more private, being put in by their parents. *The raspelbuis for whores.*

Many children habited half black and half red, who diet and lodge at the hospital, but work the rest of their time at several trades under several masters.

The eleemosynary houses are fair buildings. *Alms-houses.*

Het Dolhuis is an hospital for mad people, who are lock'd up in dark rooms, having a hole in the door to look out at; a pretty garden in the middle of the cloister. Another court, where are kept the maddest folks. *Dolhuis.*

The *Exchange* is like ours at *London*, but not so handsome, and it is not an exact square, being longer than it is broad; here

are 36 niches, but not statues in them. Here we also took notice of several maps of houses to be sold, which were hung up and down the pillars, &c. Men of several nations resort hither, but the most frequent strangers are the *Jews*, who fill one walk of the *Exchange*, and live in one quarter of the city together, in fair streets, they are reckoned to be about 20000; they oftentimes meet with affronts in the streets, and lose much time in their publick traffick, viz. from seven in the evening on *Fridays*, all *Saturday* and *Sunday*. *The exchange.*

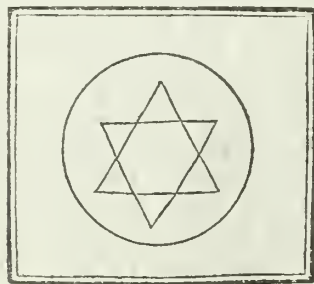
We went to their synagogue, a large place above stairs; the women are not seen in it, but have a gallery round the top with lattice windows; they wear no such stuff (like a *Scotch* plaid) as the men do over their faces, and hats which they never pull off in their synagogue. He that reads stands in a great desk, and makes a tone in his reading; the people also read either in the *Hebrew* or *Portuguese* bible in a singing tone; some men that were married the day before came to the reader, and spoke something to him which our interpreter said was what they gave to the poor, which he presently published: Their law, and some parts of the old testament were folded up in rolls, within an embroidered covering, the tops of the umbilicus or stick they roll'd them on, were cover'd

SKIPFON. with silver, and had silver bells hanging at them; the bridegrooms came from that end of the synagogue where they are lock'd up in presses, and brought them severally to the reader's seat, where they were untied, and all this while there was great singing among the people; then the reader or rabbi read somewhat, and the bridegrooms return'd to their places. Towards the latter end of their service, the reader and all the bridegrooms went round to shew themselves, with the law, &c. untied in their hands, and the boys were very earnest to touch the covering with their hands and faces, and all this time the whole company made loud singings; when they came to the presses they put in the law, &c. and then one said somewhat in a tone, and lock'd them up. The rabbi, while he was reading, had a little silver rod in his hand; at one time, for a good while, read at a table. This devotion was begun early in the morning, and lasted till noon; after dinner they began again. We observed some of the Jews to bow at times, (*quer.* whether at the name of *Jehovah*?) they seemed very careless, discoursing and laughing with strangers in the midst of the service; when they were dismissed, many of them went down singing till they came to the street. The minister or priest hath his seat under the reader.

The bride was attended only by women. Maids wear their own hair, but after marriage they cut it off and wear locks.

On the Jews sabbath (*Saturday*) the same thing is read seven times over together for every day of the week. Lamps hang up in this synagogue.

Every Jew wears within his breeches or doublet a square piece of parchment with a Hebrew benediction in it, &c. It is of this figure, with a circle about two triangles, having at each corner the name of an angel, *viz.* *Michael*, *Gabriel*, *Raphael* and *Uriel*.



At their . . . they cover themselves; within their synagogues hang little strings in which is woven the word *Jehovah*.

The men are most of them of a tawny complexion with black hair; some have

clearer skins, and are scarce discernable from the Dutch, &c. They carry much perfume about them.

Amsterdam allows them great freedom, some of them are rich, but most are very poor. In one of their houses we saw a past-board model of *Solomon's* temple, the priests offering sacrifice, &c.

The new church is a fair building; at the west-end is a stately organ supported by marble pillars, the entrance into the choir is of brass. Here is a handsome monument inscribed thus:

Generosiss. Heroi
Johanni à Galen
Essensi

Qui ob res fortiter & feliciter gestas, sexies uno anno, Dunkerkanorum prædatorum navem captam & à Barbaris opima spolia reportata, Ordinum Classi in mari Mediterraneo Præfectus, memorabili prælio ad Livornam, Deo Auxiliante, Anglorum navibus captis, fugatis, incendio & submersione deletis, commercium cum dicti maris accolis restituit, Idibus Mart. Anno MDCLXIII, & altero pede truncatus, nono die post Victoriâ, annos natus XLVIII obiit, ut in Secula per gloriam viveret Illustriss. & Præpot. Fæderati Belgii Ordinum decreto, Nob. & pot. Senatus Archibalthass. qui est Amstelodami M. H. P.

In this church we saw two men carrying swords before two women.

We saw in this city a tragedy called *Tamerlane* well acted in a convenient playhouse; in the cockpit the ordinary people stand for four-pence apiece; places in the boxes are ten-pence a place. The actors cloaths were very rich, and habited like the nations they represented, the commanders of armies were on real horses. Between every act the musick played, and after all the tragedy was ended, began a farce or ridiculous actions and jestings. These comedians are two days in the week at this city, and two days at the *Hague*, being allowed by the state; part of what is received the poor have.

The *Athenæum* or *Gymnasium* hath a large school, where we heard *Klenckius* read *Logic* to a very small auditory. The names of the professors, and the times of reading in the summer, are,

1. D. Gerardus Leon. Blofius M. D. Professors. &c. horâ octavâ.
2. D. Arnoldus Senguerdius L. A. M. Phys. Prof. primarius, die Lunæ, Martis, Jovis & Veneris, horâ nonâ.
3. D. Janus Klenckius L. A. M. Eques Odesseni Dns. Phil. Prof. Logicam docebit, horâ decimâ. This person was knighted

knighted by king *Charles II.* and one *Davison* a Scotchman married his sister.

4. D. *Johannes Christienius* IVD. & Prof. die *Lunæ, Martis, Jovis & Veneris Jurisp. docebit, horâ undecimâ.*

5. D. *Robertus Keuchenius* IVD. *Eloquentiæ* Prof. die *Lunæ & Martis, Justinum; Jovis & Veneris Florum Interpr. horâ duodecimâ.*

6. D. *Alexander de Bie, L. A. M. & Matheſeos* Prof. die *Lunæ; Martis, Jovis & Veneris, horâ tertiâ, post meridiem.*

A physick garden.

We saw the physick garden, neatly kept, and well stored with rare plants. It is without the walls near the beast-market, which is a large place set with many ranks of trees.

In this city are two labyrinth gardens, where drink, &c. is sold; in the middle of yards belonging to them are statues, out of which water is surprizingly forced.

Over a school gate is written, *Disciplina Vitæ Scipio.*

From the old kirk steeple we had a large prospect of the city and river where ships lie, which hardly exceed in number those in the *Thames* about *London.* Two organs in this church, and some of the painted windows are still preserved; at this steeple we saw one play on the chimes, (somewhat like the organists) but he used his feet as well as fingers, which had thick pieces of leather to defend them from hurt in playing with a great force.

One *Solomon Verbeake* lives near this church, who hath invented a new kind of musical instrument, which he sells for 80 gilders.

Glauber the chymist lives in *Amsterdam,* but being now very sick, we could not see him.

The magazine.

The magazine is a fair, large and new building, where the stores for war are kept from the sight of strangers; many of the ships of war lie near it.

The long-house, where they make cables, is nigh the new wall which compasses in a great space of ground that is designed for new streets.

In *Amsterdam* are 24 ministers pensioned by the magistrates.

Two English churches.

Here are two English churches, one of which belongs to the *Brownists.*

The *Lutherans* have also a church, and the *Papists* are tolerated.

If any are permitted to have their liberty of conscience in churches, and are not of the states religion, they are prohibited to erect steeples and the use of bells.

Many of the streets in this city are spacious and fairly built, having channels of water with rows of trees planted on each side.

The foundations of the houses usually cost as much as the super-structure, because they build on piles of wood which are driven in a great depth into the oufy ground.

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Most of the best houses belong to merchants, who have great irons that fence the lower windows from the violence of weighty commodities which are haled up to the upper rooms.

No coaches are suffered to be used here except such as come for a visit from abroad; but instead of them sedans almost as big as coaches are drawn upon sledges by horses.

Mr. *Chapman* was my English merchant here; and I had recommendations to one signior *Parenzi*, an Italian, and one *Tiellens*, a Dutchman. Dams and one *Thierry* were merchants to the rest of the company.

June 16, at seven hours distance from *Utrecht.* *Amsterdam* we came by boat to *Utrecht*, a large city, having about it a thick and high wall, and a deep trench; some of the streets which are latelier built are fair and handsome, the rest are but indifferent.

Deep channels of water run thro' many of the streets, which lie much higher than the water; several poor houses which have their chimneys peeping up a little above the level of the streets, which are sometimes much annoyed by the smoak of those chimneys.

The earl of *Zylichim*, uncle to the prince of *Orange*, is governor of the garrison, which consists of eight companies; one of them is English, who have a church here dedicated to *S. Mary.*

One English company of soldiers, and an English church.

The city is ruled by an upper and an under scout, seven scabini and four burgo-masters, two of which are chosen yearly.

The government.

The hospital boys are clad in suits half white and half blue.

Near the *Domo*, or cathedral church, are three sides of an old cloister, where the schools are for university exercises; the mathematic and physic schools are fair and arched, the divinity is a handsome small room above stairs, where we heard part of a theological disputation, *Voetius* sitting professor; we were told that he that keeps an exercise *sine Præsidio*, is to defend his *Theses* against all opponents.

University.

The *Rector Magnificus* is chosen every year out of the professors.

One *Will. Barbor* an English man was now ready to take his doctor of physick's degree, and to be created doctor by *Regius* the physician in the choir of the great church.

Collegium

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Collegium Willebordi was written on one house of this city.

On an almshouse was written, *Ælemosynæ ende Ambacht Kamer*.

St. Martin's church.

The Domo is dedicated to S. Martin, having handsome pillars; the pulpit stands just at the entrance into the choir; an organ here; we went up 460 steps to the top of the steeple (where there is a large cistern of water ready to quench fire) whence we had a view of the town and adjacent country; in this steeple lives a man with his wife and family.

S. Mary's church

In S. Mary's church that the *Englische* use, I transcribed these inscriptions, &c. viz.

Illustri Viro Theodorico de Benthem D. D. Doct. hujus Ecclesiæ Præposito & Archidiacono, Qui è vivis excesserat anno MCCCCXV. Cal. Octob. XVI. pia posteritas posuit.

And on a picture was written, *Vive hospes dum licet atq; Vale.*

In these verses is expressed a remarkable story,

Origo Fundati templi.

Tempora cum causis templi venerabilis hujus Quisquis nosse cupis metra te subscripta docebunt.

Henrico quarto Romani Sceptra regente Imperii, cum jam totam victricibus armis Subderat Italiam soli præcludere sola. Urbs Mediolanum portas est causa rebelles Quam tandem captam spoliis prius auctus opimis

Everfit Victor, nec templo flamma Mariæ Virginis abstinuit candenti marmore strueto Unde dolens, mentemq; pio succensus amore Instaurare novam venerandi nominis ædem Proposuit quocunq; solo solisve sub axe. Tunc Trajectensis Præsul Nutritius olim Principis & duris semper comes acer in armis Nomine Conradus tulit hoc à Cæsare munus Ut templum sublime loco fundaret in isto Turribus excelsis constructurâq; perenni Adjutus donis & multo Cæsaris auro Quale vides firmis subnixum stare columnis Fornice perpetuo fastigia summa tegente Hoc phanum Præsul venerabilis ipse dicavit Primus & instaurat Præbendos Canonicoq; Canturos laudes tibi Virgo Maria perennes. Post ubi Sacra ter sex ab origine templi Fluxissent anni, fatalis venerat hora Pontificis Sacri miseranda cæde perempti Causa necis fuit hæc, nam dum fundamenta Muro

Istius Ecclesiæ latomi perquirere tentant Invenere lutum fluidum fixo sine fundo Hoc vitium tardabat opus, nemo sapientum, Huic morbo valuit quantalibet arte mederi

Ars mendicat opem miratur nescius artis Artificum Cætus, non artem posse juvar Dum sic ergo rei spes esset nulla superstes En rudis hanc Friso solidam spondidit Abyum Pro quo dum precium sibi posceret imoderatum;

Hinc dilectus erat Adolescens Filius; illud Accersit Præsul secrete, suadet ut artem Eliciat Patri, promittit munera, patrem Filius auxilio genetricis inebriat, artem Elicit, elicita Pastori, clam patre, parat Continuo surgebat opus, jam tempore long Post positum, Gaudent omnes supra rite reperta.

Ille sed irarum stimulis agitatus accersit Deceptumq; dolo, tantus dolor urget ut ipsum Jam descendente gradibus, missa celebra Pontificem ferro truxit Friso necaret acut Ejus in Aprili mortem dant festa Tyburi Anno millesimo nonagesimo quoq; nono. Baldwinus Eps.

On a pillar of this church is the picture of a bull, and underneath this writte,

Accipe posteritas quod per tua secula nôes Taurinis Catibus fundo solidata columna'st.

A little grave-stone here, with the figure of a child kill'd by his father.

On a monument is inscribed,

Arnoldus Dorstenius Philos. & Grammaticus percelebris hujus phani Canonicus tandem requiem sortitus in ævum hic situs est, nonis Maii 1535.

This church hath an organ in it, and a gallery over each isle as at the *Jesús* in *Antwerp*. Twenty seven bear the same still of canons, who have a revenue in land, &c. Any person may buy one of these places, but if he dies within 21 days after, the sale signifies nothing. Two ministers were banished hence for questioning the right of disposing them into lay hands.

In the chapter-house is an elephant's tooth made hollow, which was formerly used as a horn to wind and call people to church. A picture of Henry IV. two brass idols with wings, named by the fellow that shewed them *Jupiter* and *Pluto*. The picture of our Saviour going to the place of crucifixion drawn by *Lucas of Leyden*. The old MSS. of the revenues are tacked up in a great press; three long urcorns horns for which 30000 guilders have been offered; formerly they were used as candlesticks nigh the high altar. In the library are many old books chained, six large MSS. of the bible fairly written and painted by one man; on the door of the

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In the body of the church is a grave-stone over *Johannes Harbordus Brit. juris municip. in medio templo Candid. obiit 1630. 8. Id. Octobris, Æt. 20. pos. Carolus Frater natu maximus.* The whole inscription I had not leisure to write out. This *John Harbord* died here in his travels.

Round the choir are the arms of many of the golden fleece order. Over the upper seats is written,

Le tres-haut & tres-puissant Prince Philippe di& le Bon par la grace de Dieu Ducque de Borgogne, de Lotheir, de Brabant, l'an mille quatre cent vingt & neuve en la ville de Bruges à l'imitation de Gedeon Crea & Institua à l'honneur de Dieu, de la vierge Marie & de l'Amour à Saint Andrea Protecteur & Patron de Bourgogne une Compagnie des tres-nobles chevaliers en laquelle on reçoit Empereurs, Roys, Duques, Marquis & autres personnages tant des subje&ts que des strange contree pourveu qu'ils fussent de sang noble & illustre & de bonne renommee & appelle ces seigneurs les Chevaliers de la Toison d'or ausquelles il donna pour chief perpetuell le Ducq legitime qui seroit de Bourgogne & qui auroit le seigneurie des pays bas ne voulut que pour lors ils s'ourpassassent le nombre de vingt & cinq, le souverain chefis compris & pour les occurrences qui pourroient s'offerir à l'ordre il crea quatre officiers honorables à sçavoir le Chancelier, le Tresorier, le Greffier, le Roy d'Armes & pour l'establissement de c'est ordre, il fait de tres-beaux statutes & notables ordonnances.

Among several other inscriptions we observed these following.

Le tres-haut & tres-puissant Prince Edward par la grace de Dieu Roy d'Angleterre & Seigneur d'Irlande.

Tres-haut & tres-puissant Prince Maximilian par la Grace de Dieu Archiducq d'Austrie, Ducq de Bourgogne, de Lotheir, de Brabant, de Stire, de Karinte, de Karinole, de Limborg, de Luxembourg, de Gueldres, Conte de Flandres, de Tirol, d'Arthoys, de Bourgoigne, Palatin de Hainault, de Hollande, de Zeelande, de Namur & de Zutphen, Marquis du saint Empire, Seigneur de Frise, de Salines, de Malines.

June 20. We hired a waggon with three horses abreast, and pass'd by two forts near the *Bosch*, call'd the great and little fort, and at six hours distance came to *Endt bouen*, a small wall'd place; and in four hours more we arriv'd at *Haumont*, a poor little place wall'd and trench'd

about (some of the works were slighted.) It is a frontier of the bishop of *Liege's* country.

A scout, two burgomasters, seven scabini, and 12 of the *Vroetschap* here. Goverment.

June 21. We travell'd over heaths, and went thro' *Roy*, a village where the bishop of *Liege* hath a palace; and soon after (three hours from *Haumont*) came to a walled place called *Bry*, the houses whereof were old and decaying. The *Augustine* friars have a pretty convent, and are 12 in number. In their chapel, under a picture, is this inscription,

D. O. M.

In honorem S. Catharinae Virginis & Martyris hujus Arae Patronae Ven'lis Nob. & strenuus Philibertus Taxis Canon. Bonnen, & Gerardus à Taxis Sac. Caes. Majest. Dapifer ejusdemque legionis unius Germanorum militum Vice Coronellus in memoriam Patris eorum Godfridi Huls di& Taxis elect Colon. & Epi. Leodien. Consiliarii hic sepulti Filii Fratres pio affectu posuerunt Anno MDCXXIII.

Near this town is a woody pleasant country.

After we had baited at *Bry*, we travell'd over an open heathy country, and by degrees left the level, and ascended a good height, whence we had a prospect of *Maeſtricht*, the *Mose*, &c. and seven hours from our bait we came to the outworks of *Maeſtricht*, where a sentinel rang a bell, and the soldiers examin'd us, and then lifted up a great beam for our waggon to enter the gate. This town is built like the *Bosch*, and is divided by the river *Mose* into two parts; the lesser side is called the *Wyck*, and is joyn'd to the other by a strong broad-stone bridge with nine arches. Maeſtricht.

A strong wall and good trench about the town, besides many half-moons, &c. Part of the bigger side of *Maeſtricht* is situated on a rising ground, and therefore not so strong as if it were in a level.

The greatest number of the inhabitants are papists, who have their religion publicly tolerated. About 20 cloisters in this place, which at this time made a great jangling with their bells, to put people in mind of their prayers for fair weather.

Two burgomasters, two scouts, 14 scabini and . . . of the *Vroetschap*, half of which are protestants and half papists. Goverment.

The garison consists of 31 foot companies (four or five of which are *English* and *Scots*) and six troops of horse. The governor is Rhenegrave *Fredericus Magnus*. English company of soldiers.

Three

Endthoucn.
Haumont.

Three *Dutch* protestant churches here, and one church used every other time by the *English* and *French*.

St. Servatius's church.

St. *Servatius* his church is handsome, and is used by the papists. The choir is raised high, and underneath are chapels. We observed a great number of boys who came from school to hear mass: they kneeled down in ranks, and filled the body of the church.

The canons of this church do not shave their heads, nor perform divine service, but leaving their places, may marry when they will.

In the cloister, over several doors, is written, *Humanitas & Poesis, Grammatica secunda & infima*.

Our Lady's church.

Our lady's church is like the former, with chapels under the choir.

Memoriae S

Viduae, Clientes, Pauperes, Cives, forum; Astraea, Sophia, Historia, Musarum chori nequiere morti eripere Galenum suum, sic nempe cautum est omnibus restat mori sed vita justis redditur, malis perit, Jacobo Galeno sibi que Angela Greeftia ut pridem tori sic tandem tumuli Confors PC. obiere ille An. Christiano MDCCXXII XII Kal. Febr. Haec MDCC.

Stadt-house.

A new stadthouse building at this time of stone. It is square and large, and will resemble that at *Amsterdam*. It hath a walk round the hall, and about the chambers.

Hollanders, &c. customs.

Maestricht was the last place we saw belonging to the united provinces; therefore, before I take notice of any new country, &c. I shall here set down some particulars I observ'd, viz. That, in those

territories, every notary writes his name over his door, *Ex gr. A. B. Notarius publicus*: and the doctors of physick and apothecaries have *Latin* sentences on their houses and shops. The *Hollanders* houses are nicely clean. The entrance before the doors of their houses in cities, is curiously paved with stone; and the neat figured pavements are used about their chimnies, and sometimes round their rooms. Before many of their doors are stone rails to lean upon. Most of their beds in inns are like cabins; and their being short and narrow, makes them inconvenient. The boors or country people come riding to market with provisions in neat waggons drawn by two horses abreast. When waggoners and porters are to be hir'd, they in most places throw dice who should be employ'd.

The *Hollanders* of the meaner sort are generally very furly, especially inn-keepers, watermen, and waggoners: these last bait themselves and their horses very often; and the true *Dutch* is always eating when he travels by boat, coach, or waggon. Their usual diet is strong *North-Holland* cheese, and hung beef dry'd in the smoak. At ordinaries the first dish is a sallad, which they call *Sla*. Boil'd spinach is a great dish with them, and every meal is usually ended with this variety of cheeses, viz. *Cummin-seed*, *North-Holland*, *Ingelot*, and *green* cheese. Strong beer, which they call thick beer, and *Rhenish* wine and *French* wine are the drink most esteem'd. The inn-keepers, in many places, exact according to the rich habit and quality of their guests; for the same ordinary a man of meaner habit and quality shall pay less.



G E R M A N Y.

SKIPTON.

JUNE 22. We went by waggon up a hill near *Maestricht*; at the side of which hill is an arch'd passage, which runs (as we were told) two hours in length, whence they bring stone from a quarry: this was probably some adite to a mine; for riding further upon the *Downs*, we saw three or four more such passages, and observed earth cast up, as at the entrance of mines. From these hills we had a very pleasant prospect of *Maestricht*, the *Mose*, and the adjacent country. On the left side of the river we saw *Weset*, a wall'd place under the bishop of *Liege*, and *Nevan*, a castle of the king of *Spain's*. When we came down into a lower ground, we rode by *Vivenan*, where there is a nunnery; and on the right hand was the first place we saw vineyards planted on the sides of the hill; and then we came thro' *Herstal*, a village (where 500 or 600 boors live) belonging to the prince of *Orange*; and an hour further we reach'd *Luick* or *Liege* (four leagues from *Maestricht*.) A sentinel opening a gate, suffer'd us to enter the walls of this city, which are on this side very strong and high; also works and a trench of water. Other parts of the city on the hills have a wall not so firm.

Liege.

St. Lambert's church.

We saw *St. Lambert's* church, an old building, having many porches or entrances of stone, much adorned with statues. The church within is handsome, having a large brass crown that hangs down in the middle of it. Under an altar on the left side of the entrance into the choir, is this written,

Anno 1596.

*Imperiale istud altare abs Henr. 4. Rom. Imp.
Semper Aug. ac Rege Siciliae fundatum
D. Guilhelmus Licen. ejusdem Rector
Tab. hac renovatâ suisq; circumpositis illustrata
Ad majorem Dei gloriam exornabat.*

The figure of this monument is engraven in the title page of *Boissard's* second tome of *Roman antiquities*.

Nigh this hangs another writing, viz.

*Istud est sculptum in feretro Beati Lamberti
Epi. & Martyris in parva pecia cupri
reclusa transumptum est de verbo ad verbum
& de litera ad literam visum Anno
1469. Christi martyr & Tungrorum xxix*

*& penultimus Epif. hic requiescit, cujus
sanctissimum corpus hic repositum est à Le-
odien. Epo. Abberone secundo xiiii Kalen-
das Januarii anno ab incarnatione Domini
mxcxliiii. post triumphatum autem & re-
ceptum Builloniae. Anno iii'o.*

*Renovata est haec tabula Anno Domini
mdlxxxiiii sub pontificatu Reverendissimi
ac Illustrissimi Principis ac Domini D. Er-
nesti à Bavaria electi Colon. anno ejus se-
cundo ac Leodienfis quarto.*

In the middle of the choir is a stately brass monument carved and adorned with lions, having low brass rails about it. The monument itself is a square almost a man's heighth. Upon this is a chest or coffin of brass supported by four legs. At the east end of it is the figure of death creeping out, and holding out his hand. At the west end is the statue of *Erardus de Marca* kneeling against an altar, and looking death in the face. Before him lies a crozier staff, and a cardinal's cap of brass. *Habuit de nocte visionem similem.*

The inscription is,

*Erardus primus genere de Marka tertius
mortem prae oculis habens vivens sibi po-
suit. Arces, Hoium, Dionantum Stochem,
Franchimont struxit, Curingiam & Seran-
nium reparavit & auxil. processionem
translationis Divi Lamberti fundavit, pa-
latium postremò aedificavit, praefuit huic
Ecclesiae annos xxxii menses vi dies xviii,
vixit annos lxxv menses viii dies xvi.
Anno millesimo quingentesimo xxxviii.*

On the south side of this tomb are three little statues of brass, viz.

The first is *Faith*, with a church in one hand, and a bible in the other, treading upon a *Turk*, and this written,

Fides Mabumetum perfidum conculcat.

The second, *Hope*, with an anchor and spade thrusting away *Judas* from under her feet, and this written,

Spes Judam perfidum conculcat.

The third, *Charity* treading upon *Herod*, and this written,

Charitas Herodem lividum proterit.

On

On the east side is justice treading upon Nero, and this written,

Iustitia Neronem iniquum jugulat.

On the north side are these three brass figures, viz.

1. *Judith* stroaking a lion with one hand, and holding a tower in the other, treading upon *Holofernes*.

Fortitudo Holofernem superbum peremit.

2. *Temperance*, holding a lamp in one hand, a book and a globe in the other, treading upon *Tarquin*.

Temperantia Tarquinium immoderatum extinguit.

3. *Prudence*, holding a death's head in one hand, and a looking-glass in the other, treading upon *Sardanapalus*.

Prudentia Sardanapalum mollem suffocat.

The present bishop and prince of *Liege* hath built a stately marble high altar, behind which is inscrib'd,

D. O. M.

Intemeratae Virgini Mariae

Deiparae

Sancto Lamberto

Ecclesiae & patriae Divis tutelaribus

MAXIMILIANVS HENRICVS

Utriusque Bavariae Dux

Archiepiscopus & Elector Colonienfis

Episcopus & Princeps Leodiensis

Ernesti & Ferdinandi Bavariae Ducum

Episcoporum & Principum Leodiensium

Nepos & Successor

Sui

Et praedecessorum memoriam

Ponebat

Anno MDCLVII.

Within the altar are lock'd up in four silver chests, the bodies of St. *Peter* and St. *Andoletus*, disciples to St. *Lambert*, who were martyr'd with him, and the bodies of St. *Maternus* bishop of *Liege* and *Triers*, St. *Theodardus* predecessor to St. *Lambert*, and some reliques of the 12 apostles. One of the chests is fashioned like the ark of the covenant, with two cherubims, &c.

Before the altar lie buried *Louis* of *Bourbon*, *Hugo*, and three others bishops.

A stone arch crosses the middle of the choir. At the end of the seats are the statues of the virgin *Mary* and St. *Lambertus*.

Over the entrance into the choir is a large chest of silver, gilt, adorned with

figures and precious stones, whereon is written, SKIPPO.

*Tu serves Clerum plebemq; tuog; sacratum
Sanguine defendas semper ab hoste locum.*

At the end of the coffin is a gold plate with the figure of St. *Lambert*, and the letters *A. W.* on each side. On one side of him his name thus written,

S
L
A
M
B
E
R
T
V
S

On the edges of the chest are pictures of the apostles, about which these letters are written,

A O	A A	X S	A N	N C	N N
6 S	B	O E	I A	6 H	I E
	D S	E	O S	I A	O L
	I				

On a tombstone in the north isle of the choir, is this inscription,

D. O. M. S.

Gerardo. à. Groisbeeck. S. R. E. Presbytero. Card. Episcopo. et. Principi. Leodien. Administratori. stabulen. Viro. incredibili. prudentia. pietate. ac. facundia. praedito. qui. provinciam. suam. temporibus. difficillimis. Annos. xvi. summa. innocentia. atq; animi. fortitudine. pace. et. bello. non. modo. consecravit. verum. etiam. auxit. atq; ipsis. hostibus. admirabilis. virtute. invidiam. superavit. Curatores. bonorum. ad. leniendum. parentis. patriae. desiderium. monumentum. hoc. optime. merenti. moestissimi. posuerant. quem legat hic tumulus quondam si legia quaeris. Te sis usq; licet, maxima major erat.

Vixit An. LXIII. obiit Anno Sal. hum. M.D.LXXX. IIII. Kal. Jan.

In the vestry we saw very rich embroidered vestments set with pearls and precious stones; one cope, &c. of St. *Lambertus*, which is worn only upon solemn occasions by the prince.

The singing-boys wear red gowns under their surplices: the canons have purple habits like robes.

There are belonging to this church 60 *Canonici majores*, 12 *mediocres*, and 13 *minores seu parvæ mensæ*, and above

SKIPPON.

60 *Beneficiati*. The *Can. majores* must be all of noble extract, excepting some few that are chosen for their eminency in learning. These 60 canons chuse their prince and bishop.

Govern-
ment.

The city of *Liege* hath a mayor put in by the prince, and continues as long as he behaves himself well. The prince nominates his counsellors. He hath a vice-mayor.

. . . *Scabini* are chosen by the prince.

A senate of 30, answerable to the *Vroetschap* in *Holland*, who are in office for life; and when one dies, the rest elect another.

Two burgomasters are chosen every two years by the suffrages of the several companies or trades.

Note, That all citizens, of what quality soever, are obliged to be of the companies; the prince himself is not excepted, the present bishop being of the colliers company.

When a new law is to be made, or a great tax to be levied, the prince assembles the states of the country; the clergy, gentry, and commoners sending their deputies; for without their consent nothing can be done.

In this city are many convents or religious houses; some told us there were 365.

St. John
the evan-
gelist's
church.

We saw *St. John* the evangelist's church, which is round, and built like *St. Sepulchre's* in *Cambridge*. Upon the pillars stand the 12 apostles. The septum or screen between the body of the church and the choir, is of marble, and hath over it this inscription,

D. O. Opt. Max. et D. Johanni Evangelistae hanc è marmore faciem 4r. Columnis suffixam dicabat anno 1659 Adm. Reverendus ac Nobilis D. Guinaldus de Nuvolara Eques, Protbonot. Apostolicus, Praepositus Mesebedensis Ecclesiarum S. Johannis Evangelistae ac Mesebedensis Canonicus.

There are several pretty chapels. In *St. Hubert's* is an altar-piece of marble curiously carved. The pavement of that chapel is curious, of marble; the top handsomely painted, carved and gilt; and a neat monument here, thus inscrib'd,

D. O. M.

Hubertus Ursinus à Campo I. V. Doctor Protbonotarius Amplicus, hujus Ecclesiae Decanus vivens moriturus, revicturus posuit Anno 1622. obiit Anno 1638. mensis Maii 22 die Ætatis 75.

Haec qui legis bene apprecare mortuo.

Upon his grave-stone, *Sepulchrum R'di admodum D. Domini Huberti Ursini à Campo Decani hujus Ecclesiae.*

Bishop *Notgerus*, a great benefactor, is buried in this church, without any monument; concerning whom see *Ortel. Itiner.* also the monuments of *Leonardus Vossius decanus, Petrus Rosen, &c.*

St. Paul's is a large and handsome church; near which is a chapel with this inscription, *St. Paul's church.*

D. O. M. Consolatrici Afflictorum Divoq; Remigio Pii Ebirones Voverunt CIOICXLVII.

St. James's church is the most fair and lightsome of all we saw in *Liege*. The roof is an arch of stone, broad and handsome. All the church is gaudily painted, but not gilded. The entrance into the choir is marble, rarely carved, and curiously adorned with neat statues, and thus inscrib'd,

D. O. M. Ecclesiaeq; decori & ornamento Reverendus Dominus Martinus Fanchon Leodiensis hujus monasterii Abbas XLII opus hoc fieri erigiq; curavit Anno Dom. 1602.

Domine Dilexi Decorum Domus tuae.

Corde & Animo is written under his coat of arms.

In the midst of the choir is a handsome marble monument, with an effigies rarely carved upon it; and round about on the edges, this written,

Baldricus Praeful Leodiensis genere Comes Lassen hic quiescit, qui sub Imperatore Henrico hoc coenobiam inchoavit, verum morte praeventus sub eodem imperfectum reliquit.

On the side of the monument,

D. O. M.

D. Baldrico Leod. Epo. Fundatori N'ro hanc tumbam construi fecit R. D. Ægidius Lambrecht Abbas H. L. Anno 1646. erigi curavit R. D. Æg. Docineus successor.

The three following inscriptions are on grave-stones in the body of the church; the last in the choir.

1. *R. D. Martinus Fanchonus H S E hujus monasterii Abbas XLII quem dignitatis sublimitas non magis venerandum quam pietas & morum facilis modestia suis amabilem, magnatibus carum, omnibus gratum reddidit. Ædem hanc pulcherrimis operibus adornavit, obiit diutina valetudine Anno Dom. MDCXL. x Kal. Decemb. Ætatis suae LX, praelat. XVII.*

Pie Lector quietem apprecare.

2. *Hic*

2. *Hic jacet R. D. Ægidius Lambrecht hujus
Mortui XLIII Abbas, humanitatis &
munificentiae singularis, obiit Anno Dom.
MDCXLVI die 2da Junii. Ætatis suae
LXXXV. praelaturae XXXV.
Requiem ei apprecare.*

3. *Jobannes Curvimosanus Abbas trigessimus
octavus nobis ereptus est anno à virgineo
partu 1525.*

There are also these verses on this
grave-stone,

*Curvimosone Decus, Flos, gloria religionis
Siccine nos orbas hic situs ante diem?
Omnis te sexus, aetas, ordoq; requirit
Flagitat & patrem Legia tota suum
Extinctus vivis, comes haec te sacra loquatur
Auspicio cujus tam bene structa nitet.*

His effigies is well carved on it.

*Guliel-
mites cloi-
ster.* In the suburbs we went to the *Guliel-
mites* cloister, which is an indifferent place,
moated about. In the body of the church
lies the tombstone of Sir *John Mandevil*,
having his figure on it in a brass plate. It
was formerly near the high altar. See the
inscription in *Ortelii Itiner*. In the vestry
the monks shew'd us two great knives
which were given him by the emperor of
the *Turks*, being such as the grand seignior
himself used. They shewed us also Sir
John Mandevil's saddle, bridle-bit, and
spurs.

These friars had a white habit, with
black down the middle before and behind.

Over the gate of this monastery stands
the statue of *St. William*, and these sen-
tences, viz.

*Supervacua de utilibus oratio est quando omni-
um conspirat ad deteriora consensus.
Festina lentè.
Magistratus virum indicat.
Quod index auro hoc aurum homini.
Fama, fides, oculus non sunt tractanda jo-
cosè.*

Under the statue of *St. William*, is
D. O. M. & Divo Gulielmo Tutori suo.

*English
Jesuits
college.*

The *English* jesuits have a college in
this city, which is a pretty building on a
hill, having 70 steps up to it; every 10
steps hath a landing-place. Here are hand-
some gardens one above another. In the
uppermost is a summer-house whence there
is a pleasant prospect of the city, river,
hills, &c. In one garden we saw many
curious inventions of one *Linus* of this
society, who erected several dials, and in
these following verses, tells the use of
them, viz.

Pro cæco.

SKIPPON.

1. *Tange manus Crates à Sextâ hic incipit horâ
Perge modo atque horam dicet adusta
manus.*

2. *Hic quoties horam geminus Sol monstrat
eandem
Hora tibi quota sit quam petis inde patet.*

3. *Nulla sit umbra styli veram stylus indicat
horam
Sic tibi recta stylo dum latet hora patet.*

4. *Nulla sit umbra styli totumq; stat hora per
orbem.*

5. *Quando tua in medio speculi resplendet
imago
Horarum seriem Solis imago docet.*

6. *Hora non lucente Sole.
Quæres hora quota est dum Sol latet ecce
docebo
Hinc abundi hora est lector amice tibi.*

7. *Pro situ stellarum.
Horam præsentem præsentem junge diei
Quæque hic stant fixæ veræ stant ordine
stellæ.*

8. *Pro hora nocturna.
Fixam inter veram stellam visam locata
Manfit & ecce dies noctis tibi denotat horam.*

	<i>m</i>
O. Cur	Ma ma
B. Bis	TA
ade Cead	C pro no no D
T	E ne A mus.
abit	

At this college we heard a philosophical
dispute, one *Odoardus Turnerus* respon-
dent, and *Gervasius Montefortius* sitting
professor. The company sat round on
benches, the middle of the room being
free from people. Among the opponents
we observed an antient canon of a church,
disputing very eagerly according to the
Jesuits custom.

These disputations are once in a month.
A mathematick school here.

Of this society is one *Digby*, a brother
of the earl of *Bristol*.

Thomas Compton Carleton of this house,
hath written a book intituled, *Prometheus
Christianus*.

The language commonly us'd by the
people of *Liege*, is different from *French*
and *Dutch*, which are both frequently
spoken here.

We saw the prince's palace, a fair stone
building, which consists of two square
courts;

*Prince's
palace.*

SALIPON.



courts, the outer-moſt is cloiſtered like our royal exchange, here are bookſellers ſhops; the inner court is kept ſhut, which is cloiſtered only on two ſides, having a garden and fountain in the middle; the rooms are but mean for a prince's houſe, and neither well furniſhed nor well kept.

Many of the women here wear hats.

Armour and guns are made good and cheap at *Liege*.

This city is pleaſantly ſituated by the river *Moſe*, and environed almoſt round with hills, the river divides itſelf here, and hath ſeveral ſtreams running through many parts of the city; here are ſeveral bridges, one a very fair one of ſtone with ſix long arches, the two middle-moſt arches are each of them more than 20 yards wide. Nigh the river is a place where ſometimes are tiltings.

The citizens houſes are moſt of timber, ſome of the fronts are covered with boards as in *Scotland*, others with ſlates, the reſt as ours in *England*; the ſtreets are not broad.

A convenient key at the river, where are many of theſe long boats we obſerved at *Dort* and *Utrecht*.

On the brow of a hill which hangs over the city is the fort or caſtle that commands the town.

All belly proviſions here are cheap and plentiful; in the hills about *Liege* are a great many cherry-gardens and orchards.

The country people are civil, well manner'd and kind to ſtrangers; the women are generally of a dark complection, and not ſo handſome as the *Hollanders*; they do a great deal of drudgery, and the poorer fort carry coals and other burthens on their backs in baskets of a peculiar figure, towards the bottom being of a conical ſhape, wherein they can put a ſtaff and reſt themſelves ſtanding without ſetting down their burthens.

We took notice of many poor and beggars every where, but not importunate if denied.

Here they uſe a fort of firing they call hot-ſhots, which are round balls made of dirt or clay, and coal beaten ſmall and mixed together, and then dried in the ſun; theſe ſerve to ſlake the heat of the fire, and keep coals from burning out too faſt.

At *Namurs* and this place ſtone jugs and other pots are made.

Some diſtance from *Liege* we came up a ſteep hill, where we were let down five or ſix in a basket into a coal mine 150 yards deep; the coal is like our ſtone coal.

When we came down to the bottom we were each of us drawn in a ſledge, by two little boys to a ſledge, who faſtned their two chains tied about them to the ſledges,

and ſo drew us through a low, narrow and long paſſage (on each ſide there being ſupports of wood) to a large ſpace where we ſaw many miners at work. A horſe turned about an axis perpendicularly fix'd, and winding up the rope we were hoisted out of the mine-pit.

June 25, in our two hired waggons or carts, each with a ſingle horſe, we went very ſlowly over hilly and ſtony way, and had in proſpect on our left hand *Franche-mont* caſtle; ſoon after we had a view of a deep valley, in the bottom of which is the *Spaw*, where we arriv'd this night; it is ſeven leagues from *Liege*, and is a little walled place with indifferent buildings in it, the inhabitants receive no ſmall benefit from the frequency of ſtrangers who come hither every ſummer, and drink the medicinal waters ſo much commended and ſpoken of in the world.

The Spaw.

Medicinal waters.

In the market-place is a well or ſpring, the water whereof gives an inky or vitriol taſte; the virtues of it are mentioned in this diſtich written on it,

*Obſtruſtum reſerat, durum terit, humida ſiccant
Debile fortificat ſi tamen arte bibis.*

1. This is called *Bobon*.

2. We taſted (a good diſtance from the town) the waters at the well called *Geron-tiſter*, which are ſharper and ſtronger than the former; it is covered with a tiled roof ſupported by four marble pillars, and hath this inſcription;

Il Reverendiſſime & Excellentiſſime Sr. Sr. Conrard de Bourgſdore, grand Chambellaine & premier Conſilier d'Eſtat, Colonel & Gouverneur General de tous les forts & fortrefſes du Seren. Eleſteur de Brandenbourg dan ſon eſtat Eleſtoral grand Prevost des Eglifes Cathedrales de Halberſtadt & Brandenbourg Chevalier de l'ordre de St. Jean & Commandeur du Baillage de Lagow, Sr. de Gros, Machenon, Golde-leck, Bouckow, Oberſtorff, &c.

The ſame is alſo in *Dutch*.

3. A little off is another well of the ſame nature.

4. About half an hour's walk brought us to a well called *Saviniere*.

5. Near that is another; all theſe are of the ſame nature, but ſome of them are ſtronger than others.

At one of them this is inſcribed,

Paulus Jo'es Baro de Groiſbecke Archi. Cond. Sere'mæ ſuæ Gelnier Cancellarius viciantem à vera ſeparabat, Anno 1651.

6. There

A coal
mine.

6. There is another well which we had not time to see.

We boiled some of the water, and perceived it then very turbid, and of a reddish colour, whereas it was before very clear, but could not make it curdle milk.

Many rare plants grow wild in the woods hereabouts.

At this time were here one Mr. Howard and Mr. Jones, and two more English gentlemen.

The Spaw is in the country of Liege.

June 27, we hired two waggons or carts, each having but one horse, and went not far from the iron furnace to the iron forge, and afterwards thro' rocky ways among the hills, to the sulphur and vitriol works nigh Franchimont castle; after this digression we return'd into the great road, where some Spanish soldiers beg'd of us very insolently, and stopp'd our carts because we gave them some liards, which they threw away; but giving the value of three or four shillings they seem'd satisfied, and let us pass on to Limburg, three leagues from the Spaw, where the sentinel stay'd us at the gate till he sent in our names to the governor; the walls of this place are very strong, having a deep dry ditch about them; here is one indifferent street, which is but short, tho' broad: This town is little, and situated upon a hill; on the west-side is a steep precipice, and below runs the river Weser. At one end is the castle. The monuments of some of the dukes of Limburg in the church, were demolish'd by the Hollanders when they had this place in possession.

Le Conte d'Avendon is governor. About 300 foldiers in garrison now.

After we had refreshed ourselves with a bait, we travelled a road infested with

Spanish soldiers that begg'd, and went thro' a wood; at two hours and a half from Limburg, we came to a little village called Haglienstall, where by reason it was night and dangerous to go further, we took up a bad lodging, and lay in the straw on a floor next to the stable.

June 28, we pass'd thro' a wood, and in an hour and an half's time arrived at Aken, where the sentinels examined us, and let us enter the gates: This city is of a good length, and hath a double wall about it; the streets are meanly built. About seven years ago a lamentable fire happened, which consumed (they say) 4500 houses; it is reported the capuchins cloister strangely escaped the flames, all being destroyed round about while the monks were at their devotions, and none endeavour'd to preserve their building from burning.

In the market place is a large and handsome fountain, with this inscription about the edges of the bason.

Hic aquis per granum Principem quandam Romanum Neronis & Agrippæ fratrem calidorum fontium thermæ à principio constructæ; postea vero per D. Carolum Magnum Imp. constituto ut locus hic sit caput & Regni sedes transalpes renovatæ sunt, quibus thermis hic gelidus fons influxit olim quem nunc demum hoc aneo vase illustravit S. P. Q. Aquisgran. Anno Domini MDCXX.

On the top stands a brass statue of Charlemagne.

The stadthouse or curia is a very fair building; nigh the door is this written, *The stadthouse.*



A. E. I. O. V. 1263
FRIDRICUS REX IMPATOR E
RERUM IRRECOVERABILIVM
SVMA FELICITAS EST OBLIVIO.

The rooms within are indifferent, in one where the magistrates sit is a large picture of the day of judgment, and there hangs this inscription;

Dum judicis cessat correctio judicundorum accumulatur protervitas: Alfo Haec Domus alit, &c.

Many great old feather'd darts are kept here; in a large room is a great picture of Charlemagne giving a charter to the citi-

zens; a picture of the present pope set in marble, and under it is written,

Alexandro Septimo Pontifici optimo maximo quod Nuncii Apostolici olim munere hic defungens, regalem hanc sedem coluit, dilexit, mox summo admotus fastigio Anno 1656, 2da Maii fatali incendio penitus ferme consumptam misereq; afflictam eximia liberalitate sua erexit recreavit, Senatus Populusq; Aquensis in perpetuam tanti beneficii memoriam hoc monumentum erigi curavit Anno 1657.

SKIPPON.

N. Dame
Church.

Our ladies church is of a round figure like S. John evangelist's at *Liege*, which was built in imitation of this by bishop *Notgerus*; this hath no chapels about it.

Here are kept the gospels written by the evangelists own hands, the iron crown which the emperor is crown'd with, and *Charlemagne's* sword, which the emperor holds at his coronation, and is obliged to wear it by his side three days together, with this he makes his nobles; every coronation they are now sent to *Frankfurt*. The chair where the emperor used to sit when he was crown'd here, the sides of it are ivory, and the bottom is part of *Noah's* ark; this chair was found in *Charlemagne's* grave, in the middle of the church, when his body was taken up entire above 300 years after his burial; he is laid now by the south wall of the church near the choir, and his effigies is placed on a tombstone without any other inscription but, *Gloria & Honore Coronasti eum Domine*.

In the middle of the choir is another tomb without any figure or inscription, which they say is over *Otho III. Imp.*

Between the body of the church and the choir, is a little chapel dedicated to the virgin *Mary*, where but seven persons may say mass, viz. The pope and six canons; the bottom of this altar is part of *Noah's* ark; many relicks are kept here in a gold chest, which are shewn off the steeple but once in seven years; one of the most precious and holy relicks is the virgin *Mary's* smock; these following verses hang behind the altar, and mention that and the rest of those objects of devotion;

*Hic Matris Christi Camisia clauditur, isti
Jungitur & pannus cum quo fuit in cruce
tectus*

*Medius, Salvator hominis lapsi reparator
Et sunt hic grati panni tibi dico locati
Cum quibus in stabulo natus mox volvitur ipso
Pannum Baptiste Domini retinet locus iste
Mortis momento rubricatum quisq; memento
Singula prædicta dextra Caroli benedicta
De Græcis lata nobis fore munera grata
Que nos & gentes conservet huc venientes.*

The pillars about the church are most of them of fusile marble, the top of the roof within the body of the church is of glass curiously painted and gilt; the glass is consisting of little square pieces.

A wooden case or press covers a very rich pulpit of gold adorned with precious stones, it stands on the south side nigh the entrance into the choir.

The singing boys wear red gowns faced with lambskin, the furr whereof sits about their necks like a ruff. The canons have

one *Gheyne*, an *English* man, among them. A dean here.

At the south side is a great pair of brass gates, and one of them hath a crack in the brass, occasioned, as the legend says, thus, "When *Charlemagne* began the building of this church, the devil came and ask'd him what he intended; the emperor told him he designed a playhouse, which the devil being well satisfied with, he departs, and the emperor sets up up some altar-tables; and then the devil comes again to him and enquired what those meant; *Charlemagne* replied, they were only for gamesters to play on, which encouraged the devil to give his assistance towards the building, and to bring a great pair of brass gates on his shoulders, which he lets fall, and runs away at the sight of a crucifix, and in that fall one of the gates crack'd." Nigh these gates stands a pillar with a gaping wolf on it, and a hole in the middle of his breast, and it is reported the devil went in at the wolf's mouth, and came out at the hole.

Thirty churches in this city. Eleven nunneries.

The jesuits are building a fair college.

The protestants were formerly allowed their liberty here, but we were told that they endeavoured to settle themselves in the government, and to banish the Roman catholicks, whereupon *Spinola* came and restored the papists, and turned out all the reformed.

Aken hath a jurisdiction of three hours riding, round every way, and in it are 200 villages.

This is an imperial city, free from impositions of the emperor, only they assist him with some soldiers against the *Turks*.

The women here wear a sort of black plads over their heads and shoulders.

We observed round cakes made of coal and dirt clapt against walls of houses, to dry for firing. Most of the houses which are new built are of brick.

We saw at this place the making of brass, and needles, which are the most considerable commodities of *Aken*.

This city is governed by a mayor, two *The go-* consuls, 14 eschevins, and about 120 *vernment.* senators.

The mayor presides among the scabins, whose sentences he executes; he continues for life, or during the good pleasure of the duke of *Gulich*.

One of the consuls goes off his office every year, and another is chosen by the city, so that each continues two years.

There are 15 companies who elect (eight out of a company) the 120 senators, half

half of which are changed every year ; so that they continue two years.

One that is not a senator, may be a consul or burgomaster.

Baths at
Burcet.

A little distance without the walls of *Aken*, on a hill is a great village called *Burcet* where are many bathing-houses, the water generally seems hotter than ours in *England*, being hot enough to boil an egg ; the springs are very plentiful, and the water is conveyed by troughs to the several baths ; a current of cold water runs close by. The poor people have little straw houses, where they sit and bathe themselves.

Note, The pool which receives the bath-water breeds great store of fish, which are put into a cold water for a month or two before they eat them.

At this village live many anabaptists.

Within the walls of *Aken*, nigh the market-place, are more baths of the same nature with those of *Burcet*. The taste of the waters is saltish ; at the opening of the covers of the fountains we were told they find *Flos Sulphuris*.

Gulich.

June 29, we hired two such carts as we had at the *Spaw*, and travelled through a wood, and in four hours space came to a small walled and trench'd place called *Altenhoven* under the duke of *Gulich* ; in an hour after we passed through a little river, and this night lodged in *Gulich*, being first examined by the guard.

This is a strong place well fortified with a wall and trench ; the town is but small ; the citadel is also very strong, wherein is a stately palace, which a *Burgrave* looks to : 1000 soldiers in garrison ; the governor is *Baro de Palan*.

Here is a pretty stadthouse at the market-place, which is a little square ; the houses are of brick, and most of the streets center in the market-place.

Malting is a great trade in this town.

The go-
vernment.

The government is in the hands of a mayor, a chancellor, seven scabins, and other magistrates.

Gulich was about three years ago in the *Spaniards* possession, they being called in by a difference that happened about the title to it ; one family succeeded in the government of it for 900 years, but the last duke of *Gulic* and *Cleve* in his will ordered, that the males failing, the eldest daughter should inherit, and the males being lately extinct, wars arose between the marquis of *Brandenburg*, who married the eldest daughter that died before her father ; the duke of *Newburg*, who married the second daughter that was the eldest alive at her father's death ; the duke of *Saxony*, who pretended his right from a grant of the emperor, that he should suc-

ceed in case the males failed ; and the arch-duke of *Austria* who made his pretences.

SKIPFON.

By these competitors the *Hollanders* and the *Spaniards* were called in for assistance ; but when the peace was made, it was concluded and agreed that the duke of *Newburg* should have *Gulich* and *Mouts*, and the marquis of *Brandenburg*, *Mark* and *Cleve*.

Every hour of the night a fellow blows a horn in the streets of *Gulich*.

June 30, our carts carried us through pleasant woods to a little walled place called *Berchem*, five hours from *Gulich* ; after that we went through another wood or two, and an hour and half's distance further had a prospect of the city of *Collen*, the large valley and country about the *Rbene*, and above two hours more brought us to the walls of *Collen*, where *Collen* soldiers examined us, and then we went to our lodgings.

The stadthouse is a fair building, having a handsome portico in the front, wheron are these inscriptions ;

I. C. Jul. Cæs.

Quod Ubiorum Principes Senatum civitatemq; eor. transrhenanam amplam atq; florentem à finitima Suevorum gente longè maxima Germanorumq; omnium bellicosissima injuriis bellis & obsidione pressam in amicitiam fidemq; S. P. Q. R. receperit & exercitu Romano per geminatos pontes Sublicos à se perquam celeriter confectos ex Treviris transrhenanum in Ubios. Cn. Pompeio & M. Crasso Coss. traducto liberarit. Senatus Populusque Ubi-orum.

2. C. Octavi Cæs. Imp. P. P. Augusti
Æternæ Memoræ.

Ob Principes Senatum populumq; Ubior' ejus auspiciis ex vetere transrhenana sede in hanc citeriorem Rheni ripam per M. Agrippam generum, orbe terra, mariq; pacato feliciter traductos. Senatus Populusq; Ubiorum.

3. *M. Vipsanio L. F. Agrippæ, Qui Octavi Imp. Aug. Gener. ejus in pontif. ac trib. pot. Imperioque Collega factus & Successor ab eo delectus, Senatum populumq; Ubiorum trans Fl. Rhenum in hanc citeriorem ripam traduxit, urbemq; hanc auspicio opportunissimiq; à primis fundamentis loco condidit, mœnibusq; firmissimis cinxit, atq; variis publicis operibus & illustribus monumentis ornavit Coss. S. P. Q. Agrippinensis post tot secula fundatori suo grati.*

4. *Fl. Val. Constantino Max. Aug. P. F. Constantii F. Imp. invicto quod ad immortalem*

immortalem imperii R. gloriam ac limitis summam utilitatem & ornatum, factu difficilem lapideum pontem in perpetuum exercitu cum liberet adversus Francos ne in Galliam transirent traducendo, ipse heic utramq; Rheni ripam Agrippinensem quippe francicamq; conjungendo muniens imposito quasi flumini in hostes jugo construxerit. S. P. Q. Agripp.

5. *Imp. Cæs. Fl. Justiniano P. F. Aug. Gratia testanda quod fœderatos Quiritibus Agrippinenses præclaris olim juris Italici propter perpetuam in Rom. Imperium Fidem beneficiis donatis id eis fortissimus religiosissimusque Imp. Univerſo etiam Legum Corpore ad ampliorem justitiæ Reipublicæ totius orbis reformandæ cultum à se renovato consignavit. S. P. Q. Agripp.*

6. *Imp. Cæs. Maximiliano Austrio Ferd. F. Philippi Nepotis, Maximiliani Pronep. Frid. Abnep. Augusto Caroli V. Imp. Genero, cum Otho primus cognomento magnus Imp. Germaniæ insigniores Germaniæ civitates, ac Colonienſem inprimis, liberar fecisset, & qui eum secuti sunt, antiquis conservandis, novis insuper privilegiis eam ornarint, auxerintve, tu vero Potentissime Imp. omnium anterior Cæsarea autoritate plenissimè ea confirmaveris, pacem publicamq; quietem Patriæ Pater difficillimo rerum statu paraveris, ea propter gratæ mentis instinctu numini majestatiq; tuæ, cujus stirps longè antiquaq; Impp. Serie consurgit & invicta virtus sola pietate superata est. S. P. Q. Agripp. hanc tabulam ære publico devotus collocari jussit CIOICLXXII.*

Under the heads of the 12 Cæsars placed round, are their names thus written,

1. *C. Cæsar Diſt. perpetuo.*
2. *Divus Augustus Pater.*
3. *Tiberius.*
4. *C. Cæsar Divi Aug. Pron. Aug. P. M. Tr. P. III. P. P.*
5. *Ti. Claudius Cæsar Aug. P. M. Tr. P. Imp. P. P.*
6. *Nero Claudius Cæsar Aug. Ger. P. M. Tr. P. Imp. P. P.*
7. *Imp. Ser. Sulp. Galba.*
8. *Imp. Otho Cæsar Aug. Tr. P.*
9. *A. Vitellius Germanicus Imp. Aug. P. M. Tr. P.*
10. *Vespasianus.*
11. *Imp. T. Cæsar Vesp. Aug. P. M. Tr. P. P. P. Cof. VIII.*

12. *Imp. Cæs. Domit. Aug. Germ. Cof. XII. Cenf. Per. P. P.*

In a court of judicature within the stadthouse, we read these sentences, viz.

*Excute manus ab omni munere.
Partes patienter audi.
Benignè responde.
Juste judica.*

In another court (a long arch'd room) are trials at law, where are statues of men over the bench, and pictures on the walls. On each side of the door of the room the magistrates meet in, are the pictures of two kings; over one is written,

Instabile est regnum quod non clementia regnat.

Over the other,

Parcere subjeſtis, &c.

Adjoyning to the stadthouse is an old tower adorned with many statues. Within the rooms of it are cross-bows, head-pieces, old shields, &c. Some of the cross-bows or *Balistæ* are very large, and made of whale-bone. With these they us'd to throw stones and batter walls: and some of the cross-bows arrows are not feather'd, but on each side a piece of wood is shaped like a feather. From the top of this tower we took a view of the city, the river *Rhene*, &c.

We went to the church of the 11000 virgin-martyrs. In the body of the church are many rude tomb-stones, under which they are buried. In the north isle is a fair marble monument with *St. Ursula's* effigies upon it; round the edges of it is written,

Joannes Crane Sac. Cæs. maj'tis consiliarii Imp. Aulicus & Maria Verenoa Hegemileren Conjuges hoc vivo marmore includi fecerunt Anno 1659.

At the west end of the monument is *Sepulchrum S'tæ Ursulæ.*

At the east end, *Indicio Columbæ deſectum.*

The high altar hath a fair picture of *St. Ursula*, &c. drawn by one *Schoot* of *Antwerp*. Round the choir, in several pictures, is express'd the story of *St. Ursula*; and underneath these following particulars are related in *Dutch* and *Latin*: the *Latin* I transcrib'd, viz.

S. Ursula circa annum 220 è Dionetho & Daria Regibus in Britannia genita Virginitatem

Monument
of St. Ursula

nitatem Deo Consecrat. Agrippinus Rex missis legatis Ursulam filio conjugem poscit. Pæctis dotalitiis ab Angelo præscriptis Ursulæ rogatu Dionetbus Pater annuit.

Oblatis & receptis muneribus & pæctis legati discedunt bilares.

Concordi duorum Regum studio undecim millia Virginum collecta destinantur ad S. Ursulam.

Exhortatur S. Ursula Virgineum Exercitum ad Dei timorem & navales exercitationes.

Consensus Anno 237 navibus Eæ coorto divinitus vento per ostia Rheni ad Littus Germanicum in portum Tienssem provehuntur. Tiela Coloniam Classis adverso Rhebo navigat ab Aquilone Præsule & civibus excepta perhonorificè.

Colonia Cælesti monitu Romam S. Ursula peregrinationem instituit & ad eam omnes animat.

Basileæ Virgines relictis navibus cum loci Præsule Pantulo transcendent Alpes pedestri itinere.

Romæ Cyriacus multas earum baptizat, ibidem Martyrum tumulos piè visunt.

S. Cyriacus divinitus admonitus Antero sibi substituto Pontificatum renunciat, & cum multis è Clero Romæ discedit martyrii cupidus.

Basileæ consensus iterum navibus secundo Rhebo descendunt Argentinam, ubi S. Aurelia febris moritur illustrata miraculis. Moguntia S. Etherius sponsus cum suis occurrit S. Ursulæ, Baptizatur à Cyriaco, cunctisque sacra synaxi refectis Coloniam navigant; Dum Gothorum & Hunnorum Exercitus obvallat Coloniam, Pontifex & S. Ursula omnes ad martyrium excitant. Sponsus Etherius cum viris & Virginibus in conspectu S. Ursulæ trucidatur.

Postremo S. Ursula Brachio & Corde sagittis trajecta concidit, à S. Michaele & S. Johanne Christo representata.

In the body of the church is a monument with this inscription,

S. Etherius Koning van Engeland Brütigam S. Ursulæ martir. An. ccxxxviii.

On the inside of the church, over the porch, is this rhyme,

*Sancta Ursula pro nobis ora
Ut ab hoste in mortis hora
Liberemur sine mora. 1627.*

In a little chapel are preserved a great number of the virgins skulls, bones, &c. some of them set in embroidered caps; the effigies of St. Etherius and St. Ursula and others, of silver, also many reliques and things of value; see the specificat of the reliques printed in Dutch.

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We saw here a piece of the robe, they say, our Saviour was habited in when he was brought before Pilate; some of the thorns in his crown; a piece of the ground he suffered on; St. Ursula's arm; the cup St. Etherius used to drink out of; one of the stone pots (of white alabaster) in which the water was turned into wine by our Saviour at the wedding in Cana.

We saw the several colleges, in which are many schools for grammar, physick, metaphysick, &c. Over the several gates of the colleges are written,

Collegium Montanorum.

Trium Coronarum Soc. Jesu.

Swolgianum.

Laurentianum.

Ruermondanum.

Over the law school's gate is,

S P Q. Agrippinensis

Joan. Hardenrad x Gulielmo Haickstam IC II Coss. Joan. Boland III. Joan. à Scharp faenstaine peel III. Quæstoribus Joan. Therlban Lennep II. Petro Oeckbouden I procos. hunc Themidos aditum restauravit Frider. Wischbio IC. Juridici Collegii istius trium Coronarum rectore procurante . . . Deo & patriæ.

We saw the armory, a large house well furnish'd. In the lower room are great cannons, one of which was made Anno 1480. great store of bullets, mortar-pieces, &c. every thing is kept very neatly. We observed one gun of a good length, curiously wrought. Most of these guns are made in this city (we saw the house they cast their cannon and bells in.) Here is preserved an old waggon which was brought back with the keys of the town in it, out of a battle the citizens had with the archbishop. On a triangular piece of wood, which could be turned round on an axis set in a frame, were fix'd 42 guns (14 on a side) useful in a lane or street: while one side is discharging, the next row may be charging; for the muzzles of one row are just at the breech of the other. Horse and foot arms enough for many thousands of men.

St. Gereon's is a round church.

St. Gere-

In St. Pantaleon's church are kept the head and bones of St. Alban the English saint.

St. Pantaleon.

St. Mary's church was formerly a pagan temple.

St. Mary's.

In the Franciscan church is a very fair pulpit and altar.

About 22 parish churches in this city.

The domo or cathedral is dedicated to St. Peter, and is not yet finished. The

St. Peter's.

5 P

body

SKIPPON.

body of the church hath double rows of pillars, and the roof is no higher than the tops of them. The choir is of stately stone-work without: the steeple is unfinish'd, but in it is a very great bell. The three magi of the east, or the three kings bodies are enshrined here, and kept in a golden chest behind the altar. Over it is written,

*Corpora sanctorum locus tenet iste magorum
Indeq; sublatus nihil est alibi locatus
Sunt juncti Cistis Nabor & Gregorius istis.*

These two are kept above. They were brethren born at Millan, and martyred.

We were inform'd, that one Reynaldus de Daffila, of the house of Bavaria, brought the bodies of the three kings thither, and built up a little chapel, in which, every morning at six of the clock, is a mass and musick. His brass monument is in the middle of the chapel.

In this church are candles always lighted to St. Willgefort, and this written,

*Sancta Willgefortis Germanis Vnkemer dicta,
virgo Regis Portugallie Filia pro christi-
stianæ religionis pudicitie defensione decer-
tans, cum à Christo sponso suo deformari
rogasset nè ab Amasio ad Nuptias expete-
retur, subito illi satis promissa barba ex-
crevit, in cruce meruit obtinere gloriosum
martyris triumphum. Martyrolog. Ro-
man. ita 26 Julii.*

There belong to this place 54 Canonici nobiles, eight Canonici presbyteri, and these 62 chuse the prince or archbishop. The two consuls have four votes in the chapter-house, and the dean of the cathedral hath two; so that there are 68 voices in the election of their prince.

The present elector's name is Maximilianus Henricus.

We were inform'd, that none can be prebend or canon in any of the archbishop of Collen's cathedrals, but such as are of noble extract for eight generations, both by the father and the mother's side. In every cathedral are four which they call prelates, viz. the Præpositus Decanus, Custos & Scholasticus. The Canonici have only the prima rasura, and perform none of the service.

Govern-
ment.

This city is imperial and free, the archbishop being not allowed to be in it above three days together. The government consists of

Six burgomasters or consuls, who are for life, two ruling every year by turns, the other four being Exconsules. When any of them dies, another is chosen by the 150 senators, who are also elected

for life by the city companies: 25 every half year, or 50 every year, are in authority by turns.

Two of the exconsuls are quæstors, who can do nothing without the consent of four senators, their assistants.

Seven scabini, judges in criminal causes, chosen by the prince for life.

The consuls have maces carry'd before them.

We viewed a pleasant house in this city, belonging to the earl of Furstenburg, Præpositus of the domo, and lately chosen bishop of Strasburg. He is a great favourite of the present archbishop, and many think he will succeed him, if he outlives him. The gardens are very neat and pleasant, having three or four aviaries. In the house are many curiosities, as pictures, medals, &c. which we did not see, the steward being absent that shewed them. In the stable we observed a little horse about two feet and 10 inches high. Earl of Furstenburg his house.

This city is large: the middle part of it is fairly built with stone houses, but the other streets are poorly built with timber houses. Many vineyards are within the walls; and we were credibly inform'd, that there is made here a great quantity of wines, many hundreds of tons. Here are two fair large market-places. In the midst of one is a paved area rail'd about with iron, where the merchants walk *sub dio*. One Minheer Altenhoven, a protestant, was our merchant here. We observed in this city and other places of Germany, the signs having a cross board fix'd at the end, which was painted as the other two sides of the sign. The walls are high, and the walks upon them are covered and tiled. Round the outside of the walls is a pleasant walk of trees.

The Lutherans have a church in this city; and in a village on the other side of the river, the reformed that live in Collen, have a church.

The Jews live in a town called Dwitz, Jews. on the other side of the Rhene, and have a synagogue there.

A Collen ell is 22 inches and an half. Measures.

Twenty-six Collen gallons are equal to 40 English.

Here we began to reckon by German miles.

July 4. We hired places in a boat drawn by three men, wherein we went against the stream of the Rhene, three German miles to our night's lodging in a small village call'd Widich, on the right hand of the river.

July 5. We came to Bonna, a pretty Bonna. walled town on the right hand, where the

the archbishop of *Collen* hath a palace he dwells in. The market-place is handsome. On a house here is written,

Carolus IV Romanorum Imperator Bonnæ à Walramo de Juliaco Archiep. Colon. Anno MCCCXXXVII.

Fridericus III. Austriacus Romanorum Imperator Coronatus Bonnæ ab Henrico Verneburgico Archiep. Colon. Anno MCCCXY.

Non bene libertas pro toto venditur auro. Renovatum 1658.

This night we lodged in *Brisac*, a poor walled place five German miles from *Widich*. At this place we first observed the German custom of having featherbeds instead of blankets to cover us.

July 6. On the right hand we pass'd by *Rineck* castle; and a mile from *Brisac* we came to *Andernach*, a walled town of the archbishop of *Collen*. On the gates of it are these letters, M. H. C. Z. C. H. I. B. Here we began to reckon by patacoons, copstics, and petersmens.

In the *Franciscan* friars *Cenotaphium* is a crucifix, and this written,

Effigiem Christi quem transis pronus honora Non tamen effigiem sed quem designat adora.

Over against *Andernach* is *Hamerstein* castle, which belongs to the archbishop of *Triers*. From hence we went by two castles, one on each side: that on the right hand way was well built on a high rock, and hath a cloister of monks in it. Two leagues from *Andernach* we came by *Engers* on the left hand, and in the evening arriv'd at *Coblentz* (*Confluentia*) a city of the archbishop of *Triers*, where the river *Mosella* runs into the *Rhene*, and is of a great breadth, having over it a bridge consisting of 13 stone arches, and a draw-bridge at the end. And over the *Rhene* is a bridge of boats that leads from *Coblentz* to *Erenbreitsstein* castle, situated very strongly on a high rock. Just below it, on the river's side, is a beautiful castle of the archbishop of *Triers*. His cousin, one *Ley*, is governor of the castle.

The present archbishop and elector of *Triers* his name is *Carolus Caspar*.

We visited one *Job. Petrus Sedelmair*, an apothecary, who shew'd us several rarities, amongst which, *Porcus marinus*, *Pullus marinus*, *Stincus marinus*.

Coblentz is five German miles from *Brisac*.

Near *Coblentz* is *Helfenstein*, an old ruinous castle; nigh which is an acid spring. At *Antonstein*, two or three hours from *Andernach*, is another where the *Carmelite*

friars who live there, bottle up the water, seal it up close, and sell it. SKIPPO.

At *Swollback*, about four miles from *Franckfurt*, is also an acid water. All these waters are sold up and down the adjacent parts, and usually are drunk mix'd with the *Rhenish* wine. They are somewhat purging.

July 7. We pass'd by *Lodestein* castle on the left hand, and *Capelle* castle, belonging to the elector of *Triers*, on the right. Hereabouts is a large island in the middle of the *Rhene*; (under *Lodestein* castle is a walled town of the same name.) A little further on the right hand of the river, is an octagon of seats round the top, supported by eight pillars and one in the middle, and called *Koningsteine*, because built, as the report goes, by a king who travelled this way, and rested himself here. Nineteen steps up to the top. We came afterwards by *Rens*, a walled place on the right hand, belonging to the elector of *Collen*; and a little further pass'd by *Browback* on the left hand, having a castle above it. Hereabouts we took notice of a crucifix with these letters on it, C R V I L B Z R. C L Z R. Four hours from *Coblentz* we had *Boppard*, a walled town on the right hand, and a little further, *Bornbom* castle on the left. At night, five German miles from *Coblentz*, we lodged in *Hertsenach*.

July 8. We came to a walled town on the right hand, called *St. Gewer* (a mile from *Hertsenach*) belonging to the landgrave of *Hessia*, who has here a fair castle built on a rock, which he sometimes lives in. At this place is a tower where is fastened a brass ring given by *Carolus V*. This ring they now make sport with, by putting it about mens necks, and obliging them then to drink wine, or to suffer water to be sprinkled on them.

The *Lutherans* and *Roman* catholics have churches here, and the *Jesuits* have a college without the walls.

Here are two burgomasters, seven scabini, and a scout, who are all *Calvinists*. Govern-ment.

Over against *St. Gewer* is a town and castle called *Wellnich*; and a little further on the right hand, we went by *Wesel* town and castle, belonging to the elector of *Triers*; and afterwards on the left, we pass'd by *Cub*, a walled town and castle on the rocks, belonging to the prince *Palatin*. We came next to *Bacharach* (*Ara Bacchi*) a walled town, with many high towers in the wall which runs up a hill: it belongs to the prince *Palatin*, and is noted for the best sort of *Rhenish* wine. At this town, and many others between *Collen* and *Mentz*, our boatmen paid toll: and here as soon as a boat comes in

Coblentz.

Erenbreitsstein.

Acid waters.

Bacharach.

SAIPPON. in fight, a bell is rung to give notice to the searchers.

Hereabouts we observed great floats of timber, which were guided by several men who moved two long oars at each end, which served instead of rudders: on these floats sometimes passengers will travel.

In large boats we saw great cranes for the raising, &c. of great weights.

In the great boats belonging to this river *Rhene*, are very long stems like oars, which are always on the right side of the boat.

A little distance from *Bacharach*, on each side of the river, is a walled town, and castle, opposite to each other. This night, three miles from *Heirtesenach*, we lodged in *Heinbach*, on the right side of the river: over-against it is a walled town, called *Lewry*.

Mouse
Tower.

July 9. we came by *Dreckhausen*, a little walled place, on the right hand, belonging to the elector of *Mentz*; and a little farther we passed by *Aspitbouse* castle, on the same side; and not far from that, another: then we came by *Mouse Tower*, which stands in a little island, and is famous for the story of a bishop's being devoured by rats in a time of dearth, &c. Over-against it is a castle; and a little farther, on the right hand, we went by *Bing*, a pretty walled town. Some distance hence, on the left, we had *Rodesheim*; then *Gison* and *Elveldt*, a walled place, and *Wallop*, where we observed storks and their nests on chimneys.

Ringcow, famous for wine, on the left hand of the river.

Mentz.

At night we came to *Mentz*.

In this journey from *Collen*, many rare plants were found. The *Rhene* is of a great breadth from *Collen* to *Widich*; but afterwards, to *Mouse Tower*, it is much streighten'd by the high rocks on each side, whereon are large vineyards, and below, near the river, are large orchards. From *Mouse Tower* the *Rhene* is much wider; and in it are many little islands near *Mentz*, where we stayed the longer in expectation of some satisfaction we hoped to receive concerning a clock invented by *Joachim Peckerus Math. Anat. et Med. Profess.* in this city, who has written about a dial on a tower nigh the market-place, *Motus Physico-Mechanicus quoad durantem materiam perpetuus*: but we were frustrated when we went up and viewed a great machine, and saw nothing to move without weights; however many things in it were worthy observation. At present the design is laid aside; for this invention will never effect a perpetual motion. The *Rhene* about *Collen*, *Mentz*, &c. to about *Basil*, is of a whitish colour and muddy.

Learned men in this city are,

Learned
men.

Arnoldus Corvinus, I V D.

— *Tiel. M. D.*

P. Arnoldus, Theol. Moral. Prof.

— *Perlier, Controvers. Prof.*

This city hath a prætor or stadtholder, ^{Govern-}
two quæstors: the first of them is called ^{ment.}
rentmaster; — senators.

The archbishop or elector of *Mentz*, is chosen by the twenty-four canons of *S. Martin's*, out of themselves. Those canons are barons and noblemen. When any of them dies, the rest elect another out of the domicillares.

The present elector's name is *Johannes Philippus à Schaenborn*: he is also bishop of *Wurtzburg*; and within these few weeks was chosen bishop of *Worms*.

The arms of the bishoprick is a wheel; derived, they say, from *Willegefus*, the first bishop, who was a wheel-wright's son, a *Saxon*: and he used to remember his extract, by saying, *Willegefe, Willegefe, recogita unde veneris*.

The buildings of this city are old and indifferent. We were told the present archbishop and his brother intend to build many houses, and make the streets large and handsome, these at present being narrow and badly pav'd. Several great houses of noblemen are here.

The prince's house is a fair building, moated about: a fine structure was erecting now, which is to be joined to it, if they be not hindered by the foundation sinking much. About the city is a strong wall, and many well fortify'd works. *Anno 1661*. a handsome new gate was built, and the wall eastwards newly repair'd; whereon is inscrib'd

Johannes Philippus Mog. Ep. Herb. Fra. Or. Dux.

Within one of the forts stands the ruin of an old stone tower, said to be *Drusus his monument*, and called by the Germans, *Aggesteine*.

Two towers here; one built by the master, the other by the servant: and the story goes that in their competition who should make the best building, the servant stole the corner stone from his master's tower, which is the reason it stands awry, though it be better work than the servant's which stands strait.

Jews are tolerated here.

Our Lady's church is a square building, *St. Mary's*,
having many chiming bells in one of its
steeples. We were informed there are an
hundred cloisters in *Mentz*. The jesuits ^{Jesuits}
college is handsome; where are nine seve-
ral schools, some of them very fair: in
them

them every *Sunday* mass is performed. In tables are written the names of all that are of the fodalities: *ex. gr.* over the logick school is inscrib'd,

Logica et fodalitas B. M. V. Purificatæ juniorum opificum.

These schools are chiefly for grammar and divinity.

The Uni-
versity.

Here is a publick university, besides the jesuits college.

St. Mar-
tin's.

S. *Martin's* church is a handsome building: the west end is roundish. Against the pillars of the body of the church stand many statues of the archbishops of this place; and underneath them are inscriptions, which are printed in *Swertius*: most of their names are as follow, viz.

*Urieli de Geminingen ob. 5. Id. Feb. 1414.
sedit ann. 4. m. 4. d. 13.*

Adelbertus ob. 1484.

Jacobus de Liebenstein, without date.

*Bertoldus de familia Hernenberg ob. 1504.
pontif. 21. ætatis 63.*

Albertus Miseraccio. ob. 1545.

Sebastianus ab Heusenstein 1555.

Daniel Brendel ab Homberg 1582.

At the north side is a fair chapel, with a monument for *George* bishop of *Worms*, è *familia Schonenberg Præpositus Ecclesiæ Cathedr. Mogunt. Sepultus Wormatiæ*. In the wall of the same chapel is a bishop's effigies with this inscription about it:

SKIPPON.

Anno Domini mcccxxx decimo nono die mensis Octobris quondam Reverendissimus in Christo pater ac Dominus de — perg Arch. Mog. c. a. v. m. p.

In the middle of the church is a little chapel, whereon is St. *Martin's* statue on horseback, cutting off a piece of his cloak for a poor man, having nothing else to give the beggar. In the pavement is a great circle, which signifies the compass of the great bell at *Ersfurt*. St. *Joachim's* head, the body of one of the children *Herod* killed, part of *Joseph* of *Arimathea's* body, are reliques in this place.

Here is a clock that shews the increase and decrease of the moon, the days and the months of the year; the twelve apostles represent the months, having under them an emblem that signifies the employment of every month.

In the cloister is an old chair, where servants used to be manumitted; and there are many monuments: the principal are of *George von Swolbach*; *Burckman*; *Zugiesen*; *Georgius à Schiremberg, Præpositus & Episcopus Wormatiæ*; *Henry von Selpont Vice Dominus*.

On the north wall of the church is a monument thus oddly inscrib'd:

PASTRADANA PIA CAROLI CONIVNX VOCIDATA
CRISTO DILECTA IACE HOC SVB MARMORE TECTA
ANNO SEPTINGENTESIMO NONAGESIMO QVATO
QVË NVHERVM RETRO CLAVDËE HVSA NEGAT
REX PIE QVË GESSIT VRGO LICET HIC CINERESOT
SPIRITVS HERESSIT PATRIE QVË TRISTIA NESGIT

A 90°

*Quæ eas tradant coram monumento tueris
Haud isto primum fixa fuere loco,
Æde sed Albano Sacra cæsisque propinqui,
Martyribus claro vertice collis erant
Nunc ea quod periit flammis hostilibus
Mota locis zelo sunt monumenta pio.*

A Proce-
sion.

July 12. about eight or nine of the clock in the morning, began the Carmelites procession. First came two banners; then several men, two by two, before two other

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banners, and two men, drest antiquely, carrying a saint's effigies; then boys followed, and two banners before another image; after that torches, a cross, several

5 Q

men,

SKIPPOON.

men, a rich silver cross and banner, Dominican and Franciscan friars, musick, and little boys drest like those that carry'd the images, ringing little bells in their hands; then came the host, carry'd under a canopy by the suffragan bishop, who is deputed by the prince; afterwards followed the image of the virgin *Mary*, attended by many girls and women singing, &c.

We were told this legend here: that near *Mentz* a drunken fellow swearing he would kill the next man he met, a crucifix coming by him, he struck at it with his sword, which made the crucifix bleed, and the fellow immediately sunk up to the knees in the ground; where he stood till the magistrates apprehended him.

The first Sunday of every month is the Jesuits feast.

The second Sunday is the Augustines.

The third is the Dominicans and Franciscans. Any that are admitted into their fraternity, have their names written in a book, for which they usually give two or three shillings; then they are obliged to say 150 *Pater noster's*, every day, and to fast every Wednesday: they of the Dominican fraternity are called *Rosycrucians*, and wear a label about their bodies; and they of the Franciscan, wear a cord about them. The fourth Sunday is the Carmelites, who oblige to seven *Pater noster's*, every day, and seven *Ave Maria's*, and to fast also on Wednesdays; if they eat flesh, they must read the matins of the virgin *Mary*: they wear a label about their necks.

All of these fraternities are bound to receive the sacrament on these feasts, being first confessed; and if any one dies before the Saturday following, he will certainly (as they fancy) be delivered out of purgatory.

The archbishop of *Mentz* is of the Carmelites fraternity, in whose church we had a sight of him, the suffragan celebrating mass, his mitre being taken off and put on, as we observed at *Antwerp*. At one time four of the prince's servants came in with torches, and two stood on each side of the altar and made low congees, first towards the west and then towards the east.

The women of *Mentz*, and hereabouts, wear odd kind of caps, which they call *peckerboets*; because bakers used to wear them.

The bridge here over the *Rhene* is of wood, and bends like a bow against the stream.

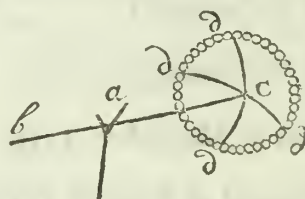
July 13. before we enter'd the *Frankfurt* boat, near the river lay a rude old stone with these characters scarce legible:

... IRI CATO COS.

Cross the *Rhene* we came into the river *Mæne*; and a mile from *Mentz*, on the right hand of the river, we passed by *Russelheim*, a handsome fort of the landgrave of *Darmstat*: a little farther on the left hand we went by *Etersheim*, a small walled place; and three miles from *Mentz*, on the left hand, we came by a walled town called *Hochst*, garrison'd by the elector of *Mentz's* soldiers: a fair house here ruined by the wars. A mile from hence we landed at *Frankfurt*, where soldiers

Frankfurt.

examined us, and wrote down our names; and after we came into our inn we wrote our names ourselves, which were sent to the burgo-master. The river *Mæne* is very pleasant, and the country between *Mentz* and *Frankfurt* is a level, except some distance on the left side the *Mæne*, where there is a ridge of hills. We observed here, and in the *Rhine*, their fishing nets, which are fasten'd to two bending sticks which cross one another in the middle, where a long pole is fixed to them, and that pole may be moved upon a crotch set upright in the boat, to lift and let down the net.



a is the crotch: *b* is the pole fasten'd to the middle of two cross sticks at *c*; which have the net fasten'd to their ends *d d d d*.

At *Frankfurt*, we saw the discalceate Carmelites cloister; and went into their church, an old building: over the high altar is a picture well drawn; and just before the altar lies a tombstone, with the effigies of *Nobilis Domina de Trimberg*. In the north wall of the choir is the statue of a citizen of this place, who was a great benefactor to this convent: he is habited somewhat like a religious knight. An old altar-picture in this church, which is curiously painted, and hath rare carved work about it, relating the story of *St. Anne*: in their refectory, a fair large room, the walls are painted with the story of *Elias*, the Carmelites being persecuted from *mons Carmeli*, and of *St. Lewis* his receiving them. Their library is furnished with books of all faculties. Twenty-seven monks dwell here.

The discalceate Carmelites.

We visited the *curia* or stadthouse: above is a large arched room, where a court is kept: in this place the emperor (if he be elected here) dines at a table by himself, and the electors, by themselves, at a table. The room where the emperor is

is

is chosen is not very great, having a long table in it, with fourteen chairs about it, and seats round covered with green. In this room hang very immodest pictures. By the favour of one of the consuls we saw the *Bulla Aurea*, a written book, having a great gold medal hanging to it: on one side is the emperor Charles the IVth's picture, and round about it is written,

Karolus quartus divinâ favente clementiâ Roman. Imper. Semp. Aug.

On the other side is the city of Rome figured, whereon is written, *Aurea Roma*; and round about,

Roma caput mundi regit orbis fræna rotundi.

In a lower room of the stadthouse the senators sit; on the walls of it are the pictures of the emperors elected here, with inscriptions signifying the time of their election, &c. viz.

1. *Fridericus Barbarossa, elect. 3. Mart. an. 1152. imperavit annis 38. m. 3. d. 7. ob. 10. Jun. an. 1190.*
2. *Henricus 6. elect. Rex Roman. 1183. imper. ann. 8. m. 3. d. 19. ob. ult. Septem. an. 1198.*
3. *Philippus 1. elect. 8 Mart. 1199. imper. an. 9. m. 11. d. 14. ob. 22. Jun. an. 1208.*
4. *Fridericus 2. elect. an. 1212. imper. an. 38. ob. 13. Decemb. an. 1250. Sum. Mus. Literarum fautor et restaurator.*
5. *Conradus 4. elect. rex Rom. an. 1237. imper. ann. 3. ob. ann. 1253.*
6. *Wilhelmus elect. contra Frid. et Conra. 4. ann. 1247. imp. an. 2. ob. 1. Febr. an. 1255. Sequ. interregn. an. 18.*
7. *Rudolphus Habsburgicus elect. 1. Octob. an. 1273. imp. an. 17. m. 9. d. 15. ob. 16. Jul. an. 1291.*
8. *Adolphus Nassovius elect. 6. Jan. an. 1292. imp. an. 5. m. 6. d. 9. ob. 15. Jul. ann. 1298.*
9. *Albertus Austriacus elect. 25. Jul. an. 1298. imp. an. 9. m. 9. d. 6. ob. ann. 1308.*
10. *Henricus 7. elect. 1. Novem. an. 1308. imp. an. 4. m. 9. d. 23. obiit 24. Aug. ann. 1314.*
11. *Ludovicus Bavarus elect. 18. Octob. an. 1314. imp. annis 33. ob. 11. Oct. an. 1348.*
12. *Carolus 4. elect. 2. Julii an. 1346. imp. an. 31. m. 8. d. 16. ob. 27. Mart. An. 1378.*
13. *Guntherus elect. 2. Febr. ann. 1349. imperav. menses 6. obiit 1. Aug. Anno 1349.*

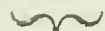
14. *Wenceslaus electus Rex Rom. 12. Jun. Anno 1376. imperio abrogatus mense Maio anno 1400. imp. annis 22. m. 2. obiit 1419.*
15. *Rupertus 1. elect. 10. Sept. an. 1400. imp. an. 9. m. 2. d. 8. ob. 18. Maii an. 1410.*
16. *Sigismundus 1. elect. 8. Martii 1411. imp. an. 26. m. 8. d. 1. ob. 9. Decemb. 1437.*
17. *Albertus 2. elect. 1. Jun. anno 1438. imper. ann. 1. m. 9. d. 26. ob. 27. Oct. 1439.*
18. *Fridericus 3. elect. 1. Jan. 1440. imp. ann. 33. m. 6. d. 18. obiit 19. August. 1493.*
19. *Maximilianus 1. elect. Rex Rom. 16. Febr. ann. 1485. imp. ann. 25. m. 4. d. 24. ob. 12. Jan. 1519.*
20. *Carolus 5. elect. 28. Jan. an. 1519. imp. an. 38. m. 8. d. 13. abdicat se imp. 13. Mart. an. 1558. obiit 21. Septemb. ejusdem.*
21. *Ferdinand. 1. elect. Rex Rom. 5. Jan. an. 1531. imper. an. 6. m. 4. d. 14. ob. 25. Julii an. 1564.*
22. *Max. 2. elect. Rex Rom. 30. Novemb. an. 1562. imp. an. 12. m. 2. d. 17. ob. 12. Oct. an. 1576.*
23. *Rudolphus 2. elect. Rex Rom. 28. Oct. an. 1575. imp. an. 36. m. 2. d. 13. ob. 10. Jan. an. 1612.*

The government of this city is by a prætor, two burgo-masters, fourteen scabini, and forty-two senators. In the senate-house there are three scamna; the first for the scabini, the second for the literati, and the third for the opifices; which last are never advanced higher: but when one of the scabini dies, another is chosen out of the literati. The forty-two senators have the chief government; and the people are not allowed any share, by reason of their rebellion, 1614, against the magistrates. The two burgo-masters, or consuls, are elected yearly by the senators out of themselves.

In that rebellion, the rabble killed some of the Jews: but the chief of the tumult were executed, and their heads were fix'd on the bridge; and the principal leader had his house pull'd down, and a stake set up there *in perpetuam rei memoriam*.

This city is well built with timber houses, which have eaves very much hanging over. Before their doors are pillars of stone. Booksellers have great shops here. In the market, and two other places, are three handsome fountains; the market-place is fair: towards one end of the city, is a large space. The fortifications are very strong and neat, having a deep

SKIPPON.



a deep trench round, full of water, and furnish'd with fish, which none dare take without the magistrates consent: at one of the gates, standing on a draw-bridge, we saw great store of large carps, which expected bread we threw in, and which they strove for, and greedily devoured. Over the river *Mæne* is a famous stone bridge, with about fourteen arches, that joins the greatest part of the city to the other part called *Saxenhausen*.

It is a custom here, if a child dies under six or seven years, none but women accompany it to the grave; but if it be more, then both men and women go along with it.

The country about *Frankfurt* is rich, pleasant and woody.

Jews.

The *Jews* are permitted here, and are numerous: they are allotted one part of the city, where they are lock'd up every night. Their houses are very old and mean. Most of the men wear ruffs; and the women are habited with a black mantle: their head-dress is of linen, which sticks out much on either side: several of the women also wear ruffs. All the *Jews* wear a little yellow mark upon their cloaths for distinction sake: they are generally very poor, and use the trade of brokers. At our inn we were much troubled with their importunity to sell us cloaths. They are counted thieves: but if any of them be taken, and executed for theft, he is first choaked, and then hung by the middle and legs. One about two years before was so executed: but his brethren stole away his body, and threw it into the river.

St. Bartholomew's.

All the magistrates, and the greatest part of the inhabitants, are Lutherans, and have five churches: the papists have St. *Bartholomew's*, a collegiate church, where the emperor used to be crowned: in the middle of the choir is an ancient monument without any inscription, which we were told is an emperor's tomb.

Here are two convents of men, viz. Dominicans, and discalceate Carmelites; and one cloister of women. The reformed are reputed about one thousand in number, who formerly had a church within the walls, and then just without the town; but that being fired maliciously, they have now one some distance from the city.

Every *Friday* morning, the scholars that are maintained by the city, sing at the magistrates doors; and afterwards the Lutherans have a sermon.

The *English* church that was used in queen *Mary's* days, is much decay'd; and the *English* house is now a granary or store-house.

The house where the emperor lodges when he is crowned here, hath a stone

front; but within the walls are of timber, &c. It belongs to a nobleman.

One Mr. *Francis Balde*, our merchant, was very civil to us. One *Sheyer* lives here, who turns ivory curiously: and one *Myrian* lives here, who is a very good picture-drawer. In the druggists shops are several rarities: in one we saw an entire *Lacertus squammosus mar.* which Mr. *Willoughby* bought; in another we saw two cups of ivory, curiously turn'd and carv'd; one represented the hunting of the wild boar. The story of *M. Curtius* we saw in a very curiously carv'd silver plate, which, with the ivory cups, were made by one *Taeyer* of *Augsburg*. At *Adrian Sonemans* a druggist, among many other things, he shewed us *Crapault de Mer Bellonii*, which he called a *remora*, and was valued by him at 10 ducats.

About half an hour from the city is a pretty spring, called *Pingstweit*, paved about; where the bakers, every *Whitson-tide*, come and dance, &c. three days together.

About an hour's distance from *Frankfurt* is a stinking well, and within the city in a brewer's house is another; which are *Stinking Wells*. probably the same with the sulphur well at *Gnaesburg* in *Yorkshire*. Tobacco is planted about *Frankfurt*.

July 17, we went by waggon about half an hour's distance from *Frankfurt*, through the first pine woods we saw in our travels, which lasted almost to our lodging this night at a village called *Gerresheim*, three *German* miles, or hours, from *Frankfurt*.

July 18. At two of the clock this morning we set forth and came to *Kernsheim*, a little walled place by the *Rbene* side, belonging to the elector of *Mentz*, where we ferry'd over, and then rode through woods and deep waters, which were occasion'd by the overflowing of the *Rbene*, and the late great rains, a great part of the levels with corn, &c. near the river, being now under water. Six hours, or *German* miles, from *Gerresheim*, we came to *Worms*, where soldiers examined us; then we enter'd one wall, which encom- *Worms*. passes a great space of ground round another wall, with which is the city, much ruin'd by the wars: the building old and mean.

On the outside of the bishop's palace *Bishop's palace*. are painted the sybils, and verses under them; and under the bishop's arms are written these verses, after the bishop's name.

*Philippus, D. Gr. electus et confirmatus
Episcopus Wormatiensis, Anno Domini
M.DC.LII.*

*Sistere cum lubeat noviterque extructa tueri,
Sum licet exiguae molis et artis opus.
Dissimili haud adeo facie tibi forte videbor
Ædibus à læva contiguisque mihi.
Constitit illarum numerosis fabrica sæcli
Amplior à dextris sic prius aula fuit.
Intus et exterius varia pictura colore
Reddidit ornatus, cætera facta recens.
Ast prima hæc ponit fundamina nostra
Philippus
Perfecit et reliquum sedulus auctor opus.
Utpote Vangionum præsul Delevis a-
vitum*

These great
letters are
written in
gold.

*Regia nanciscens quæque nec esse magis.
Editis in luce per prisca sit Irpe Poden-
stein
Arma mitra et gentis fronte videnda gero.
Alma Dei bonitas seros impertiat annos
Auctori et nobis: sit tibi, lector, idem.*

On the stadthouse are two giants paint-
ed, in a lying posture (their spears and
great bones lie in a cloister of the cathed-
ral) and great bones hang under the pic-
tures, probably bones of an elephant.

These inscriptions are on the outside of
the stadthouse.

Fridericus III. imp. Aug.

1293

Renovata est hæc Basilica MDXCII.

*Astra Deo nil majus habet, nil Cæsare terra
Si terram Cæsar, si regit astra Deus.*

*Libertatem quam majores peperere dignè
studeat fovere posteritas, turpe enim es-
set parva non posse tueri, quamobrem
Wangiones quondam cum Julio conflictati,
jam tibi Cæsar perpetua fide cobra-
rent.*

*Frider: 3. Maximil: 1. Carolus 5. Fer-
din: 1. Maximilianus 2. and Rodolphus
written on the top.*

*Austriacæ familiæ Heroibus Vindicibus li-
bertatis patriæ ultra ccl annos amissæ
vetustæ Vangionum Wormaciæ SPQ be-
neficiorum memor locavit anno MDLXXXI.*

Nigh the figure of a dragon is written

*Draco clavem tenens industria vastas solitu-
tudes excoli fide et constantia ad decus
pervenire demonstrat hæc majores Vangi-
onum, urbis suæ arma esse voluerunt.*

There is also painted the story of Tar-
quin, Brutus, Horatius Cocles, Porcenna,
and Clælia.

Great
church.

We went to the great church, dedicated
to — Behind the high altar are kept
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the bones of S. Burchartus: a large figure
of S. Christopher is painted on the north wall
within. These following bishops monu-
ments were taken notice of by us, viz.

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Georgius Antonius à Ronestein.

Gulielmus ab Efferen. obiit 1616.

Bernhardus Everhardus.

*Hugo à Cratz de Scharfenstein, who built
up a fair altar to S. Clare.*

Thomas Broake.

— *Asseckensen Episcopus* lies in S. Giles
his chapel.

In the body of the church, on a grave-
stone, is inscrib'd

*Julius Deodatus de Lucca S. Cæsareæ Majes-
tatis Camerarius, Consiliarius, Colonellus
et Generalis Vigiliarum Præfæctus obiit
xxvi mensis Julii anno salutis MDCXXXV.*

This church, they say, was built by a
sexton about the year 300.

In the middle of the area of the cloister
is an hawthorn, reported to be 300 years
old: it is shaped into an arbour, which is
supported by stone pillars.

A præpositus, decanus, custos, scholasti-
cus, cantor, and 20 canonici belong to this
church: the bishop is chosen by the can-
ons. The elector of Mentz is bishop now.
The monuments of *Frid. de Domnul* in the
great church; also

Theodoricus de Bettendorf MDLXXX.

*Philippus in Rodenstein qui ædificavit sum-
mum altare.*

In a little chapel on the south side of the
church, is the story of *Daniel* cast into the
dungeon painted: this was called by him
that shewed us it, *signum Wormatiæ.*

The magistrates of this city are all Lu-
therans.

Government is by three stadtholders, who govern by turns every year, and 26
senators, two of which are consuls. Govern-
ment.

A long German mile from *Worms* we arrived at *Frankendal*; where, after some
examination by soldiers, we were admit-
ted into the gates: the centinels stand with
long staves in their hands, that have on the
top a great knob set thick with iron spikes.
At our inn we wrote our names, which
were sent to the burgo-master.

The situation of this town is in a level,
which was at this time much overflowed
by the *Rheue's* swelling over its banks:
the water came within the walls of this
place, and drowned many gardens. The
streets are broad and strait; but the build-
ings are low and indifferent, and the
5 R town

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town is not large: there is a pretty market-place; and in the middle of it is paved a triangular figure, a triangle stone being the arms of *Frankendal*, which was stamp'd on pieces of gold and silver money in the year 1623. when the *Spaniards* besieged the place.

The fortifications are neatly kept, having a broad trench of water about them: in one of the hornworks, towards *Worms*, is a little house, where six troopers watch every night, two of them riding by turns the round of the town; and just under the line, a corporal and two files of soldiers have another little house, who are ready to relieve the others in case of necessity.

Government.

Here are three reformed churches, the *High Dutch*, *Low Dutch*, and *French*; each of which hath four magistrates for life: when one dies, the church he belong'd to nominates three or four, and recommends them to the town of *Neustatt* (a little walled town, five hours walk from hence) and there one of them is elected.

The twelve magistrates chuse a burgo-master every year.

The prince elector palatin appoints a *High Dutch* man scout or ratsheeren, who hath most power, and is in office *quamdiu se bene gesserit*. In criminal cases they send to the prince, who sends them his determination.

An upper lieutenant, whose name is *Wilder*, is governor of *Frankendal*: the garrison consists of five companies, two of which are citizens, who watch, sixteen at a time, every night.

Without the works stands a mark to shoot at; where, upon some solemn times, a silver plate is shot for.

Low Dutch church.

In the *Low Dutch* church are these three inscriptions (two in escutcheon, and one on a little marble monument) to *Englishmen*, viz.

1. *Mr Stafford Willmot Chevalier Gentilhomme de la Chambre privée de sa Majesté de la Grande Bretagne, lequel deceda le 1 jour d'Abris Anno 1620.*
2. *Monsieur George Herbert aagé de 30 ans Escuir Anglois mourust en Franquendal le 8 Janvier 1621. estant Lieutenant de son Cousin Gerrard Herbert Chevalier Gentilhomme de la Chambre privée de sa Majesté de la Grande Bretagne.*

Virtute et Sanguine

Occubuere Anno MDCXXI

3. *In Gratissimam memoriam Domini Generosi Gulielmi Fairfax Anglo-Britanni Honoratissimi Domini Tho. Fairfax de Denton in Com. Eboracensi Equitis*

Aurati Filii; cohortis Anglicani Ducis insignis, quia annos natus circiter 25 post animi plurima edita testimonia invictissimi una cum fratre suo juniore in obsidione Francovallensi, hic facta irruptione abreptus, ille iclu bombardæ percussus.

At one *Henrick vander Burg's*, we saw a fair collection of *Roman* coins, statues in brass and stone, rare pictures, &c. This man was a servant to the old earl of *Arundel*, and attended *Petty* (whose picture we saw here) who was employed by the earl to collect rarities in *Italy*, &c.

The prince elector hath a palace here, who might make this a thriving place, if the same privileges were bestowed upon it that *Manheim* hath.

Tobacco is much planted hereabouts.

Nigh the afore-mention'd *Neustatt* are a great many almond-trees.

Here we began to reckon our expences by patacoons and wispencies.

July 20. we went by waggon a *German* mile through *Obersheim*, which is a small place, well walled; but hath few houses in it: and two miles and a half farther we came to *Spire*, where soldiers examin'd us, before we enter'd a wall that encompasses a larger space of ground than the outward wall of *Worms* does about an inward wall.

The buildings of this city are large; but old, and of timber work: water runs thro' the high-street which brings to the cathedral, a strong stone building, and high roofed. In the body or nave of the church are the monuments of several bishops, some of which we took notice of, viz.

The cathedral.

1. *Marquardus ab Hattstein Episcopus Judex Camerae, &c. ob. 7. Decemb. 1581.*
2. *Reverendo atq; Illustri Principi ac Domino D. Georgio Episcopo Spiren. ac Co. Palat. Rheni Duciq; Bavariae admirandae clementia, prudentia et pietate undiq; conspicuo ac demum flagrante Anglico sudore immatura morte defuncto pius in Episcopatu successor Philippus à Flerfheim hoc monumentum instituit, obiit autem anno salutis MDXXIX. die XXVII. Septemb. qui æterna luce fruatur.*
3. *Philippus à Flerfheim Episcopus, Ob. 19. Kal. Septemb. MDLII.*
4. *Dominus Gerhardus de Erenburg. ob. 1363.*

The pulpit is very handsomely carved, of stone; having these two inscriptions:

1. *Reverendissimus Princeps ac Dominus Restaurator hujus Cathedralæ Eberhardus à Dienheim*

Dienheim electus fuit in Episcopum 20 Decemb. anno Domini MDLXXXI ætatis suæ XXXIX et in iudicem cameræ solito iuramento receptus ultima Aprilis anno XXVII ejusdem ante solenni equitatu in urbem Spirensis esset ingressus anno salutis humanæ MDLXXXIIII. obiit anno ætatis suæ — episcopus.

2. Eberhardus D. G. Episcopus Spirensis et Præpositus Weissenburgensis Imperialis cameræ judex, &c. Cathedram hanc in honorem Dei omnipotentem et ornamentum celeberrimæ hujus Basilicæ nova hac forma construi et erigi fecit anno salutis humanæ MDXCV nihil aliud optans quam ut posteritas ex hoc loco verbo Dei piè et Catholicè erudita fufis ad Deum precibus semper sui grato animo meminisse velit.

Before the choir is this written :

Nos Matthias Dei gratia Episcopus Spiren. ob honorem Sacri Romani Imperii ac laudem hujus insignis Cathedralis Ecclesiæ Spiren. quæ est principalior Sepultura nationis Germanicæ Imperatorum et Regum Romanorum Conjugum et filiarum hanc tabulam fieri ordinavimus, in qua nomina in hoc regum choro humatorum in perpetuam rei memoriam conscribi et annotari fecimus, quorum animæ et omnium Christi. fidelium in pace misericorditer requiescant.

1. Conradus rex Romanorum secundus et Imperator primus hujus nominis origine Dux Franconiæ habuit conjugem nomine Gisela de antiquo sanguine Regni Franciæ ortam ; hic Conradus Ecclesiam Nemensis sive Spirensis antiquitus constructam in honorem Sancti Stephani Papæ et martyris diruit et amovit, et Ecclesiam quæ nunc cernitur gloriose ædificari fecit primum ponendo lapidem in profesto Sanctæ Margarethæ Virginis Anno Domini millesimo tricesimo in honorem sanctissimæ Dei genetricis Mariæ Virginis superbenedictissimæ consecratum, et hoc Reginbaldo Spirensi Episcopo præfidente, et obiit idem Conradus secund. non. Julii Anno Dominicæ Incarnationis millesimo tricesimo nono Sepultus cum Gisela uxore suâ pernotatâ in hoc choro Regum.

2. Henricus tertius Romanorum Rex et secundus Romanorum Imperator pius ac niger appellatus filius præfatorum Conradi et Gisela, uxorem habuit Agnetem, Ea erat filia Regis Angliæ. Obiit Anno Dominicæ Incarnationis millesimo quinquagesimo sexto, tertio Non. Octob. præfidente Episcopo Conrado. Idem Henricus crucem pretiosam in summo altari reconditam huic Ecclesiæ largitus donavit.

3. Henricus quartus Romanorum Rex et 3^{tius} Romanorum Imperator, filius præfati habens uxorem Bertham nomine, hic sepultus cum eadem Anno Dominicæ Incarnationis millesimo centesimo 6to. septimo idus Augusti et à filio suo successore in imperio incarceratus et in vinculis mortuus. Rudgero Episcopo præfidente.

4. Henricus 5^{tus} Romanorum Rex, 4^{tus} Imperator, præfati Henrici 4^{ti} filius Spirensis sepultus, obiit anno Domini 1125. 10 Kal. Maii. Hi duo Pater et Filius in Porticu Ecclesiæ Spiren. supra januam sunt sculpti imagines, hic sine liberis decessit.

5. Philippus Dux Sueviæ Rom. Rex electus in discordia contra Ducem Brunsvicensis hic sepultus, Bambergæ occisus, obiit An. Dom. Incarnationis 1208. 11. Kal. Julii præfidente Johanne Episcopo. Sepultus in monasterio Suntzheim.

6. Rudolphus Romanorum Rex origine Comes de Habsburg obiit Anno Domini 1291. hic sepultus.

7. Adolphus de genere Comitum de Nassau Roman. Rex, tempore Friderici de Bolandia Episcopi Spirensis in hoc choro regum sepultus obiit 1298. 6. non. Julii et occisus per Albertum Ducem Austriæ Successorem in Regno.

8. Albertus Roman. Rex Dux Austriæ Filius Rudolphi Ro. Regis Anno Domini 1308. 4. Kal. Septemb. obiit, et à fratre filio Johanne Duce Austriæ occisus et hic sepultus.

Gisela, Bertha, et Agnes cum præfatis 8 Imperatoribus et Regibus in hoc choro Regum et Beatrix in Cryptâ Ecclesiæ Imperatrices gloriose requiescunt, et Conradus, et 3 Henrici præfati non modo Ecclesiam ædificando sed magnis et superabundantissimis privilegiis clenodius muneribus et donis honorarunt. Animabus eorum propitiatur Altissimus.

These following inscriptions are on grave-stones.

1. + A. D. Incarn. MCCVIII. Rex Philippus Babenberg occis. XI. Kal. Julii ⊕ +
2. VIII. Idus Octob. Agnes Filia Friderici Imperator.
3. Anno Domini MCCXCVIII Adolphus de Nassau Rex Romanorum. VI. Non. Julii. occis. anno V. regni sui VIII.

4. Anno

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4. *An. D. Incarn. MXXXVIII.*
Conradus I^{us} Imperator
11 Non. jun.

5. *Anno D. Incarn.*
MLVI. Henricus III.
Niger. III. Non. Oct.

6. *Anno Incarn.*
MCVI. Henricus
III. Senior. VII
Idus Aug.

7. *Anno Incarn. MCXXV.*
Henricus V junior.
X. Kal. Junii.

8. *Rudolphus de Habisburg Romanor. Rex*
anno regni sui XVIII. Anno Dom.
1291. Mense julio in die divisionis
Apostolorum.
9. *Anno Dom. MCCCVIII Kal. Maii Al.*
Rom. rex Rud. Rom. regis filius occisus anno
seq'ti IIII. Kal. Septemb. v hic est Sepultus.
10. *VI Kal. Januarii Berchta Imperatrix.*

The cloister of this church is paved with nothing else but grave-stones, and hath many monuments in the wall ; in the middle of the area of the cloister is a representation of our Saviour praying on mount Olivet, his disciples asleep by him, and Judas coming to betray him to soldiers. It is a curious piece of work in stone, and is covered with a fair tiled canopy supported by pillars ; underneath it is a little chapel.

At the west end of the cathedral is a large porch, and some distance from it is a fountain basin, round the edges whereof is written,

Quæ velit hæc relogas ut lanx cæcus iste Catbinus
Cum novus Antistes Procerum Cimitante Caterva
Urbem hanc intrat Eques huc Bacchi munera fundit
Virginis Ateilo cleri simul Ecclesiarum
Terminus et limes stat libertatis Asylum.

Et sit Confugium, portus, et ara reis.
 1890.

The bishops palace is a fair building.

The Jesuits have a *Gymnasium* here.

The Lutherans have a church.

The go-
vernment.

The government consists of four consuls and 24 senators.

We saw the chamber where *Luther* met *Charles V.* in.

The impe-
rial cham-
ber.

In one of the rooms belonging to the imperial chamber, is a throne at the upper end for the *Judex Camerae*, and in a square before were benches covered with cloth. The marquis of *Baden* is now judge, and in his absence three presidents supply his place, appointed by the emperor.

The imperial chamber is a court that consists of 36 assessors, each elector and every one of the 10 circles of the empire sending two delegates.

This court decides controversies (that arise between princes of the empire) by majority of votes, and the subjects of many princes in some cases may appeal hither ; but that is seldom known ; some princes have *jus non Appellationis*, among which the prince palatine, which he lately obtained at the diet.

There is another chamber of equal power (they say) with this, at *Vienna*. Tobacco is planted hereabouts, and we observed some fields of spelt-corn.

July 21, we went by waggon about two German miles and an half, and then were stopt by the *Rhene's* sudden drowning the highway, and the meadows thereabouts, so that we were forced to stay a good while in a little village till a boat came from the other side, which carried us thro' woods, and over many meadows before we got to the stream of the river, which we cross'd over very safely to *Manheim*, which is a place neatly fortified, and is advantageously situated at the meeting of the two rivers, the *Rhene* and the *Neccar* ; the works are of a large compass ; the houses are new, and are low and little, but the streets are designed to be uniform, and all the buildings alike in broad and strait streets, which are not yet paved ; the wars destroyed all the old town.

The citadel is very neat and large, having curious works, and a deep trench about it, two draw-bridges bring into the area of it, where the prince hath a palace, and the soldiers uniform lodgings building.

In this town the prince is instituting a *Gymnasium*, and hath bestowed many privileges on the inhabitants.

The prince *Palatine* takes great delight in this place, and visits it very often, and was July 22, here ; he sent for us, and was pleased very familiarly to discourse with us a good while ; Mr. *Willoughby* delivered him a letter of recommendation he brought with him from doctor *Wilkins*, who had been the prince's chaplain when he was in *England*. We met with several of the attendants that spoke *English*.

We observed at the chamber door where the prince was, one of his guard with a musket standing sentinel, and when the prince walked out he had two such musketeers went before, and two followed him.

The gate towards the *Neccar* hath a fair stone front, and this inscription,

Quod felix faxit Jehovah
Fredericus IIII Elector
Palatinus Rheni Dux Bavarie
E veteri pago Manheimo
Ad Rheni Nicroq; confluvium
Iusta spatiorum dimensione
Nobilem Urbem molitus
Vallo, fossa, muro clausit
Portam bonis Civibus aperuit.
Anno Domini MDCX.

The prince *Palatine* intends a medal for this town, whereon shall be written,

... *Et voce blandâ ducere quo vellet.*

On

On the other side,
The library is large, and well furnish'd with many good books.

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Nec flatu, nec fluctu.

Heidle-
berg.

Colleges.

This day in the afternoon we hired a waggon, and ferried over great waters, which had drowned a great deal of standing corn we could see under water; after some distance we landed, and rode by a walled town of the prince *Palatine* called mile from *Manheim*, and two hours further leaving a castle called on the left hand (seated on the hills which ran along to *Heidleberg*) we arrived at *Heidleberg*, first passing over a long wooden bridge on stone arches cross the *Neccar*. The bridge is covered on the top, and boarded on each side; at both ends of it are guards which examined us a little; at our inn we wrote our names, which were sent to the governor.

We saw several of the colleges, which are but indifferent buildings, and transcribed some inscriptions written on them, viz.

1. D. O. M. A.
Serenissimi Electoris
CAROLI LUDOVICI
Collegii Sapientiae
Restauratoris
Gloriosae Clementiae
Illustrum Rerum P.
Tigurinae
Bernensis
Scaphusianae
Pictati Munificae
Nobilis Ludovici Geeri liberalitati eximia
Danielis Tossani Sollicito provisui
Sacrum
Rectoris Universitatis Joh. Henrico Hottingero
Tigur. SS. Th. D. et Professore Collegii Ephoro
P. F.
Anno salutis reparaetae
CICIDCLVI.

On a book is written,

Initium Sapientiae Timor Domini.

2. Judae Triumphator Leo
Tuum Leonem Principem
Tuere cum
Ut Sacra, jus, et literas
Inter suos custodiens
Bonos benignus adjuvet
Malos Severus punit
Tibi fidelis serviat.

This is called *Contubernium*, where poor students live very cheap; here is a handsome philosophy school, a square room.

3. *Constanter et Sincere
Ingenuo labori
Et Solertia
D. D.
Conlegium hocce Casimirianum
Religionis Orthodoxae
Doctrinae Exquisitae
Facundiae sui generis
Artium liberalium
Fontem et Seminarium
Posteris Principib. æmulationis
Exemplum
Suiq; Stud. in Academicos
Munificentiae Studiosos
Auctari conlati in Egenos
Testimonium
Ad æternitatem Palatini nominis
A fundamento
Extrui fecit absolvitq;
Princeps providentissimus
Eruditorumq; amantissimus
Joannes Casimirus
Palatinus ad Rhenum Comes
Dux. Boiorum
Friderici IV.
Tutor ac Reipub.
Administrator
Anno Christi CICIDXCII.*

This college is better built than the rest.

There is another called,

4. *Collegium Principis.*

This prince that now is, intends to erect a new college, which will be called,

Collegium Illustre, or Lipsianum,

because *Lipsius* was excellent in all sorts of learning; this college being designed for experiments, &c. as the royal society is at *London*.

The professors names and pictures are printed in a book.

The university of *Heidleberg* is frequented by many students, and any one may be matriculated, paying some fees to the university-officers, and then if he marries a citizen's widow or daughter, he is immediately himself a citizen of *Heidleberg*.

The prince *Palatine* is styled by the university *Dominus & Patronus noster*.

The rector *Magnificus* is chosen by the major vote of a senate, which consists of sixteen professors, viz. Three of divinity, four of law, three of medicine, and six of philosophy, who have their stipends

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fixed by the statutes of the university, given by the founder *Rupertus. Co. Palat.* and confirmed by the pope and emperor; but four of the philosophy professors are admitted into the senate. This senate confirms or elects anew the philosophy professors every year, the other professors continuing during life, and when one of them dies the senate nominates two, and the prince appoints one of them to succeed in the vacant place. The *Rektor Magnificus* is much like our Cambridge vice-chancellor in his power.

This senate hath absolute power over the students in criminal matters, &c. yet, after sentence, the prince sometimes pardons. The *Ædilis*, *Præfetus rei Vinariæ*, *Præfetus rei frumentariæ*, *Quæstor*, &c. are chosen yearly by this senate.

A student, a year or two before, was condemned to die by this senate; but being a subject of the king of Denmark, and he interceding, he was sent home into his own country.

The *Rektor Magnificentissimus* hath no power in the university; he is always a prince or some great nobleman: the present prince and his son have both had this title. This year the earl of Wittenberg is *Rektor Magnificentissimus*, who is not permitted to enter the senate.

The *Præpositus* of the cathedral at Worms is perpetual chancellor of this university, and substitutes a vice-chancellor, who at present hath no authority; only in promotions or conferring of degrees, his leave is asked *pro forma*.

The promoter is usually the dean of the faculty the graduate is of; which office of promoting every professor of the faculty takes by turns.

The degrees conferred here are in philosophy *Magistri*; but of these there have been but few lately, not above three the last 10 years; *Licentiat* & *Doctores* in law and medicine; *Baccalaurei*, *Licentiat* & *Doctores* in divinity; of late years there have been but few doctors of divinity created. Degrees are given without any regard to the time of the student's being in the university, who is first examined by the faculty, the *Rektor Magnificus* being present; and if he be not judged sufficient, he is required to study for so long a time as they appoint. When that time comes, he is examined by all the professors, the *Rektor Magnificus* being also present: (the first examination is called *Examen tentatorium*, the second, *Rigorosum*.) If he be then thought sufficient, he is to dispute publicly *sub Præside*, and after that he makes a lecture in his faculty, and a speech; then he asks the vice-chancellor leave, *ut det facultatem Promotori ipsum Promovendi* (this

is done *pro formâ*, the university not being obnoxious to the vice-chancellor) which being publicly granted, the promoter, in the name of the prince *Palatine*, and by the leave of the vice-chancellor, pronounces him doctor, and bids him ascend *in superiorem cathedram*; then he kisses him, puts a ring on his finger, gives him a book first shut, then open, and lastly puts on his cap. The graduate swears, by touching with his finger the two beakles maces set up leaning one against another, whilst the *Syndicus*, who is register of the university, reads the oath.

After all these ceremonies the professors are feasted by the graduate in a great room called the *Prytaneum*, which is also used as divinity schools; the prince himself, or the marshal of his house, is present at the feast. To save charges, two or three candidates endeavour to be promoted together.

The government of Heidelberg city is in four burgomasters and a prætor. Government.

The city is divided into four quarters.

Here are five jurisdictions, 1. *Aulica*, under which are the nobility, the marshal of the prince's house presiding: 2. *Cancellaria*, which comprehends the counsellors, doctors of law, advocates, &c. 3. *Bellica*, the general of the army being president: 4. *Academica*, wherein the above-mentioned senate governs, and the *Rektor Magnificus* presides: 5. *Civica*.

The members of each of these jurisdictions may refuse to be try'd by any but their own court and judge; before whom the actor must implead them according to the maxim in law, *Actor sequitur forum rei*.

The prince *Palatine* can make laws and repeal them, treat with foreign princes, make war and peace, and impose tributes arbitrarily on his subjects without the consent of any. Many of the princes of Germany being limited in their power, can lay no taxes on their people without the consent of the states of their country, as the earl of Wirtemberg.

He hath seven councils or courts, viz. 1. *Concilium Augustum*, or his privy council; 2. *Concilium Status*; 3. *Concilium Ecclesiasticum*, consisting of two divines and two laymen; 4. the *Dicasterium*, which judges civil causes; 5. *Concilium feudale*; 6. *Concilium reddituum Ecclesiastic.* 7. *Camera rationum Ecclesiasticarum*. The prince elector *Palatine* hath thought fit to keep both these last distinct, partly, that he may know how to proportion the ministers allowances, and partly, that in case any of his successors should change their religion (as it is common for princes to do

do to and fro in Germany) they may be able to distinguish clearly between their own temporal and the church revenues.

The emperor hath nothing to do with this country subjects, who swear fealty only to the prince, who confers honours; but they are not regarded out of his country.

There are many supreme lords, who are absolute in their small jurisdictions, independant on the prince *Palatine*, acknowledging none their superior but the emperor. The like jurisdictions are in the territories of other princes.

There are five families of the prince *Palatine* house, 1. the duke of *Simeran*, 2. *Newburgh*, who lately did homage to the prince *Palatine*, 3. *Dupont*, 4. *Swolfbach*, 5. *De la petit Pierre*.

Ecclesiastical government.

The prince *Palatine* is supreme head in ecclesiastical affairs, formerly under the bishop of *Spire*, but, since the reformation, the prince *Palatine* hath seized on the revenues of the church, and assumed to himself the episcopal power, he only excommunicating. He receives all tithes, except those which in some places he orders immediately to be paid to the minister of the place. The greatest part of the church-rents is given in stipends, which are proportioned according to the minister's merit and the prince's discretion, who also disposes of vacant places as he pleases *ex gr.* When a benefice is void, the *Concilium Ecclesiasticum* nominates two persons to the prince, who bestows it on one of them, or commands the council to name others.

The *Palatinate* is divided into 13 *Præfecturae*, which are some of them subdivided into lesser. Each hath its inspector, who is pastor of some church, and who gives information of businesses to the *Concilium Eccles.* and that council, if need be, acquaints the prince with them. The inspector differs not from the other ministers, but in his having a larger stipend, and in giving notice to the superior inspector, if there be any over him.

Every great town or prefecture hath a presbytery *ex gr.* In *Heidelberg* are five city ministers, two deputies from each quarter, and two from each jurisdiction, the *Aulica* excepted, 21 in all, the five ministers presiding by turns. This presbytery sits once a week, and there is always present a delegate from the prince, who hath no suffrage, but observes what is done, and sees that nothing be acted to the prejudice of the court, or that concerns not the presbytery. They can make no church censure, without they first send the person accused to the jurisdiction he belongs to, desiring the offence may be

enquired into by that jurisdiction; which, upon such notice, either neglects it altogether, or, if the crime be worthy of punishment, they draw up his sentence, and, in the close of it, add, *Quoad Scandalum Ecclesie datum remittimus te ad presbyterium.* Then all the consistory can do, is, to urge a confession from the party, with an acknowledgment of his fault before the congregation, and a promise of amendment for the future.

The *concilium Ecclesiasticum* ordains ministers by laying on of hands, after examination and testimonials from the university, or persons of known credit.

The prince *Palatine* and the duke of *Saxony* are vicars of the empire.

In the church called still the *Franciscans*, within the choir, is an ancient monument of *D'na Comitissa de Namer*. And on a wall is inscrib'd,

Franciscans church.

Epitaphium Hermolai Barbari Veneti Patriarchæ Aquilegensis in obitum Rudolphi Agricolæ Frisii.

Invida clausurunt hoc marmore fata Rodolphum

*Agricolam Frisii spemq; decusq; soli.
Scilicet hoc vivo meruit Germania laudis
Quicquid habet Latium Græcia quicquid habet.*

Tollenti Anathema.

*Rodolphi Agricolæ Phrisii
Memoriæ posuit Vigilus
Zuichemus*

*Obiit anno MCCCCLXXXV
Die XXVIII Octob.*

Vixit annos XLIII menses II.

Relinquenti Benedictio

In a little chapel on the north side, is an old monument with this inscription,

*Anno Dom. MCCCCLXXXIII 17^o die Galli O.
Venerab. & nobil. Dominus Fredericus
Illustrissimi Principis & Domini Domini
Friderici Com. Palatini Reni Ducis Bavarie Sac. Romani Imperii Archidapiferi ac
Principis Electoris Filius legitimus Ecclesiarumq; Woerm. & Spirens. Canonici-
cus, cujus animæ requiescat in pace.*

Another monument with this written about it,

Fridericus Bavarie Dux Comes Rbe. Palatinus, sacri Romani Imperii Elector, Salus patriæ, Prædomum fulmen, tres-illustres hostes vicit, principatum auxit, & pie vivis excessit. Anno Christi 1476. prid. id. Decembris; fuit ejus Vitæ virtus, solatium, gloria, mortis comes.

Under-

SKIPPON.

Underneath his effigies lies a grave-stone, with a serpent, and part of his skeleton, carved on it, representing the posture of his bones in his grave, when there was found a serpent creeping out of his back-bone.

Great church.

In the great church the famous Heidelberg library was kept, which is now in the Vatican at Rome.

Here are many grave-stones (some of which are difficult to read) and fair monuments of several of the Palatinate family. The inscriptions of many I wrote out, viz.

In high Dutch is written on a grave-stone what in Latin signifies,

1. *Anno Domini 1219. Sibilla Com. Pal. R. Sup. & Infer. Bav. D. Ludovici Co. P. Rb. Vxor.*

2. *Illustris Dominus Philippus Comes Palatinus Rheni Bavarie Dux, ac sacri Romani Imperii Archidapifer & Princeps Elector hic quiescens obiit die XVIII mensis Februarii Anno Christi MCCCCVIII. cujus animæ requiescat in sancta pace. Amen.*

3. *Robertus Bavarie Dux Rbe. Palatinus Romanorum Rex justus pacis et religionis animatur dignus Deo visus qui pro justitia pateretur hujus sacre ædis & collegii instituor, hic cum castissima conjuge Elizabetha Norici Montisburgravia quiescit vita functus. Anno Christi MCCCCX Kal. Junii xv.*

This monument stands in the middle of the choir, with statues about it.

4. *Anno Domini MCCCCXLIX Illustris Princeps Dominus Ludovicus junior Comes Palatinus Rheni. S. R. I. Ar. princeps Elector Ba. D. c. a. r. in pace.*

5. *Anno Christi 1501. 25 Februarii obiit Illustris Princeps Domina Margareta Dei Gratia Comes Palatina Rheni Inferioris Superiorisq; Bavarie, Dux cujus anima in sancta pace requiescat.*

6. *Germania merito luget funus Illustrissimi Domini Ludovici Comitis Palatini Rheni Ducis Bavarie sacri Ro. Imp. Archidapiferi principis Elector. qui propter multas discordias tumultusq; per se summa cum prudentia tum sumptu seduloq; composuit. pacifici nomen meruit. obiit 16 die Marcii. Anno Domini 1544. Ætatis sue 66. cui Deus misereatur in æternum.*

This is under a brass figure in the wall.

7. *Philipps Von Gotterge naden Pfaltzgraf Bey Rein, Hertzog in Nidern, und. Obern Bairn, &c. ist alhie zu Heidelberg, &c. 1548.*

In the body of the church, against a pillar, is a monument thus inscrib'd

8. *Caetera qui circum lustras monumenta Viator*

Haec quod non longa est perlege pauca mora

Si Ducis audita est forsan tibi fama Philippi Clara Palatinae quem tulit aula Domus.

Qui modo Pannoniam defendit ab hoste Viennam

Et solvit trepidos obsidione viros,

Tunc cum Threcii vastarent omnia Turcae

Et tremarent subita Norica regna metu.

Mox etiam implevit magnum virtutibus orbem

Utilis hinc armis utilis inde toga.

Illius hac tegitur corpus venerabile terra

Hic animam hic vitam reddidit ille Deo

Quo te si pietas, si quid movet inclyta Virtus

Functa & cum summa nobilitate fides

Huic opta ut generis placida cum pace quiescant

Condita nec tellus durior ossa premat

Nam pius ad Coeli sublatus spiritus arces

Cum Christo vivit tempus in omne suo

Decessit III Non. Julii

Anno Domini M. D. XLVIII

Ætatis sue XLVIII cujus. p. f. memoriae Dux

Otho Henricus Comes Pa-

latinus Frater amantissimus M. H. F. C.

Anno Domini M. D. L.

On the marble are carved arms, camps, &c.

9. *Frid. IV. Lud. F. Frid. Nep. Com. P. Rb. S. R. I. E. Dux Bav. nato Ambergae. 5 Martii 1574. qui summae rerum praefuit. An. 18. fundamenta Unionis pro relig. & libertate inter Principes jecit. pie in Christo obiit 9. Sept. 1610. Patri bene merito Fil. Frid. V. Elect. & S. R. I. Vicarius H. M. P. An. Sal. rep. 1610.*

This is a stately monument in the middle of the choir.

10. *Illustris Princ. & D. Dom. Frid. 2. Com. Pal. Rb. D. Bav. S. R. I. Archidap. Pri. Elect. &c. qui obiit Altræ 1556. 26. Feb. Æt. 74.*

In the body of the church is this following inscription.

11. *Illu-*

11. *Illustriſſimo Prin. & Dom. D. Wolphan-
go Com. P. Rhen. D. Bav. & Philippi
Elect. Filio inter eos qui ad juſtam æta-
tem pervenerunt natu minimo, Principi
bonitate ingenii, honeſtâ frugalitate avi-
tiſque moribus ſervandis præſtanti &
ſorte ſua mediocri per omnem Vitam con-
tento, Illuſtriſſimus Princeps Frid. III.
Elec. &c. H. Monum. Conſanguineo Ca-
riſſimo fieri curavit. Natus eſt An. 1494.
ult. Oct. Exemptus rebus humanis. 2.
April. 1558.*

In the middle of the choir, is,

12. *Otho Henricus Pal. Com. Rhen. S. R. I.
Septem vir Dux Utriuſq; Bavarie, ut
Ludovici Pii Roberti Cæſ. F. Poſteriorum
ultimus, ſic renatæ Evangelicæ puritatis
Inſtaurator primus vivus ſibi P. natus
x April. 1502. obiit 12. Feb. 1559.*

13. *Sereniſſimæ Heroinæ Regiæq; ſtirpe
prognatæ Dom. Dorotheæ Com. P. Rh.
Bav. D. Regnorum Daniæ, Sueciæ ac
Norwegiæ Principi ac Hæredi & Ele-
ctoris Contorali dilectiſſimæ, quæ ob. . .
Frid. III. DG. Com. Pal. R. S. R. I. Archi-
dap. ac Pr. Elect. Bav. D. &c. Agnatis
ac conſanguineis chariſſimis optimèque
meritis H. M. gratitudinis ergo poſ.
Anno 1562.*

This and the 10th inſcription are on a tomb in the body of the church.

In the choir is a handsome monument with two inſcriptions in Dutch, which ſignify,

14. *Maria Uxor Frid. 3. per 30 ann. 4.
menſ. & 28 dies. 6 peperit filios & 5
filias; ob. ult. Octob. 1567. ætat. 48. &
28 d.*

15. *Frid. 3. Fil. Ruperti. ob. 26. Octob.
1576. ætatis 62.*

16. *Elizabetha Comes Palat. Electrix
Philippi Landgravii Heſſiæ filia
Vixit annos XLII
Relicta terna prole
Piè obiit Haidelbergæ xiv martii
Anno MDLXXXII.*

17. *Ludovicus Comes Palatinus Frid. F. S. Rom.
Imperii Elector Dux Bavarie
Pietate & clementia inſignis
Vixit annos XLIV rei Palatinæ præfuit
A. VII. obiit Haidlebergæ piè in Chriſto.
xii Octob. MDLXXXIII.*

Theſe two preceding inſcriptions are under both their ſtatues; likewise theſe following ſentences.

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Sic exaltabitur filius hominis. Joh. III.

Sic deus dilexit mundum. Joh. III.

Sic faciet corpora noſtra. Philip. III.

*Sic filius hominis triduum manebit in corde
terræ. Matth. XII.*

*Viditq; Deus cuncta quæ fecerat, & erant
valde bona. Gen. I.*

18. *Conſtanter & ſincere
JOANNI CASIMIRO
Frid. III. Elect. F.*

Comiti Palatino ad Rhenum

Duci Bavarie

Pro-Septemviro,

Qui ſibi vixit nunqu. Reipub.

Chriſt. ſemper, quam Domi Militiæq;

Strenue juvit atque ornavit religione

Orthodoxa, Scholis bonarum artium

Inſtrumentis Gallia & Belgica

A graviff. periculis vindicata,

Auraque perpetua in hoc evigilavit,

Ut concors patria a vi fraudeque

Externa tutior ſtabili quiete

Cum dignitate fruëretur omni

Denique officio principis Laudatiſſ.

Conſtanter et ſincere perfunctus

Autoritatis ſuæ, & virtutis ſummæ

Humanitati conjunctæ triſte

Deſiderium bonis reliquit omnibus

FRID. IV. ELECT.

Patruo tutorique de ſe optime merito

P.

Obiit poſtrid. Nonas Januarii

CIOIOXCII.

Ætatis An. XLIX. menſ. x.

MDLXXXVIII.

19. On a little grave-ſtone.

Iſte Palatina prognatus ſtirpe puellus,

Ipſe ſub partu vitam cum funere ſolvit.

In Chriſto dormit, vita fruiturque beata.

I C P R D B C V E S M F D T C M D O M S

20. *D. Ludovicus Wilhelmus Com. Pal. D.
Bavarie natus 25 Sept. 1600. obiit 30
Sept. eodem.*

21. *D. Anna Leonora Com. Pal. D. Bav.
nata 25 Decemb. 1598. ob. 24 Maii. 1600.*

22. *Sereniſſ. Principis D. Frid. Elect. Pal.
Soboles præmortua D. Mauritius Chriſti-
anus Com. Pal. Bav. D. natus 8 Sept.
1601. obiit 18 Mar. 1605.*

Theſe three laſt inſcriptions are on a pretty monument, with three effigies on it.

On the roof of the choir are the pictures of theſe four perſons, with their names written, viz.

1. *Rupertus Romanorum rex, bujus Chori &
Collegii Fundator.*

5 T

2. *Elizæ.*

SKIPPON.

2. *Elizabetba Regina Romanorum.*
3. *Ludovicus Comes Palatinus, Regis Filius, hujus Collegii Consummator.*
4. *Domina Planchia Filia regis Angliæ, Uxor ejus.*

In the isles of the choir are these two following monuments, viz.

1. *Illustri memoriæ Ottonis Comitiss Solmenfis Dynastæ in Muntzenberg Wildenfels & Sonnenwold; is Adolesceus musis operatus adultior heroico instinctu Marti devotus primis stipendiis quadriennio Gallicis, post sub Mauritio Auricæ Belgicis equitum Ductor conspic. juncta sibi uxore generosa Ursula Comitiss Gleichiana, inde serenissi. Elect. Palat. Frid. IV. prætorio legionisque laude continua præfectus, ac interea ad Galliæ & Magnæ Britanniæ reges, & S. imperii Proceres Legatus, tandem in Alsatica Moltzæ obsidione die 24 Junii An. MDCX. ætat. XXXIX. absque prole in pugna gloriose cecidit dignus magnorum Avorum, Parentum Germanorum Frater, Filius, Nepos. Conjux ac Fratres mæstissimi contra votum hoc monumentum posuere.*

2. *Exsulum Susceptori S.*

*Hulderico Fuggero
Raymundi F. Georg. N. Jacobi Pron.
Kirchbergæ & Weissenborni
Domino,
Qui in Pauli III. P. P. Cubiculo
Veritatis lumen ex familia
Primus & solus agnovit
Vitæque privatam
Ampliss. dignitatibus anteferre
Didicit,
Dum veterum scriptis liberali sumptu
Comparandis & evulgandis intentus
Apatrimon. admin. profusionis
Prætextu dejicitur,
Apud Fridericum III. Electorem Palat.
Fortunam constantia & æquanim.
Superavit*

*Suis in terra restitutus, fraternis
Quietiam bonis auctior eundem
In re lauta quem in afflictâ
Vultum animumq; retinuit,
Annua pauperibus quingenta legavit
Sex liter. studiosis stipendia,
Constituit
Bibliothecam pii exsili unicam comitem
Palatinatui moriens donavit.*

CICIOXXCIV.

Obit XVIII. Kal. Jul.

Ætatis LII.

Hæredes & Legatarii

*Gratæ memoriæ ergo
Consanguineo & hospiti B M
Hocce Mon. P.*

At St. Peter's church we saw a great number of monuments, both on the inside and the outside of the wall; the most remarkable without were of Rbinnerus Profess. Job. Jugenitius Log. Doct. Job. Sigismus Lavingarius I. V. D.

Within are the monuments of Quirinus Reuterius D. Simo Stenius Historicus, Gasper Agricola, Curio, Henricus Smetius, Daniel Toffanus, Culmarius, Petrus Beutrichus, Buchpacheus, Johan. Meierus, Georg. Sohn. T. D. Matth. Lannoius, Gerhardus Pastorius, Melchior Then. Ludov. Christoph. Rbinnerus F. Dodo Maninga Frisus vulneratus a milite, Melchior Angerus, Petrus à Strithagen Aquisgranensis, a famous minister, who died 1655.

*Fridericus Widebranus
Vitæ Belgia
Vranx genus
Duacum
Artes Æonicas
Dedere leges
Heidelbergæ, mihi
Dedit necemve
Vitæ restituet
Deus perennem.
Anno 158.*

M. S.

*Hic subincluduntur mortales exuvie
Viri nobilissimi
Dom. Benjamin Tichbornii,
Equitis & jⁿⁱ Anglicani
Omnis solidioris literaturæ
Peritissimi,
Imprimis
Veræ pietatis ejusq; devotæ praxeos
Cultoris religiosissimi,
Nati 14 Maii, Anno Salutis MDC.
Denati 25 Maii, A. C. MDCLX.
Cui
Wilhus Tichbornus
Ex fratre nepos
H. M. P. C.*

During our stay in Heidleberg, the prince elector palatine sent Mr. Rooke-wood (an English gentleman that is an attendant on this court) to bring us up to his palace, where we spent the greatest part of a day at dinner and supper, and in the prince's and chief courtiers conversation. The palace is seated on a hill, and is fairly built within a castle, which is encompassed with a deep trench hewn out of the rock, that may be filled with water.

Without the castle are pleasant gardens, and round about them are fair grotto's

grotto's cut out of the rock ; the greatest part of these grotto's were left unfinished by this prince's father. Over the entrance of the grotto that is finished, is the statue of the gardener, in the same posture he received the prince when he first came into the garden. Here are many pretty water-works, viz a lyon sucking up water, the springing of water out of a flower-pot, a ball playing upon the top of a stream that is forced up, a conical cap of tin born up by the same stream, which represents a periwig, the water is shaped like great drinking glasses, water playing on the organs, and water springing out of the pavement and the sides of the grotto. In one of the grotto's the water petrifies as it drops.

In the garden lies a great figure of an old man, which represents the river *Rbene* ; which figure spouts water out a great heighth. Another figure represents the river *Neccar*. Here are two little ponds for swans to keep in.

In the middle of two garden-plots are two stones ; the inscription on one is,

Fridericus plantavit
xlv Decemb. A. C.
MDCXV.

On the other,

Elizabetha plantavit
xiv Decemb. A. C.
MDCXV.

The castle gate is of curious carved work in stone, and over it was the *Aviarum*, and this inscription, viz.

Fridericus V.
Elizabethæ
Conjugi Cariss.
A. C. MDCXV. F. C.

On the palace building are many statues of the gods, virtues, &c. and 16 statues of princes from *Carolus M.* to *Frid. 4.* On the gate that leads into the palace, is a *Dutch* inscription, signifying the building of it by *Ludovicus V.* 1519.

The palace was built at three several times, one part is called the *English* building.

On the chapel is inscribed,

Fridericus Comes Palatinus
Rbeni S. Rom. imperii Elector,
Dux Bavarix, hoc palatium
Divino cultui & commodæ
Habitationi extruendum &
Majorum suorum imaginibus

Exornandum curavit. Anno
Dom. MDCVII.

In the court are several ancient pillars brought hither by *Carolus M.* Underneath the statue of *Mercury* is written,

MERCURO
TIMONIA
VITTO.

An organ in the chapel, and a fair stone pulpit.

Under one of the towers is a cellar *Great tuns* where the great tun stood, which held 132 fuders. At this time a new one was building, which is to hold 150 fuders (a fuder being equal to four hogheads.) A pair of stairs leads up to the top of the tun, where was a gallery for persons to sit, and drink in. Many other vessels for wine in other cellars, which are large vessels, neatly made, and called the whelps ; 16 of them are equal to the great tun.

Before dinner, the prince pass'd by the door of the room, and, with his own hand, received the petitions delivered by persons that stood there.

A guard of 30 *Switzers* brought up the meat to the prince's table, which hath a canopy over it. Several strangers sat down with the prince. Two tables more in the same room, one for the marshal, with whom we dined ; the other for the officers of the family : all things were ordered with great decency, little noise, and no debauchery.

In the hall adjoining to this room, stand two pillars of stone in the middle ; one of them stands a little awry, having been shot twice with a cannon bullet about the middle of it, where there now sticks a bullet that beat out another ; which shots broke away part of the pillar now repaired. The first bullet was shot by the duke of *Bavaria's* party ; and the last by the prince palatine's foldiers.

In this palace we saw a fallow deer speckled with white, and a tame wolf. Between the walls of the castle is a large broad passage, that goes round underneath, which is used for cellars and other necessary offices.

From the castle is a fair prospect of the city, river *Neccar*, and the level country about the *Rbene*. Here is a new fortification which commands the *Neccar*.

After dinner the prince sent for us into a withdrawing room, where he was pleased to shew us great kindness, and entertained us with discourse concerning several things. Here we saw a very good wind-gun, clear stones made out of pebbles, a purse made of *alumen plumosum* by a monk of — order

SKIPFON. — order in *Sicily*. This purse we threw into a chafing dish of hot coals, and let it lie till it was red hot, and then took it out again, without any prejudice to the purse.

The prince
El. library. We spent most of the afternoon with the prince in his library, which is well furnished with choice books in all languages. His highness was exceeding affable, and willing to shew us his collection of coins, both modern and ancient, which he was very well skill'd in the knowledge of as to all particulars. He hath a series of

Coins. Roman coins in gold, and another in silver. We saw a coin of *Virgil* and his *Mæcenas*. Among his consulary and Greek medals we saw *Philip*, *Alexander*, *Epaminondas*, *Themistocles*, and many commonwealths of *Greece*; *Hebrew*, *Arabic* and *Persian*, *Numidian* or *Gothish* coins; several common-wealths of *Sicily* and *Magna Græcia*; the coins of all the princes in *Germany* in gold, &c. the medals of the most remarkable sieges of late years in *Europe*, and monies of several nations in gold and silver, &c. a *Swedish* dollar, being a large square piece of brass, stamp'd at the four corners, and in the middle, a gold medal for the young prince, whose name (*Carolus*) and picture is on it; and on one side is written, *Juvat usque morari*. We saw here the globe of *Rupertus* the emperor, which was adorn'd with jewels, and *Rupertus* his crown very richly set with precious stones. Other very valuable jewels are in the prince palatine's possession; a picture of the emperor's crown, sword and globe. The prince told us, that *Conradus* the emperor added the arch over the imperial crown, and that formerly the prince palatine carried the globe before the emperor, but now he carries the sword, and the duke of *Bavaria* hath the globe.

We saw two fair and full unicorns horns, and a great boar's tooth, which winds almost into a perfect circle. We saw also several of the prince palatine's ancestors pictures curiously carved in wood, and kept within little boxes: and among the coins we observed these, viz. of *Geleton* a city in *Greece*, *Ptolomy*, islands of *Greece*, *Rhodes*, the sieges of *Leyden*, *Harlem*, *Bredab*, *New-arke*, &c. the battle of *Lipsick*, &c.

In a gallery we saw many pictures, one very large, representing the family of this prince, wherein were his father, mother, brothers, &c.

This prince palatine's name is *Carolus Ludovicus*, who speaks these six languages, viz. 1. *Latin*, 2. *Italian*, 3. *French*, 4. *English*, 5. *High-Dutch*, and 6. *Low-Dutch*.

He is married to *Charlotte* the landgrave of *Hessia* his sister, with whom he lived

two or three years, and by her hath two children (now living) a son, young prince *Charles*, and a daughter, both very handsome; but the prince not enduring his wife's ill conditions, he separated himself from her, and entertained one *Daggerfield*, the daughter of a gentleman belonging to the duke of *Wirtemberg*, by whom he hath had four natural children. The prince allots his wife one part of the palace, and his mistress another part: the first was at this time drinking the waters of *Swolback*.

The court was now in mourning for prince *Edward* the elector palatine's brother, who died lately at *Paris*. His highness is very diligent in minding his affairs, and his subjects have a great affection for him. He gave orders we should pay nothing at our inn while we staid at *Heidelberg*.

The upper lieutenant or governor of the city spake very good *English*, having been in our late civil wars. He told us, there came so many strangers that pass through this place, that he usually spends every night about half an hour in reading their names; for the inn-keepers, &c. are obliged to send their lodgers names every night. We were much beholden to this gentleman.

And to the afore-mentioned Mr. *Rooke-wood* (a *Suffolkman*) who had formerly been a *Carthusian* monk. He told us, he was translator of the mystery of jesuitism out of *French* into *English*; and that there was lately sent hence a troop of horse to assist the emperor against the *Turks*.

The prince palatine hath three sisters, ^{The three sisters names are} one married to the duke of *Brunswick*, and another, elder, to whom *Cartesius* dedicated - - - and *Schooten* his book - - - ^{Elizabeth, Loyse, Sophia.} She is *Præposita* of a monastery in *Erfurt*, but is herself a protestant, it being usual in *Germany* for Roman catholic princes to bestow church preferments on protestants, and for protestant princes to give Roman catholics preferments.

All the prince's soldiers are clad in blue. They guard the city gates. *Heidelberg* is indifferently built, but hath a double wall and trench about it. In the streets are several fountains. Very good orders are kept here in the night, tho' we observed great numbers of people in the day, by reason of a fair, which lasted the time we staid. We saw here a whore passing with a *Nummella* about her neck.

The citizens can raise two companies of foot, and one troop of horse, which are under the governor's command while they are in arms.

In the city suburbs is the prince's stable, ^{The prince's stable.} which is very stately, of a great length, pay'd with free-stone, and supported by

two rows of stone pillars, having a fountain in the middle of it. Not many horses in it at this time, the disease being here, and most of them sent into the service against the *Turks*.

There are pleasant gardens without the inward wall of the city.

Roman coins, and other antiquities are found hereabouts. The ruins of an old temple are still to be seen on a hill over-against *Heidleberg*; and, on a hill above the palace, is a stone they call *Koningstal*.

The prince palatine tolerates lutherans and papists, which latter have a church without the walls, that, in the morning, is drest up with pictures, lamps and images; but, after mass, &c. is done, all those things are presently remov'd, and the protestants have the use of the same church.

The lutherans have lately built a church in the city, and have made a grateful inscription on it to the prince.

Jews.

The jews are allowed to live here; but, as yet, are denied the public exercise of their religion.

Since the instrument of peace was proclaimed, the people of this country have recruited themselves very much.

We were informed, that the prince palatine intends to build a nunnery for those of the *Benedictine* order, in consideration of some benefit he hath received by the exchange of a town.

The upper palatinate now belongs to the duke of *Bavaria*.

We were extremely obliged to one Dr. *Fabricius* a professor, to whom we deliver'd commendatory letters. He informed us of many of the foregoing particulars.

Joachimus Camerarius his nephew lives in this city, whom we endeavour'd to visit, but he was abroad when we came to his house.

July 25th, we went by waggon through woods; and, about two hours from *Heidleberg*, came by a cloister of capuchins belonging to the bishop of *Spire*; and, some distance farther, we rode through a pass or gate guarded by *French* soldiers of the garison of *Philipsbourg*, not far off on the right hand. It is a well-fortified place, situated in a level near the *Rbene* side, and is about three *German* miles from *Heidleberg*. In that garison town is a fair castle and palace. About a *German* mile farther we passed through *Grafte*, a small place, where our waggoner paid toll to some officers of a castle here, that belongs to the marquis of *Tourlach*; and half a mile from hence, we arrived, at this night's lodging, in a village call'd *Linkenom*, in the jurisdiction of the same marquis, who is a lutheran. The country hereabouts is a plain, stor'd with pine woods, &c.

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July 26th, we travelled four *German* ^{SKIPPON.} miles to our baiting place at *Rastack*, a large village; and two miles farther, pass thro' *Stoleboven*, a little wall'd town with decay'd buildings, where our waggoner paid a toll; and, after another mile, came to another wall'd place call'd *Lichtenow*, both which last places are the marquis of *Baden's*; and, half an hour from *Lichtenow*, we lodged in a village named *Sertz* belonging to the earl of *Hanaw*. This day we pass through woods. We observ'd the inn keepers, &c. in this journey to be very kind and civil. Between *Heidleberg* and *Lichtenow* grew great store of *Turky* wheat.

July 27. We pass'd thro' some waters, and over many bridges, and cross'd a pretty river which runs into the *Rbene*, which hath a bridge over it, where we pass'd, a little before we entred the city of *Strasburg*, ^{Strasburg.} at the gates whereof soldiers examin'd us.

That bridge is shaped like an S, having pieces of timber laid loose on it (as on other bridges hereabouts) to take away upon a sudden occasion. A guard of soldiers stands at the entrance of the bridge. A short space from it we went over another stream of the *Rbene*, and pass'd close by a little fort, and paid three wispennies at a gate. This day we travell'd about three *German* miles. After we came to our lodgings, we sent our names to the burgo-masters of *Strasburg*.

In this city is an university, having a ^{University.} cloister'd building where are chambers for students; and the choir of a church, which we guess'd might be the place the doctors are promoted in. In the divinity school we heard a lecture of Dr. *Smickteus*. Over the entrance of this school (which is a large fair room) is written,

*Auspice Deo Opt. Max.
Procurantibus Amplissimis
Dr. D. D. Scholarchis
Joan. Philippo à Keltensheim Prætor
Abrahamo Heldio Consule
Jofia Rbulio Iredao Imviro
Acroasin hanc usui publico
S P Q Argentinenfis P P.
Anno MDXC.*

In the cloister is this inscription.

*Juventuti religione christiana & disciplinis
liberalibus instituendae Jacobo Sturmio
Nicolao Knielesio & Jacobo Meiero lite-
ratorum præfectis hunc ludum S P Q
Argent. P. F.
Anno MDXXXVIII depositis armis & placata
inter Carolum V. Rom. Imp. & Franciscum I. Galliar. Reg. gravi discordi.*

The divines walk in their gowns, having round capes, and a great round cap

5 U

on

SKIPPON.

on their heads. See the habits of *Strasburg*, and the professors names printed. The womens habits are also printed.

Govern-
ment.

There are 71 in the magistracy, which consists of

20 magistrates:

6 burgomasters, one in office every year:

6 stadtmasters, who are chosen out of the nobility, but take an oath given them by the people; four of them in office every year:

15 *Patres Patriæ*:

13 for the militia:

11 others, whose particular offices we could not learn, our interpreter not well understanding the informer.

Many of these 71 are gentlemen, but most of them are citizens, and are all chosen for life by a council of 300, that are elected 15 out of each of the 20 trades or tribes the city is divided into, having 20 chambers to consult in.

If any of the 71 dies, the 300 chuse another into the place after this manner: *ex. gr.* a burgomaster dying, another is elected into his place five years after; and when a magistrate dies, half a year, if he had been in office the other half, or a year after; for none can be chosen into a burgomaster or magistrate's place, till the course of him that is dead, comes about again.

If a stadtmaster dies, they chuse his successor eight days after.

If any of the 15 or 13 dies, they elect successors before the deceased are buried.

The votes of the 300 being equal in the choice of a burgomaster, then the 15 *P. Patriæ* examining the suffrages, if there be two competitors, give a piece of gold to one, and a piece of silver to the other, each piece being secretly wound up in two distinct papers; this done, the 15 ask the 300, whether the gold or the silver shall have the place; and by naming one, that person is elected who hath it.

What cannot be decided in any of the 20 chambers, the 71 determines; and if the 300 divide their voices in the election of other officers, the 71 makes a conclusion.

In this city are seven *Lutheran* churches, one papist church, two convents for men and two for women. The reformed that live here have a church an hour's distance from the town, in the territory of the earl of *Hanaw.*

The earl of *Furstenburg* is lately chosen bishop of *Strasburg*; but the citizens will not suffer him to lodge here in an inn

above eight days, nor in his own palace above three days together.

The women here are generally handsome, and of a good complexion. The ordinary sort of maids and young women twist their hair with a string into two long braids, which hang down behind them.

The people are very industrious.

Strasburg is large, and fairly built with stone and timber houses. The marketplace is a little square. The butchery is very handsome, and nigh the water-side, being the more convenient, because all their cattle are kill'd here.

The fortifications are very strong, there being a double wall; and on one side is a trench without and another within a wall. In the trench without the outward wall we saw many carps, which are fed like those at *Frankfurt*. On the gate are these inscriptions,

MDLXIII.

S P Q. Argentinensis Portam hanc aggere & fossa muniri fecit Anno Domini MDLII. mense maio. Præsidio Civibus.

Henrico Gallorum Rege militem in Carolum V. Imp. Augustum per hanc Germaniæ partem ducente. Terrori Hostibus.

The river *Elle* runs thro' part of the city, and is a clear stream mingling here with the *Rbene*, which is of a muddy or whitish colour. Water passes thro' two or three of the streets.

Just without the walls great quantity of *Aqua Vitæ* is made, none being suffer'd to make any within the city.

They mingle here with their wine, an acid water, which is brought 10 hours off from *Sowreburne*, not far from *Stuttgart*. *Acid waters as Sowreburne.*

Every day about 11 of the clock, a bell is rung, and then all persons, where-soever they are, say some prayers, as the papists do at the ringing of the *Ave Mary* bell.

Our merchant was one *Heern*, who was very civil to us.

The arsenal consists of three large and long houses, each house having two rooms, well stored with all sorts of arms; among which we observ'd these following particulars: a huge jaw-bone of a whale; three brass guns, 20 foot long apiece, which, they told us, would carry a mile; four new brass guns call'd the four elements; a brass pot which was sent from *Zurich* with hot bry made of buckwheat, &c. the meaning of it was, that the city of *Zurich* would give this city assistance as soon as they sent this pot; four other great

SKIPPON.

great pots or kettles which are us'd when lotteries are made. The duke of *Efperton*'s arms stand in a press; they are richly inlaid with gold, and are valu'd at 300 crowns of gold. This duke was governor of *Metz* in *Lorrain*. Many muskets inlaid with ivory, which are called *Spanish* hooks, the shoulders of them being crooked; a chariot with five guns and seven long swords; another chariot with nine pikes, and underneath, a little piece; these chariots are to be plac'd in lanes; 12 little brass guns marked with the signs in the zodiack; 12 brass guns called the apostles: most of these pieces may be turn'd about without moving their carriages: many double pieces; two great screws to remove towers; bandeliers made of horn; a tilting ring made by the earl of *Turleson* when queen *Christina* of *Sweden* was here on her birth-day; the picture of *Solyman* bassa taken prisoner 1599, by a soldier of *Strasburg*. This bassa was kept here a good while, and then sent to *Vienna*, where he died eight years after he was a prisoner. The bassa's scimiter, shield and armour, and the soldier's sword, musket, these are kept together in one press. The emperor gave this soldier a spread-eagle in his coat of arms. After his return hither he was made a burgomaster. The emperor's standard hangs up, which he brought with him. It hath the letter *R* and a crown on one side. On the out side of one of the walls, is the picture of *Antoine Franboine*, a soldier of *Antorf*. He was eight foot and an half high.

The great church is a curious stone building. The entrance at the west end is adorned with many figures. The body of the church is fair, having an isle on each side lower in the roof. In the south isle is a well of water. The choir is small. At the entrance of it are a great pair of brass *Valvæ*.

We saw here the famous clock described by *Tom. Coryat*. Towards the bottom is a great circle with the calendar (a figure pointing to the day of the month) and within that are 15 other circles, each being divided into 100 parts, the calendar lasting from 1573. to 1672. the explanation of the 15 circles is thus:

<i>Annus</i>	1663.	<i>Domini.</i>
<i>Annus</i>	5625.	<i>Mundi.</i>
<i>Vern.</i>	11.	<i>Die.</i>
<i>Æqu.</i>	10.	<i>Hor.</i>

<i>Noc.</i>	12.	<i>A. Scrup.</i>
<i>Quin.</i>	1.	<i>M. Quag.</i>
<i>Refur.</i>	19.	<i>A. Domini.</i>
<i>Advent.</i>	29.	<i>N. Domini.</i>
<i>A. Nativit.</i>	9.	<i>Hebdomad.</i>
<i>Ad Quin.</i>	3.	<i>Dies.</i>
<i>A. Nativit.</i>	16.	<i>Hebdomad.</i>
<i>Ad Pasch.</i>	3.	<i>Dies.</i>
<i>A Pasch.</i>	35.	<i>Hebdomad.</i>
<i>Ad Nat.</i>	5.	<i>Dies.</i>
<i>Liter.</i>	<i>D.</i>	<i>Domini.</i>

In the middle is a map of *Germany*, and on it is written,

Conradus Dasypodius & David Wolkenstein
Uratist. designabant. Thobias Stunner pin-
gebat A. D. MDLXXIII.

The clock-work was made by one *Isaac Habrechtus* of *Strasburg*.

When the clock strikes, a little figure keeps time at every stroke with a scepter, and another figure turns an hour-glass; and 12 (apostles) follow one another, and a cock crows. Many other things are very observable here.

Near this clock lie two huge bell-clappers.

After we had procured leave, and paid somewhat for a little brass token, we went up the steeple, which is very curiously built. Towards the top it lessens, where there is a curious arch of stone like a cone. I went up as far as I could, and was under the place called the crown. The steps I ascended were 640; but, to the very top, are 662. In this steeple two men watch every day, and four every night. Here is a cistern of water always ready to quench fire.

July 31. we rode in a coach-waggon three German miles and an half to our lodging at a village call'd *Tivelsheim*, belonging to the bishop of *Strasburg*.

August 1. We travell'd three miles, and pass'd thro' *Marklesheim*, a small wall'd place under the bishop of *Strasburg*, where our charioteer paid nine batz. Two miles further we rode in sight of *Brifach*, on the left hand of the river *Rbene*, which is a strong place seated on a rock, and garrison'd by the *French*, who have all *Alsatia* to the walls of *Basil*. About two miles more we came to this night's lodging

A soldier
eight foot
and an
half high.

Great
church.

Great
clock.

SKIPPON. lodging at *Lodesheim*, a village pleasantly situated in a large plain.

Basil.

August 2. We rode thro' woods; and a German mile and an half from *Lodesheim*, we arriv'd at the gates of *Basil*, where we stay'd till sermon was done; then the gates were open'd, and the soldiers examin'd us before we entred the walls.

Government.

The government of this city is thus: the citizens are divided into 15 tribes; each of which hath the privilege of electing 12 men called *sexers*, because six only are regent every half year.

The council or senate of 60 is thus chosen. The 180 *sexers* elect two out of a tribe, which are called *tribunes*, and are for life; and the whole council elects the other 30, *viz.* two also out of each tribe. These are properly called *senators*.

Two consuls or burgomasters chosen by the 30 senators.

Two *Tribuni plebis*, or *tfunt-meisters*, chosen by the tribunes.

One burgomaster, and one *tfunt-meister* rule every year alternately.

The burgomaster gathers the votes when a counsellor or senator is to be elected.

The senators govern half one year, and half the next.

The counsellors that were in authority the preceding year, debate first, and agree upon what is to be propounded to those in power, who may confirm or reject the proposals.

The 60, and the burgomasters and the *tfunt-meisters* judge criminal causes.

The senate chuse 20 to determine civil matters. In weighty affairs the 64 call together the great council, which consists of *IIIX viri*, the tribunes, and senators, and the 4 *Capita*; in all 144.

The rusticks in the jurisdiction of *Basil*, are in great subjection to the better fort; and if they fail to pay their rents or debts, the landlord or creditor hath power to apprehend them with a bailiff and two or three halberdeers, who take the fellow, and tying a rope about his middle, lead him to prison.

Ecclesiastical government.

The ecclesiastical government is in a senate, which consists of the three professors of divinity, four schoolmasters, and all the ministers; and when a benefice is vacant, this senate propounds three, and out of them the magistrates chuse one.

The civil magistrate appoints three senators (one of which is president) two ministers, and four citizens to be judges of adultery and fornication.

Here any, after imposition of hands, may at pleasure leave their ministry.

The pastors or ministers in the city, have certain stipends, but those in the country are partly paid in tithes, and partly in stipend.

The ministers, after examination, are called candidates.

We visited the *Collegium Basiliense*, University, where we saw the *auditorium juridicum*, *medicum*, *philosophicum*, & *theatrum anatomicum*, the room where the senate of the 17 professors meet. There are three professors of divinity, three of law, three of medicine, and eight of philosophy. They read every day of the week, except *Sundays* and *Thursdays*, and have so small stipends, that they will scarce maintain them. Pope *Pius II.* founded this university.

Besides the professors of divinity, there are few that take the degree of doctor, except some who are obliged by their places to be doctors.

In law there are doctors and licentiates; in medicine only doctors.

In philosophy, *Studiofi*, *Baccalaurei*, & *Magistri*.

Erasmus founded a college here for 20 scholars, who are maintain'd by it; 18 of them are students in divinity, 10 of which are *Basilienses*, and the other eight *Extranei*. They may live there as long as they please, provided they follow that study, and live unmarried, and the magistrates command none of them to another manner of life.

The other two maintained by this foundation, are the beadle and a schoolmaster, the regent of the college, without whose leave none can lodge one night out of it.

About three years ago, on the 3d of *April*, was a jubilee observed according to the old constitution once in 100 years; and all the professors carry'd the university statutes and privileges in pomp thro' the streets.

In the dog-days four or five of the students read lectures, and therefore are called *Professores Caniculares*.

The university library is well stored with choice manuscripts and all sorts of books; among which is a *Compendium Grammaticæ* in a large folio. Here, in 160 leaves folio, is the *rationalis divinarum codex officiorum*, which, at first sight, looks like a MS. but is printed *per John Fust Moguntinum & Petrum Denselym Clericum Dioec. ejusdem Anno Domini 1459. 6. die Octobris*. University library. &c.

Over the library is a pleasant room that looks on the river *Rbene*: over the door of it is written, *Bergemein Academicum*. Doctors are promoted here; where, in a press,

a press, are kept the skeletons of a man, woman, child, and baboon, which are fix'd to an iron that may be turned round to shew every part of them without removing them.

Under the *Auditorium philosophicum* is a cellar where 18 countrymen were kept prisoners for a rebellion, that six of them were hanged and one beheaded for: which rebellion was occasion'd by the bailiff's hard usage, whereby the poor people were much oppress'd in little matters.

Dr. *Fabricius* of *Heidleberg*, gave us letters to *Wetsenius*, a professor of divinity, who had formerly been in *England*, and was very civil to us. His father is a consul of this city, and was sent by the 13 cantons to the convention at *Munster* 1648. being very much in esteem.

Erasmus
or *Amber-*
bachius his
library.

Every parish hath a library; and at the great church is the *Bibliotheca Amberbachiana*; which library *Erasmus* had sold before his death to a *Polish* gentleman, who never paid the money, and so it fell to *Amberbachius*, who was made *Erasmus* his heir by his last will and testament, which we saw written with his own hand in half a sheet of paper, dated 12 die *Feb.* 1536. Here we also saw these following pictures drawn by *Holbenius*, who was born in this city; *Holbenius* himself, his wife, and two children; two pictures of *Erasmus*; *Ambrosius Amberbachius* brother to *Holben*; the Cadaver of our Saviour; the first draughts, in paper, of the pictures painted on the stadthouse; the passion of our Saviour in several pieces; *St. Martin*; *Samuel* meeting *Saul* coming from the battle of the *Amalekites*; a picture of *Sir Thomas More* (to whom *Holbenius* was commended by *Erasmus*) and his whole family, being about 10 persons, among which is *Henry Peterson Tho. Mori Morio*, *Chor. ca Mortis*, &c. We saw here several printed pictures of the virgin *Mary*; our Saviour, &c. printed 1511. and made by *Albert Durer Noricensis*; a box full of *Diplomata* given to *Erasmus* by the pope, emperor, kings, &c. the ring *Erasmus* us'd to wear on his thumb, having his motto, *Terminus*, on it; the manuscript of the book *Erasmus* wrote at *Cambridge*, and dedicated to the bishop of *Lincoln*; the title of it is, *Quo pacto efficiat ut ex inimicis capiat utilitatem Plut. Cherfonefis*. Among the medals that were shewn us, we observ'd a fair one sent by the king of *Poland* to *Erasmus*; on one side whereof is the king's picture, and this inscription,

Sigismundus Rex Poloniæ.

VOL. VI.

And on the reverse is,

D
Erasmo
Roterodamo
Severinus
Boner
M.

Two medals of *Otho*, one a medallion in brass, thus inscrib'd,

IMP. OTHO. CAES. AVG. P. M. COS. II.
MATVRA CELERITAS.

The other is in silver, with this inscrib'd,

IMP. OTHO CAES.
PONT. MAX.

A medallion, whereon is written,

Elene Lelia Spartes Regina.

Another thus inscrib'd,

Deus Nabucadonaf.
P M
A

A medal with this,

Consensus Senat. & Eq. Ordin. P. Q.
Divus Augustus S C.

PAVLVS LEPIDIVS CONCORD. P.
capite velato, in silver.

L. Papius. Cornutus.

Dido Regina.

Siclus Samaritanus.

Nummus Salomonis, capite radiato.

Nummi Attici.

A medal of the 13 cantons, whereon,

Si Deus pro nobis, quis contra nos?

A medal in silver of the university of *Altorff*.

Zuinglius & Oecolampadius in silver.

John Hus ty'd to a stake, where there is written, *Condemnatur*; and round about,

100 revolutis annis Deo respondebitis & mihi.

About his picture, is,

Credo unam esse Ecclesiam sanctam catholicam.

Nummus Thuring. & Misnienfis; a collection of rappers.

Three rappers turned into gold by *Leonardus Turnitus* of this place, who did also

5 X

turn

SKIPPON. turn half a nail into gold, which is kept at Florence.

A medal of *Franciscus I. Rex Gallie*; the scale of *Constantinus M.* medals of cardinals, bishops, &c. among which *Granvillanus*, *Tho. Aquinas*, the 12 *Cæsars*; many *Entagliæ* found at *Augusta Rauracorum*; one a greenish stone with a talismanical figure, viz. *Leo* between *Cancer* and *Scorpio*; old idols, viz. *Mercury*, *Venus Cinctia*, having a pearl hanging from her girdle before; *Jupiter*; *Jupiter Fulminans*; an *Aruspex*; two stones like two white loaves joyned together; many of *Amberbachius's* papers, wherein the antiquities of *Augusta Raur.* are described.

The university intends to build a place for this library, and that under the *Βεβουλευσιον*. At this we were desired to write our names, and give a golden ducat, according to an odd covetous custom.

Platerus
his museum
of rarities.

We visited Dr. *Felix Platerus Archiater* his collection of rarities; among which we saw many sorts of minerals, stones, dry'd fishes, &c. with their names written; a lamp within a brass globe, which, turned any way, would still keep in its right posture; lachrymal urns; painted books of quadrupeds, fishes, and fowls; *Indian* habits on two statues; skeletons; the picture of a giant's skeleton. These things were collected by *Thomas Platerus P.* and *Felix* the uncle, but are now somewhat neglected, tho' kept in two rooms and good order. The doctor's son who shewed us them, brought us a book wherein we wrote our names, and then gave a golden ducat, it being covetously expected of us.

Great
church.

The great church was built by *Henry II.* emperor, who married *Cunigunda* daughter of an *English* king, and *St. Pantalus*, an *Englishman*, who was the first bishop of this place. It is built of stone. Against a pillar on the north side of the communion table (which is of fine marble) stands the monument of *Erasmus*. In a fair carved seat the two regent burgomasters, and the two old burgomasters have velvet cushions; the staitt-scriver and the rott-scriver sit next; then the substitute and the under-substitute; and next them the two sergeants or messengers. Underneath sit their servants, who are habited with black and white coats, and tall steeple caps. Over against these seats are three rows of seats, where the men sit when there is a funeral, the women sitting near the pulpit. The professor's seat is on the screen which divides the choir from the body of the church: the church hath double isles. An organ here.

The people make a great external shew of devotion; when they come in first, they say their private prayers. The service begins with the organ and singing of a psalm; then the minister prays, and all the people stand up, bowing at the name of Jesus; and when the sermon begins, all sit down, and the men put on their hats; and that done, the minister prays again, and the people stand up, and the organ concludes all.

In this city are 11 or 12 churches where are sermons every day. The *Italians* and *French* have churches, but none are tolerated besides the *Calvinists*, all the inhabitants being of that persuasion.

The chapter-house is now used as a large chamber for . . .

Near it is the *Auditorium Theologicum*, where are many inscriptions, which you may see printed with all the epitaphs, &c. in *Basil.* Two towers, on one of which we had a pleasant prospect of the adjacent country, the situation of the city, which lies on each side of the *Rbene*, joyn'd by a bridge of 14 arches, half the sides or pillars whereof are wood, and the other half stone: that part on *Germany* side is the less, and is called little *Basil.*

This city is indifferently large, and well built of stone; the houses fair and high, and many of them painted on the out-side. One tradesman's house is curiously painted by *Holbenius*, but the picture begins to decay by reason of the wall, which suffers more by the weather, than the paint does.

The city is seated on hills, so that there is scarce one street on a level. Here are counted about 300 fountains, every street having one, and almost every house of note is furnish'd with a fountain.

The *Armamentarium* is well provided with all sorts of arms.

On a wall belonging formerly to the Dominicans convent, is painted *Chorea mortis*; where is described *Calvin* preaching to the pope, emperor, a king, cardinal, bishop, nobleman, lady, usurer, soldier, beggar, &c. who are all dancing with a figure of death.

Chorea
mortis.

The stadthouse is a handsome building, having the walls well painted on the out-side. In the court where the magistrates sit, is a rare picture of the passion of our Saviour, describing his being at mount *Olivet*, his burial, and a soldier, most lively represented, throwing dice for the coat. *Holbenius* was the painter. In this court, the benches where the new senate sits, are before that of the old senate. On the wall is written, *Deo dedicata & Virtuti. Anno MDCIIX.*

Stadthouse.

The

The graver sort of citizens and magistrates wear ruffs and steeple caps ; the professors and ministers wear the same, with gowns which reach no further than their knees.

At a burial we observed the men went first two and two together, then the women two and two, who had a white dress about their heads, and a long piece of white linen which hung down their backs.

At the entrance upon the bridge is a gate and clock, which hath the figure of a man's head, that puts out its tongue every minute ; we were told it is in memory of a fellow who should have betrayed the town a good while since.

The tradesmen of *Bafil* we observed exacted much for their wares, but in our inn we had plentiful of provision very cheap. The countrymen hereabouts wear straw hats, and the women have very short coats, a little below their knees ; about their waists they have a tin girdle, and on their heads stick little caps.

There is a bishop who has the title of this city, but he is not suffered to lodge in it one night : He coins money, which is not current at *Bafil* : He lives at *Bron-dint*, and is chosen by the canons.

We were civilly entertained by *Ulrich Hugo* our merchant, to whom we were recommended by Mr. *Balde* of *Frankfurt*.

We had some discourse with *Hieron. Baubinus*, (second son of *Job. C. Baub.* the elder brother is a Benedictine monk at *Paris*, and the fourth brother lately chang'd his religion) botannick professor, with whom we walked about an hour's distance from the city, but found no remarkable plants, by reason of the *Rbene's* overflowing its banks.

An *English* gentlewoman, related to the *Astons* in the west of *England*, and to the *Cartwrights*, is married here to one *Meyer*, a citizen of this place.

David George, who fled hither out of *Holland*, died in *Bafil*, and immediately after his death there was a storm of thunder and lightning, and a thunder-bolt broke into the house where his body was.

Within half an hour of *Bafil* is *Alsatia*, belonging to the *French* king ; and within a *German* mile on the other side of the river is the margrave of *Tourlack's* jurisdiction.

The jurisdiction of *Bafil* extends into *Switzerland* half a day's journey ; about 100 villages in it.

The miles in *Switzerland* are longer than those in *Germany*.

Aug. 10. We went by horse with the messenger, and about a *German* mile from *Bafil* came to *Augst*, or *Augusta Rauracorum*, a small village, which had formerly

been a *Roman* city : We saw here the ruins of a building guessed by *Amberbachius* to have been an amphitheatre : Many coins are found here. We then passed close by a walled town near the *Rbene*, which belongs to the archduke of *Inspruck*, and as we travelled this day wild fir trees were observed, the first time we saw them. The country hereabouts is called *Freetall*, and is under the archduke afore-mention'd. In the afternoon we were stopped about two hours in a little village by a torrent of water that came down the road with a strong and deep stream, occasion'd by a sudden rain, which presently abating, the ways were soon passable ; then we passed over a bridge at the river —, where there was but one (a very large) arch, and came thro' *Bruck*, a pretty little walled place, having one handsome street, built with high and fair stone buildings, and fountains in the streets.

Note, In *Switzerland* we observed every town and village to have fountains.

Some distance from *Bruck* we ferried over another river, called —, being a great and strong stream ; our boat went cross by the help of a rope which went over the river. Late at night we arrived six miles from *Bafil* at *Baden*, where in our inn we refreshed ourselves in one of the baths, which are reckoned to be about sixty in number : They are small, and that I was in was within the house : The water was hot, but by opening a pipe of cold water you may temper it as you please.

We bought here dice petrified, which are often found in the ground hereabouts.

The *Venetian* resident was in the same house we lodged in : He was lately in *England*, but now his ordinary residence is at *Zurich*.

Baden is a little distance from the baths : It is a walled town, seated on the side of a hill, near the river *Limagis*. At this town the delegates of all the cantons meet, &c.

Aug. 11. We passed at *Baden* over a bridge which is covered like that at *Heidelberg*, and afterwards went along by the river *Limagis*, and by fair vineyards, where we observed the vines fastened to *Juga*, and not poled as in most places nigh the *Rbene*, and as afterwards we saw in *Italy* and *France*.

Two *German* miles from *Baden* brought us to *Zurich* ; which city is pleasantly situated nigh a great lake that runs into the river *Limagis* below the town. This lake hath part of the city on each side of it, and hath over it three bridges, the broadest of which is an herb or fruit market ; at another bridge (of wood) is a water wheel, which, by a chain of little buckets,

SKIPPO.

Baden.
Baths.

ZURICH

SKIPPON.

buckets, conveys water into a cistern. Just where the lake begins to narrow above the town, are two rows of strong stakes, that go cross from one side to the other, to keep from a surprizal by boats; and within them, in the middle of the water, is an earth work for cannon, &c. The lake is of a greenish colour; but several brooks, and a little river called the *Sele* (that runs by the walls, and is conveyed over one arm of the lake in an artificial channel) change it into a whitish colour. This city hath the lake on one side; on another a pleasant level; and, on the third side, a hilly country, which is well stored with wood. Nigh the fruit market is a kind of an exchange, where are many shops for small wares, viz. ribbands, gloves, &c. Two large *septa* or places in the water, where fish are preserved: and not far from the earth work, is a tower prison in the water, where malefactors are kept. Nigh the water-side are some houses with fair *portici* of stone. This city is about the bigness of *Basil*, having handsome stone houses, and some very stately. Many fountains in the streets. The fortifications are very good without upon the hills, &c. a line, a trench, an inward wall, and another trench.

Customs. No guards nor centinels at the gates; but most of the inhabitants wear their swords when they walk up and down. The citizens wear black cloaks and round black caps (with hat-bands) like the sophisters in *Cambridge*, and some of their caps are close to their heads, with a little place to put their fingers in and pull them off by. These are worn by mourners, and are like the caps the common *Italians* wear. This city is full of inhabitants, who are confident, and have a good esteem of themselves.

We observ'd, the shuts and windows of shops to here be kept open by great stone weights as at *Basil*, and on the outside of the houses little bells, some for the door, others for the second and third stories, &c. several families living one over another in the same house. In the fish market are pictur'd the fishes taken in the lake, the months when they are in season, and the prices they are to be sold at, according to several lengths and weights.

There is much paper made here, which is sent into the low countries. The goldsmiths is the chief trade of *Zurich*. Neat baskets made hereabouts. No wine permitted to be drunk but that made in this country.

The granary is a fair building; over one of the doors is this inscription,

Q F F Q S

Istanc molem in Limagi ripa quam vidēs

*Affervandæ dividendæq; frumentariæ
Annonæ destinatam*

Cof. Leonardo Holzhaltio glor. mem:

A fundamentis inchoatam

*Cof. Jo. Rod. Ronio, & Jo. Henr. Holzhaltio
Patriæ Patrib.*

Perficiendam curavit

S P Q T.

The hospital is newly built, having a cloister within, where are maintained poor men and women, boys and girls, who are all kept to work in their several work-rooms. The boys and girls have schools besides. If they refuse to work, they are lock'd up in rooms or prisons, and chains put about their legs.

They behead malefactors as they stand, the executioner presently doing his work with a sword at one blow: some as they go to the execution repeat the lord's prayer continually.

We went to visit Dr. *Switzius* a professor of divinity, who was absent from home, having letters of recommendation from Dr. *Wetstenius* of *Basil*.

St *Felix* church is a little place for the chiefest; we saw no monuments here, it being not the custom of this city to erect any.

The *Auditorium* is a fair room, where disputations in divinity are held, and lectures read by professors who do promote here in divinity. The professors of theology are two, and as many of philosophy; but there are none of law and medicine.

Two *Gymnasia* in this city.

The learn'd men are

Job. Henricus Hottinger,

Switzius,

Ulrick.

*Learned
men.*

Over the *Auditorium* is the city library. *The city library* which is a very pleasant arch'd room, well built over part of the lake. Here are not many books, but those that are, are dispos'd in very good order, the classes being according to the faculties. At the upper end is one classis for all sorts of bibles and concordances, &c. Among the bibles we took notice of one in 4to *Englisk*, printed at *Zurich* by *Christopher Froschower* 16th August, 1550. All the books are lock'd in within iron bars. We saw also here a letter written in *Latin* by the lady *Jane Grey's* own hand 1551, to *Bullingerus*, and another to him from *Johannes ab Ulmis*, dated at *Broadgate* 4 Kal. Junii 1551; also three letters patents of *Edward VI.* to *Bullinger*, in one of which he bestows on him a canon's place in *Christ-Church, Oxford*. A *Hebrew MS.* in 16^o was shewn us, which is very curious, given by the duke of *Roban*. In this library is a clock invented

invented by one *Zinggius* a minister, who contrived it according to *Copernicus's* hypothesis, having many motions in it, which are related in a printed paper. Any citizen that desires the freedom of this library gives 10 florins in money, or in something equivalent; a stranger gives but five florins. Every one that is promoted to any honour gives also a present to the library: These citizens may take books home with them if they will: The students of the *Gymnasia* may study here: The library is opened on *Thursdays* and *Sundays* after sermon. Every day of the week there are sermons in four churches.

Customs.

In our return out of *Italy* in *April* 1665. we observed many other particulars in this city, *viz.* being at the great church on a Lord's day, we saw the manner of their service: The women have their seats in the body of the church, sitting all with their faces towards the pulpit, which is at the parting of the choir from the nave; when they come first into their seats they take by the hand those that are next to them, and after that stand a good while saying their private devotions: The men do the like: The psalm to be sung is written at the church doors, and when they begin to sing the clerk steps from his seat and stands by the school-boys, who sit under the pulpit, who sets the tune, and then all the congregation presently joins with him, never reading the verse first: They have no organs in their churches here: After the psalm is sung the minister prays a little while, and says the Lord's prayer to himself upon his knees, as the Lutherans do: The men stay till the text is read before they put on their hats: The sermon is usually about an hour long: They bow'd at the name of Jesus, as the *Grifons* do: When the minister has made his last prayer, another psalm is sung; and after all is done, many stay a while, and stand saying some private prayers.

None but married women have black gowns without arm sleeves, plaited behind with long hanging sleeves, in one of which they hold their hands, as in a muff: They wear a great deal of white linen about their heads, as we observed at *Underwalden*, &c. covering all the forehead and eye-lids, and all the chin to the under-lip. The widows have the same habit with the married women, only upon the crown of their heads they wear a round piece of black, as at *Uri*, &c. Little girls and unmarried women wear furr caps, and some of them have their hair hanging down behind in two braids: Most of the unmarried women and some of the men wear ruffs and long brushy beards.

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The ministers wear short gowns, like the professors at *Basil*, and round caps.

SEIFFON.

The government is thus; the inhabitants are divided into 12 tribes, or companies, *viz.* 1. *Saffran*, *i. e.* merchants and apothecaries. 2. *Meisen*, wherein are included vintners, innkeepers and painters. 3. *Schmid*, &c. *i. e.* smiths, pewterers, brasiers and chirurgeons. 4. *Pfister*, &c. *i. e.* bakers and millers. 5. *Mezker*, *i. e.* butchers. 6. *Kerver*, *i. e.* tanners. 7. *Schümaker*, *i. e.* shoemaker. 8. *Zimberluts*, *i. e.* carpenters, turners, joiners and bricklayers. 9. *Schnydters*, *i. e.* tailors, wooll-dressers and skimmers. 10. *Schifflüts*, *i. e.* watermen, fishermen and ropemakers. 11. *Kembel*, *five* *Camelus*, so called from the picture of that animal on the hall belonging to such as sell butter and cheese, cheesemongers, makers of nut oil and oatmeal. 12. *Waag*, *five* *Libra*, which is painted on the weavers-hall.

Every one of these tribes chuses two swelvers, or *Tribuni Plebis*, which are in all 24, who with

12 Senators chosen out of the tribes by the council of 200,

6 That are elected by the same 200 where they please,

4 *Tribuni Nobilium*, chosen by the gentry,

2 Senators elected also by the gentry,

2 *Coff.* or burgo-masters, chosen by the 200 out of the 12 tribes.

These 50 are called the lesser council; half of which, *viz.* 12 swelvers, 6 senators, 2 *Trib. Nob.* 1 senator *Nob.* 3 of the free election, and 1 *Coff.* (in all 25) rule by turns every half year, and are called *Concilium Novum*, the other half being called the *Concilium Vetus*. The *Conc. Novum* judges in criminals, and all the 50 in civils. The 50 meet every week, and if any decree, &c. be passed, it is dated in the presence of the *Concilium Novum & Vetus*.

The great council of 200 consists of 144 (12 out of a tribe)

18 Elected by the noblemen,

24 Swelvers,

6 Of the free election,

4 *Trib. Nobilium*,

2 *Senatores Nob.*

2 *Coff.*

The four stadtholders or *Procoff.* are chosen by the 200 out of the 24 *Trib. Plebis*.

Two secklemasters or treasurers are elected by the 200, either out of the 12 senators, or the 12 swelvers in the *Concilium novum*. The fore-mentioned officers are confirmed, or new ones elected every half year, *viz.* at *Christmas*, &c.

5 Y

The

SKIPPON.

The landvogts are chosen by this great council, which assembles on important occasions.

The beables or under-officers wear white and blue coats, which are the colours in the arms of this city. These men are sent by the magistrates with wine to welcome strangers of quality.

August 12. We rode with the messenger, and pass'd thro' Bullè, a mile and an half from Zurich; then went one mile further thro' Eglisaw (in the jurisdiction of Zurich) situated by the Rbene, which is here but narrow, having a bridge over it, which is cover'd like that at Heidleberg: hence we travell'd to Wafferfall.

Wafferfall.

serfall, which is a most remarkable village, so call'd from the great fall of water or cataract of the whole river Rbene. It falls a considerable heighth off a rock; and the water breaking and dashing into pieces, maks a noise that is heard a good way; and when the sun shined upon the cloud or mist raised by the waters fall, we observed a perfect rainbow. On the shore here are a kind of pumex-stone; and many good plants grow hereabouts.

Schaffhausen.

Half an hour from this place we arrived (four German miles from Zurich) at Schaffhausen, a city seated by the Rbene, where there is a bridge, part of six stone arches, and part of wood, which leads over to a little place called Vuertalen, under the republick of Zurich. From this bridge to the water-fall it is unsafe for boats to pass, by reason of great stones, &c. in the river, and therefore commodities are landed at Schaffhausen, and carted to a place below the cataract, where they are put into other boats that go down the stream.

Schaffhausen is well built of stone, having two fair streets in it, well paved; several fountains up and down the city.

Arsenal.

The arsenal is a pretty building, where is inscribed over the door, above the imperial arms,

Deus spes nostra est.

And underneath,

Justinianus Imp. Rempubliam non solam armis decoratam, sed & legibus oportet esse armatam ut utrumque tempus & bellorum & pacis recte gubernari possit.

Under that is written,

*Quod Felix Faustumq; sit
Matthia Rom. Imp. Aug. in Germ.
Ludovico XIII Henrici M. F. in Gall.
Regnantib.*

Ant. Helvet. gentis hujus civit. libertate in celeb. statu & flore

*H. Schwartzio D. et R. Goswilerio Coss.
Tum Existentib.*

*Armamentarium hoc in quo arma
Reipub. ad legit. defensionem*

Pro salute patriae asservantur

Coel. numine operis progressum felici.

Success. B. Fortunante.

Ex SC. pub. sumptib. de novo Extructum & ad metam mature

Perductum est.

à nato Fil. Dei MDCXVII.

Anno { *P. Helv. Foederis exordio. CCCII*

à Bombard. pem. invent. CCXXXVII.

H S D C M E P.

Johan. Jacob. Meyer Obermaiermeyer.

On the left hand of that inscription, is,

D. Paul. 2. Corinth. 10.

*Arma militiae nostrae carnalia non sunt, sed
Potentia Dei ad destructionem impiorum.*

On the other side,

*Respublica nullo munimento tutior est quam
virtute civium consentientium.*

This city is wall'd and trench'd about, and hath a new fortification on a hill. At the gates are kept but slight guards. Every citizen, when he walks abroad, wears his sword; and our ostle at the inn, when he was to shew us about the town, took his sword with him.

Every Thursday at eight of the clock in the morning, is a sermon, and then the city gates are shut. The ministers use no extempore prayers, but have the same form with that of the lower Palatinate. No organs in their churches, nor will they permit any images. Ministers are ordain'd by imposition of hands, a consul being always present.

Three ministers, five senators, and the proconsul (who is president) punish offenders against the church with a pecuniary mulct.

The secretary of this republick, Tobias Beyer, told us, That they were here great admirers of our puritans; and at the mention of O. C. in discourse, he pull'd off his hat when he said, *Olivarius beatæ memoriæ.*

The manner of government we had information of from this person, viz. that this city is divided into 12 tribes; each of which chuse two Trib. Plebis; which 24 are called *Senatores ordinarii*. The *Senatus major* consists of the 24 Tr. Pl. and 60 more elected, five out of a tribe, by the 12 companies.

Govern-
ments.

Note,

Note, the father and son, or two brothers, cannot be senators at the same time.

Two consuls, two quæstors, one proconsul, one censor, and one ædile are chosen every year by the greater senate; but usually the old ones are confirmed.

The senate of 24 try all causes. When a controversy arises, the actor goes to the consul regent for that year, and desires an advocate: the consul is then oblig'd to appoint a day, and names one of the senators for his advocate, who is sworn to plead the cause without taking a fee, &c. The cause being heard, the senators are asked by the consuls what side they are for; and those that are for the plaintiff, lift up their hands, and the consul tells their suffrages. On such an occasion 12, with the consul who presides, make a senate. *Note*, if any of the senators are related either to the Actor or Reus, they must presently withdraw. And if a father intends to disinherit his son, he must first acquaint this senate with his design; and they take it into consideration, and determine the affair.

Every senator hath the yearly allowance of 52 florins, and nine *Modii* of corn.

Four senators, the proconsul, and the secretary decide controversies about limits, &c.

To the senate of 24 belong the chief secretary, under-secretary, and the beadle, who wears a green and black coat.

The country people are in absolute subjection to this city.

No tribute is paid to this commonwealth, except half a dollar for 100 florins.

The gentlemens sons have more portion than the daughters.

In inferior families the house comes to the youngest.

This republick was lately drawn into a war by the *Zurichers*, who had one *Wertmüller* for their leader.

There is an emulation among the protestant cantons.

One *Stockerus*, that is now a quæstor regent of this city, was embassador to O. C. to intercede when the *English* had war with *Holland*.

About a year ago died one *Haes*, a minister, who had lived in *England*, and could speak *English*.

The *Switzers* are all stout men, with long beards, and are a cleanly people.

The eaves of their houses hang over very much.

August 13. We went with a messenger, and rode thro' woods; afterwards pass'd

a bridge over the *Rbene*, and entred a walled place; then baited at *Turger*, a village, being a præfecture under seven of the cantons; hence we travell'd by the *Rbene* side, and a lake called *Under-Zee*, and went over a high hill stored with rare plants. When we came to the city of *Constantz*, four German miles from *Scaffhausen*, we were examined by soldiers; and after we came to our inn, we sent our names to the governor. This is an imperial city, and is seated very pleasantly in a level ground by the *Rbene*-side, and at the end of the *Bodenza*, which lake the *Rbene* runs thro'. This river, upwards from *Scaffhausen*, we observed to be of a greenish colour.

About 100 soldiers are in garison here. That side towards the land is fortify'd with a line and ditch, a good distance from the wall; but that towards the water, only with a wall. A great part of the wall hath water within and without. In a little island without the wall, is a Dominican's cloister, and a little bulwark; a long bridge, partly of wood and partly of stone, which leads over to a little part of the city, well fortify'd with an earthwork and deep trench. Here is a Benedictine's abbey. The streets are fair, and well built with stone houses. Over the door of the custom-house, where the council of *Constantz* sate, is written,

*Gaude clara domus pacem populo generasti
Christicolae, dum Pontifices tres schismate
vexant*

*Tunc omnes abigit synodus, quam tu tenuisti
Ipse sedem scandit Martinus nomine Quintus
Dum quadringentos numerant post mille salutis
Festo Martini decem & septem simul annos.*

Anno Domini mcccclxxxviii. is a date written just by.

The arsenal hath figures of men, &c. *Arsenal*. painted on it, and this inscrib'd,

*Prudentia & vigilantia. Arma justa &
leges in rep. favorem Dei obtinet nec homi-
num numerosa multitudo, sed Virtutibus
rem bellicam metiri fas est. Marte &
Arte. Florente statu & pace non moven-
dum bellum, sin vero necesse adire pericula
plus reprehendendus qui fugit quam qui su-
stinet periculum. Fortitudine & disciplina.*

We saw the Benedictines and the Dominicans church, a pretty place.

The domo is not large, but a very neat church: the high altar is rich. Here is a monument of *Johannes Eps. Constantiensis ex illustriss. S. R. I. Dapifer. Comit. Wolfegg fan, obiit 15 Decembris 1644 ætat. 46. Episcopatus 17.*

In

SKIPFON.

~~~~~ In this church hang up two cannon bullets shot into the town when the *Swedes* besieged it, being kept as a memorial of that siege.

Bogardeens.

The Bogardeens (the third order of St. Francis) cloister is inhabited by twenty monks, who civilly shew'd us their small library, and a little chapel called *Capella B. Mariæ sub Tilia*, having this story painted on the wall, That *Constans* the emperor passing over this very place, his horse slipt into the boggy ground, but at the same time the V. *Mary* appeared under a lime-tree, and freed him from that danger and a terrible dragon that watch'd for him; whereupon *Constans* made a vow, and built this chapel, and gave the first beginning of this city, which is called by his name.

John Hus his prison.

In this convent we saw the prison where *John Hus* was kept, and the monks shew'd us a great hole in the wall, which he had made with his nails; and a large room, where, they said, the council sat that condemn'd him.

Government.

The government of *Constantz* is by two consuls and twenty-four senators.

*August* 15th, we hired a boat, which rowed us in the *Boden-zee*, observing, on the left hand of us, the lake to extend a great way, where we had a prospect of *Oberlin*, a free city; and, on the same hand, saw *Langeerden*, a little village, with a fort in the water, which belongs to the earl of *Montfort*. Afterwards turning at a point of land, we saw high mountains, and *Lindaw*, which city we arriv'd at four German miles from *Constantz*. As soon as we landed at one of the ports, we were examined by soldiers, who took our names.

Lindaw.

This city is imperial, paying no tribute, but gives somewhat towards the war with the *Turks*. The jurisdiction of this place reaches three hours distance round about, having eight villages under it.

The fortifications are, a strong wall round, and many good bulwarks in the water (the city being encompass'd with the water of the lake.) That side which is nearest the land, is the strongest fortified, and hath a bridge 200 paces long, half of which is stone, and that half next the town, is of wood. The *Swedes* army lay before it, but could effect nothing. Towards the lake is a double wall, between which are vineyards, that afford 100 fuders of wine every year.

The streets and houses are not so fair as those at *Constantz*. The market-place is small, having a handsome fountain in it; and in the streets are other fountains. Some of the houses have rows or *portici* before their shops, and are til'd with gutter tiles.

3

The government is as follows, there are *Government*.

- 3 Burgomasters, who rule by turns every four months.
- 15 Ratshereen.
- 2 Geheymen Ratshereen.
- 19 that judge in civil causes, as debts, &c.
- 1 Called an Amman.

— These 40 are all for life, and out of themselves choose the burgomasters.

If any of the 15 dies, the rest of the 15 elect one out of the 19; and, if any of the 19 dies, the rest of the 19 choose a citizen into his place.

On great occasions 20 of the ablest citizens are added to the 40.

In the market-place stands a great lime-tree, which is much observ'd, and is stamp'd on very little pieces of brass money. It grows between the Lutherans great church and the Roman catholics, who have only this here.

On *Sunday August* 16th we went to the great church, an indifferent building, and observ'd the Lutherans, when they first came in, stand looking towards the east, and saying their private devotions. The women sit in the middle of the church, and the men round about, and in galleries. The publick service begins with the organ playing, and then all the congregation stands up, and look towards the east, and sing; and, at the same time, a singing-master and boys sing in parts; but no psalm, &c. is named publickly. After this the minister, in his gown, comes up into the pulpit and prays, the people standing up, looking towards the east, and sometimes bowing of their bodies. The minister, at the conclusion of this first prayer, fell down upon his knees, and was silent a good while, and then rose up, and immediately the people turned their faces towards the minister, who read the gospel, and made his sermon on part of it. After sermon the minister said a short prayer, the people turning to the east, and then the organ play'd, and all sung before the minister gave his blessing, after which the organ play'd again, and there was a musical concert of men, boys, &c. When all was done, we took notice of some women, who, with their books in their hands, said somewhat to themselves.

We saw here a christening; the minister took the child from the godfather, and baptiz'd it, the father standing some distance off. They have but one godfather and one godmother at a time.

Every morning and evening there are publick prayers; and every *Friday* the Lutherans have a short fast, and the city gates are shut till eight in the morning.

The



The women here wear (some of them) great white dresses of linen about their heads, like the Jews at *Frankfurt*, and some are dress'd in their hair; but they all wear ruffs.

Wind-guns are made in this place.

The earl of *Montfort* lives about three hours from *Lindaw*.

*Wangen.* *August 17*, we took post horses, and rode two German miles to *Wangen*, a little walled free city, and took fresh horses here, then posted it two hours farther to *Laykirke.* *Laykirke*, another walled imperial city, where we had new horses, and rode by great pools, and through many fir woods, and pass'd in sight of the earl of *Tiele's* palace, situated on the hills on the left hand. Some distance from *Laykirke* we ferried over the *Elle*, where they were building a wooden bridge. Towards the evening we came to *Menningen*, a strong imperial city, which we entered after the guards examin'd us. The town is large, and the streets broad, with water running through them; the houses are low and indifferent. All these post towns are roman catholick. Here we changed our horses, and travelled two German miles, and, about midnight, reach'd *Mundelbaim*, a walled place, under the duke of *Bavaria*, where we lodged. After some discourse with a watchman, who was in a room over the gate, he first let us come through an outward gate, and then shut it, keeping us on horseback between two strong gates, in a close place, while he examined us; then he opened the inward gate, and dismiss'd us. These gates were large and strong, yet he opened and shut them without coming out of his room. Above eight German miles from *Lindaw* to *Mundelbaim*.

*August 18*, we hired post horses for a double stage, and rode over moors, and through fir woods, and, at four miles end, came to *Landsberg*, a walled town belonging to the duke of *Bavaria*, seated on the ascent of a hill by the river *Lech*. The houses here are well built, and in the market-place is a fountain, erected 1663, having statues upon it, and casting up a pleasant stream of water at least six yards high very plentifully. Here we took fresh horses for *Munichen*; but, before night, one of them jaded, which forced us to take up three German miles short, at *Stegen*, a village on the *Ammer-zee*, which is a lake three miles long. Here we had the *Alps* in prospect, covered with snow. The little boats used in this lake are made of one piece of timber. *Stegen* seven miles from *Mundelbaim*.

*August 19*, we performed the rest of our stage, travelling through pine woods, and over a plain, whence we descended into

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another level, where is situated the city of *Munichen*. When we came to the gates of this place, we were strictly examined by soldiers, who took our names, and carried them to the governor, staying above half an hour before we were permitted to enter into the city, which is well fortified with a line of a great height, a deep trench, an inward wall and another trench.

The streets are very fair, being broad, freight, and well built with great houses, many of which are painted well on the outside, and inscriptions on them.

The river *Isar* runs by the walls of this city.

The market-place is large, and the shops here have handsome rows or *portici*. In some places they are double. In the middle of this piazza is a stately high pillar of marble, with the gilded brass statue of the *V. Mary* on the top. On the corners of the pedestal are four brass figures of angels treading upon these four animals, whose names are written upon shields, viz. 1. *Super Aspidem*. 2. *Et Basilicam*. 3. *Et Leonem*. 4. *Et Draconem*.

On one side of the pedestal is inscrib'd,

*Deo opt. max. Virgini Deiparæ Bona Dnae. benigniss. potentiss. Protectrici ob patriam, urbes, exercitus, seipsum, Dom. & spes suas servata.*

On the other side,

*Hoc perenne ad posteros monumentum Maximilianus Co. Palat. Rhe. Utr. Bavar. Dux, S R I Archidapif. et Elector Clientum infimus gratus supplexque pos.*  
MDCXXXIX.

Round about are stone rails, having at each corner a lantern of glass.

The arms of the town is, a monk holding up one finger. Formerly he held up two; but the inhabitants rebelling, the prince bended one of the fingers.

Several gates, with towers, are passages into the inner part of the city. On one, over a painting, is written,

*Jessaus facit. Ecce modus. Citharedus et infans turba salit, mutus vix tacet ipse filex.*

On the stadthouse are many figures of emperors, &c. painted, and sentences written, viz.

*Ludovicus Imper.*

*Tu ne cede malis sed contra audentior ito.*

*S. Henricus Imper.*

S Z

In

SKIPPON.  
Munichen.

SKIPFON.

*In summo imperio summa virtus.*

*Fama semper longius.*

*Recepi tenui semperque tenebo.*

Under Car. M.

*Imperium condidi, conditum servate.*

Under Ludov. pius Car. M. F.

*Dummodo pius seu felix seu infelix.*

The women here wear short black cloaks, and broad brim'd hats. Some wear falling bands, and some fur caps and ruffs. Some of the country women hereabouts very broad brim'd hats with very little crowns.

St. Peter's  
church.  
Franciscans  
church.  
A legend.

St. Peter's church is a fair building.

The Franciscans church is handsome, where they shew'd us a crucifix over an altar, which, they said, a fellow spewed upon, and immediately the devil carried him away through the south wall, a round window being made where the hole was.

Fair brass altar-pieces here.

In the church-yard is a monument on the wall, thus inscrib'd,

*Thomæ Pitz  
Oxonienſi Nobili Anglo pro fide  
Catholica exuli, ſereniſſimæ Elizabethæ  
Bavariæ Ducisſæ à cubiculis mæſtiſſimi  
Fratres & ſorores poſuerunt. Vixit an. LXIIII.  
Obiit XVII Julii, MDCXV.*

St. Nicholas,  
the Carmelites.

St. Nicholas church is not big, but hath a front like the Jesuits. It was built by this prince's father. Over the entrances are these two inscriptions,

*Gulielmus V.  
Com. Pal. Rheni,  
Utri. Bavar. Dux  
Fundator ob an.  
Ab incar. verbi  
MDCXXVI. men. Feb.  
Die VII.*

*Maximiliani  
Fundatoris  
Pio voto & affectu  
Et Ferdinandi filii  
Pio corde  
Et effectū  
Sereniſſ.  
Principum  
Utriusque Bavariæ  
Ducum  
Sacri Rom. imperii  
Electorum,*

In a corner room of this cloister, towards the Jesuits college, Maximilian died. Between the Jesuits and this convent is the old palace, call'd by Zeilerus, *Munimentum vetus.*

Notre Dame church is the cathedral, N. Dame built of brick. The body and the isles of it are of equal heighth. It is stately within, and hath two high Cupola or round steeples, and 38 altars.

On a monument here is inscrib'd.

*Henricus Anſleius domo Anglus, Jacobo Anſleio de Evenſheim, & Jana Lovelacei de Henle, Oxoniensis provinciæ, piis parentibus (qui ob religionem catholicam regnante Elizabetha diuturno carcere adſiſti primo demum Jacobi regis anno, piæ catholicæque morte functi ſunt) natus heic ad D. virginis canonicus & ſcholasticus, Habacensisque ædis præpoſitus, ſereniſſ. Boariæ principibus Gulielmo & Maximiliano ab ſacris & conſiliis, mortis (ut pareſt) memor vivus, morituro hoc Altare & Mon. ſibi F. C. dic viator, bene vivo, bene mortuo. Obiit XV Aprilis, anno MDCXXXIII.*

He erected an altar close by this monument.

Near this is a monument, with a bishop's effigies on it, and this written about it.

*A. D. 1473. 20 Maii, obiit reverendus in Chriſto pater & Dom. Dom. Johannes Culbeſt, quondam Fryſingenſis epiſcopus hic ſepultus, cujus anima requieſcat in pace.*

At St. Bains altar, near the choir where this duke and his brother were offered, is written,

*Ferdinandus Maria Franciſcus Ignatius Wolfgangus Bavariæ dux. An. Sal. 1640.  
Ætat. ſuæ 4.*

*Maximilianus Philippus Hieronymus Bav. D. ætat. 5. menſ. 9. An. C. 1644.*

Also this is inscrib'd here.

*Habitus epiſcopalis S. Bennonis, una cum mitra & baculo paſtorali poſt cc annos ex ejus ſepulchro effoſſus, hic cernitur.*

At St. George's altar are three statues of duke William, viz. in his youth standing on a dragon, in his middle age only his statue, and, in his old age, holding a rotten tree.

In the north isle of the choir is a monument with a skeleton, signifying the story of one, whose picture being desired when he was alive, he promised they should not have it till some days after his death and burial,



burial, when he was taken up, and then found in that posture described on the monument, which hath this writing by it.

*Memorable ac luculentum sanctæ antiquitatis ac humilitatis testimonium ad hujus saxi pedem Cadaver scito clausum Johannis Newbawser Canonum quondam Doctoris minimi majoris, indigni Ratispone Decani et hujus primi Ecclesiæ præpositi mensis Januarii die 20ta anno supra mille quingentos decimo sexto, vita sancti sua, cujus anime O Jesu Virginis tue Matris Oratu Saluti adesto Velim.*

On a book opened is written,

*Meminisse velis, O homo, ex turpi hac effigie mortui.*

In the middle of the choir is a most stately marble monument with brass figures, &c. Within an arch lie three figures; a man and a woman lie at the emperor's feet, and a lion lies between them. On the top is the imperial crown on a cushion, and two brass angels are at each corner. Brass rails are round about, and this written,

*Ludovico quarto Imperatori Augusto Maximilianus Bav. Dux Sac. Rom. Imp. Elector jubentib. Alberto quinto Avo, Gulielmo quinto parenti posuit. Anno MDCXXII.*

He died 1347.

At each corner is a great brass figure kneeling on the ground, holding each of them a banner, wherein are these names,

1. *Carolus Crass. Imp. Lud. Boia. regis filius. Richardis Augusta Car. Crass. conjunx.*
2. *Ludovicus pius Imp. Aug. Car. M. Filius Irmingardis Augusta Lud. pii Conjunx.*
3. *Ludovicus IV. Imperator Augustus Margareta Han. Hol. Zel. & Fris. Com.*
4. *Carolus Magnus Imperat. Augustus Hildegardis Aug. Car. Mag. Conjunx.*

On each side of the monument is a brass statue, viz. of *Albert V.* and *William V.* Behind the high altar, which is high and rich, is this inscription,

D. O. M.

*Magnæ Dei Matri Augustæ æternæque Virg. Opt. Max. Boiaræ Patronæ, singulari Principum tutelæ, auxiliatrici, victrici, Maximilianus Boiorum Dux è victa Bohemia redux memor gratusque posuit Anno post C. N. ciorccxx.*

Before the high altar is a stone in the pavement, thus inscrib'd,

SKIPPON.

*Heic jacent ex prosapia antiqua incluta Boiorum Augusti Reges Principes Christianissimi bono Reipub. nati, Haresum Domitores, religionis avitæ sincerae propagatores, quorum gloria ne cum cinere interiret quod vides æternum posteris monumentum magno ære est extructum.*

Between the choir and the body of the church, is a stately stone arch erected by *Maximilian duke of Bavaria.* Behind and over the seats of the choir, are apostles, saints, and fathers carved in the wood.

The *Præpositus* of this church is stiled *Præpos. Dei gratia.*

In this church hangs up a standard taken from the king of *Bohemia* (the prince *Palatine*) at the battle of *Prague.*

On the south side is a *Dutch* inscription, a monument which signifies, "1592. 2 Nov. died a gentleman called *Carl Rbeckb*, counsellor and chamberlain, &c. who had by his wife *Katherine* (her name before was *Effwinen*) that 1595. 21 Decemb. 10 sons and 10 daughters, whose figures are all in "marble."

A clock here which shews the motions of the planets, and hath the blasphemous figure of God Almighty drawing and sheathing a sword, the virgin *Mary* and our Saviour moving their hands when it strikes the hour. A bird first moves on the top, and makes a noise; the virgin *Mary* moves her right hand, then her left, and at last both together.

Every *Monday* the duke comes hither to the procession against the *Turks*, this being the seventh week since he first began.

In this church are many curious altarpieces; amongst the rest is the picture of *St. Bartholomew*, much esteem'd. The bones of *St. Apollonius* and *St. Alsatius* are kept in two altars.

*English* nuns of the *Benedictine* order live in this city, who discoursed more freely than those at *Ghent*, &c. these coming into a little parlour without any grate between them and some of our company. *Madam Bedingfield* of *Norfolk* is the governess of about 12 others, among which *Sir James Hamilton's* daughter. On their house is written,

*Jesu converte Angliam.*

These nuns are called by some the galloping nuns, because they go abroad, &c.

The

SKIPFON.

Jesuits  
college.

The Augustines church is very fair within.

The Jesuits college is like a palace, being a great and high stone building: their church hath a stately front adorned with these statues; and, under each, their names, viz. on the highest top, 1. *Salvator Mundi*; 2. *Thasilo I. Dux Bavarie*; 3. *Otto Dux Bavarie*; 4. *Otto Mag. Dux Bavarie*; 5. *Car. Mag. Rom. Imp.* 6. *Christoph. Danie Rex*; 7. *Alber. IIII. dic. Sap. Bav. Dux*; 8. *Rupert Rex Romanorum*; 9. *Maxi. Rom. Imperator*; 10. *Lud. IIII. Rom. Imp. Dux Bavarie*; 11. *Albertus V. Bava. Dux*; 12. *Guliel. V. Ba. Dux Patro. & fundator*, having a model of the chapel in his hand; 13. *Car. V. Rom. Imp.* 14. *Ferd. Rom. Imp.* Below all the other statues, between the two entrances, is the brass statue of *St. Michael* very curiously made, and this following inscription in capital letters,

*Deo. Opt. Max. Sac.*

*In memoriam D. Michaelis Archangeli dedicari curavit Gulielmus Comes Palatinus Rheni utriusq; Bavarie Dux Patronus & Fundator.*

The church within is a magnificent building, being one large and high arch. In the choir are seats, which we never observed before in any Jesuits chapel. In the body of the church are seats like those in our churches; and the rest of the churches we saw in this city, have such seats. At the ascent into the choir is an altar, behind which is a marble erected, with these three inscriptions,

1. *Renata Lothar. et Barri Ducissa seren. Guliel. V. Conjux et fundatrix, ob. an. Sal. MDCII. die XXIII.*
2. *Gulielmus V. Com. Pala. Rheni Utri. Bavar. Dux Fundator ob. An. ab Incarn. Verbi MDCXXVI. men. Februarii die VII.*
3. *Alexander PP. et Mar. circa An. DCXXI. et P. Aquam sale conspersam populis benedicimus ut ea Cunct. aspersi sanctificentur quod fit cunctis sacerdotibus faciendum mandamus.*

The pavement is marble. Eleven altars here.

Duke's palace.

After we had procured leave, we went to the duke's palace, which is a very stately building, where we saw a long (but narrow) gallery hung on each side with the pictures of towns, &c. to the number of 38, taken in the upper *Palatinate*. Huge stags horns, &c. strangely branched, kept here.

We pass'd then thro' many fair chambers, which have doors of *Mosaic* work, and curious entrances of marble. In some of the chambers were fair stoves, in others rich chimnies, over which were the heads of emperors, &c. viz. *Maximilianus Utr. Ba. D. SRI. Elektor*, *Octavianus Aug. Carolus M.* &c. two little rooms or cabinet closets, one against another, all of marble most curiously wrought, very rich stones being inlaid: a room where are the pictures of the present emperor and the seven electors: a short gallery with the pictures of this duke, his dutchess, his father, mother, grandfather and grandmother, great-grandfather, &c. a long and narrow gallery, having a curious roof, whereon are painted all the dukes of *Bavaria*, and all the rivers in *Bavaria*, and *Bavaria* in the middle treading upon a barrel of salt. The two long galleries are very pleasant, having thorow lights, but they are somewhat too narrow. All these rooms are above stairs, paved with variegated marble, and every one differently inlaid. Some of the roofs are of curious wood-work, others of curious plaister fret-work. We came down into a large square room called the four-shaft, from the four stately marble pillars which support it, each pillar being of one piece. We were in two little chapels and one great one. We then ascended 52 marble steps, each stair being four yards long. About half way is a landing place, where stand two stately white marble statues, under which is written,

*Othoni M. Witelsbachio alteri domus et principatus Boiarici Conditori. Carolo M. Imperii Germanici magno Domus Boiaricæ Auctori.*

At the next ascent is a third statue with this inscription,

*Ludovico IV. Boiario magno Romanorum Imperatori perpetuo Victori magno domus nominisque Boiarici Amplificatori*

On the top of the stairs, on one side are four fair marble pillars. The emperor is brought up this way into rooms called the emperor's lodgings, where there is one chamber very large, having over the chimney a statue of *Virtue* in porphyry, between two marble pillars of *Mosaic* work. Over the dining-room chimney is a curious perspective picture made of inlaid marble. We were brought down into the private gardens, where is a short summer gallery, which hath the walls of *Mosaic* work, it rarely inlaid with marble *Mosaic* work, repre-



representing several perspectives of this garden, and figures of a dog, cat, peacock, flowers, &c. At the other end of the garden is a rare grotto made of shells, where are also many figures of beasts, birds, and fishes, all exactly made of shells. The walks are paved with little stones, handsomely inlaid: in another private garden is a stately summer-house, with a fair *Mosaic* table in the middle. The *Antiquarium* is a long arch'd room, most rarely adorned with a multitude of antient heads, vessels, &c. Many of the heads are joyn'd to modern figures; a fine perspective of marble *Mosaic* work; a brass figure of a gardener pruning a tree in an odd posture; an idol brought from *Mosco*, which was an oracle; the face, hands, and feet of it are black, the habit white, with figures of men, &c. on it, all of marble; many curious fountains in the gardens and courts. In the first court is a great stone which weighs 364 *lib.* and was thrown with one hand by duke *George Christopher*, who did also spring up with his foot 12 feet high, a nail being fix'd in the wall at that height. *Cunrad*, a lord of this country, sprung up nine feet and an half, and one *Philip Springer*, eight feet and an half. *Dutch* verses by the three nails, express the particulars.

Great garden-

After we had observed this, we walked to the great garden, where are fair fish-ponds, and water springing out of the sides of them; many fountains and labyrinths; in one of which is one of the dutchess's dogs buried under a little stone thus inscrib'd,

A Dog's epitaph.

*Qui sepolto Riman il Cane Costante  
Chi morse per amar crudele Amante.*

Rare plants are kept in this garden; among which we took notice of colocasia and aloe; which last had one stalk sprouted up as high as some trees. An aviary here, which they would not permit us to see. On two sides of the garden are two long open galleries, which are too narrow for their length; one of them is very long, where are statues of *Hercules* his labours, pictures of the several months, &c. Here is the story of this *Bavarian* family painted in great paper frames, being the draughts of so many pieces of hangings (kept in the palace) having inscriptions underneath, which I endeavoured to write out, but was forbidden, I know not why, to proceed any further than these following I transcrib'd, viz.

Vol. VI.

*Otto Mag. C. Pal. Witelsbach. Bavar. D. SKIPPON.*  
*German. Imper. majestatem adversus Græcorum artes & factiosos alios VI minisque repulsos asserit anno 1153.*

*Græci Rom. Imperatoris et Imperii Æmuli artibus et machinationibus fallacibus ascitis undique ex oriente sociis perniciem provincias et populos Ottone M. armis obstante trahere frustra conantur.*

*Otto M. Com. Pal. Bav. D. &c.*

The rest signified other actions of *Otto*, viz. his breaking thro' the *Alps*, coming to *Rome* to reconcile the citizens and the pope, his travelling in a private manner to visit religious places in *Italy*, &c.

This duke of *Bavaria* is about 27 years old: he married the duke of *Savoy's* sister, and hath by her a son and a daughter, besides the hopes of another child, the dutchess being now big. The grandfather, duke *William*, resign'd his government to his son, and then lived and died privately in the afore-mentioned Carmelites cloister. *Maximilian*, this duke's father, married the emperor . . . sister.

The duke hath 18 pages, among which the titular duke of *Northumberland* (who was the great earl of *Leicester's* bastard by the lady *Sheffield*; and, upon his leaving *England*, the emperor . . . created him duke, and the duke of *Florence* received him into his court.) Sir *James Hamilton's* son, and one Mr. *Birch*, an *Irishman*, are also pages. The duke hath 24 lacquies, and 60 halberdeers, who must always carry their halberds with them; one of these was an *Englishman*, with whom we had a great deal of discourse.

Eighty horsemen, and 100 of the ordinary guard.

The dutchess hath eight maids of honour, four of which go away as soon as she sits down to meals.

The duke of *Bavaria* hath three councils.

The first consists of 10 noblemen.

The second is inferior.

The third is for his revenues, &c.

He hath also 104 that look after his castles, and they are called chamberlains; 24 of which attend at court, and wear golden keys. Beside these he hath two high chamberlains.

At *Munichen*, *Landshout*, *Burghausen* and *Stratolin* are councils or parliaments.

The government of *Munichen* is in a Government. high and low senate, each consisting of 12 persons. The four consuls are of the upper senate, who rule by turns; and when one of them dies, the two senates

6 A

chuse

SKIPPON.

chuse another out of the eight belonging to the upper senate; and, when one of the eight dies, another is elected out of the

lower senate. If one of the lower senate dies, a citizen is elected into his place.

The citizens swear fidelity to the duke.

It will not be amiss, in this place, to insert the following specification of what the emperor and great council of *Germany* gave to the king's majesty of *England* 1655, when he was in exile, which I copied out at *Munichen*.

|                                                               | Florins.         |                                                                                    | Florins.                        |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Electors of <i>Mentz</i>                                      | 73 <sup>12</sup> | The lord of <i>Lichtenberg</i>                                                     | 51 <sup>2</sup>                 |
| — of <i>Triers</i>                                            | 48 <sup>12</sup> | — of <i>Eggenburg</i>                                                              | 19 <sup>2</sup>                 |
| — of <i>Collen</i>                                            | 73 <sup>12</sup> | — <i>Lucawiz</i> in <i>Bosnia</i>                                                  | 304                             |
| — of <i>Bavaria</i>                                           | 73 <sup>12</sup> | <i>Episcopus Salisburg</i>                                                         | 2500                            |
| — of <i>Saxony</i>                                            | 7936             | — <i>Strasburg</i>                                                                 | 2500                            |
| — of <i>Brandenberg</i>                                       | 73 <sup>12</sup> | — <i>Freyfingenfis</i>                                                             | 309                             |
| — of the <i>Rhene</i>                                         | 3656             | — <i>Bassow</i>                                                                    | 1584                            |
| <i>Austria</i>                                                | 14624            | The abbot of <i>Hildesheim</i> in <i>Brunswick</i> (bishop of <i>Collen</i> abbot) | 1608                            |
| <i>Burgundia</i>                                              | 14624            | <i>Liege</i> in <i>Lieger Wall</i> ( <i>Leodium</i> )                              | 3840                            |
| <i>Episcopus Wurtzburgensis</i>                               | 5486             | The abbot of <i>Marlach</i> in <i>Hessonia</i>                                     | 440                             |
| — <i>Paderborn</i>                                            | 3488             | — of <i>Bertholgraden</i> near <i>Salzburg</i>                                     | 312                             |
| — <i>Monaster</i>                                             | 3328             | — of <i>Stablo</i> near <i>Hildesheim</i> (also the bishop of <i>Collen</i> )      | 240                             |
| The imperial city <i>Ratisbon</i>                             | 864              | The earl of <i>Anholt</i>                                                          | 565                             |
| <i>Episcopus Osnaburg</i> in <i>Westphalia</i>                | 864              | <i>St. John's</i> knights in <i>Strasburg</i>                                      | 869                             |
| The palatine of <i>Lautere</i>                                | 160              | The imperial town <i>Augsburg</i>                                                  | 11304                           |
| — <i>Neuburg</i>                                              | 2560             | — <i>Kempten</i> in <i>Algoi</i>                                                   | 308                             |
| The dutchy of <i>Brunswig Wolfenbutel</i>                     | 2740             | The provost of <i>Elwang</i> in <i>Suevia</i>                                      | 264                             |
| — of <i>Brunswig Zellisch</i>                                 | 2880             | In <i>Saxony</i> . { <i>Altenburg</i>                                              | 666 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> |
| — <i>Grubenhagen</i> the greater                              | 1144             | { <i>Weymour</i>                                                                   | 877 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> |
| — the lesser                                                  | 144              | <i>Gotha</i> in <i>Thuringia</i>                                                   | 877 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> |
| <i>Schwerin</i>                                               | 1496             | <i>Eisenach</i> in <i>Hessonia</i>                                                 | 877 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> |
| <i>Collenburg</i>                                             | 240              | The dutchy of <i>Aunspach</i>                                                      | 1032                            |
| <i>Razinburg</i>                                              | 96               | <i>Hennenburg</i> in <i>Saxony</i>                                                 | 840                             |
| <i>Gustrin</i>                                                | 1496             |                                                                                    |                                 |
| The dutchy of <i>Cassel Hessonia</i>                          | 4060             | Sum is                                                                             | 141985                          |
| The abbot of <i>Hirschfeld</i>                                | 240              |                                                                                    |                                 |
| The earl of <i>Darmstat</i>                                   | 2501             |                                                                                    |                                 |
| <i>Lorraine</i> (in the copy also is put } <i>Normandie</i> ) | 4864             |                                                                                    |                                 |

These towns are in Brandenburg.

About two hours from *Munichen*, is *Sleisum*, where the duke hath a palace, and where they make very good cheese, which is counted as good as *Parmezan*.

Sixteen German miles from *Munichen*, is *Hall* in *Bavaria*, which affords great quantity of salt, that is brought hither, and kept in eight long store-houses.

Aug. 20. In the afternoon we went by coach over a level country, and thro' some woods to *Cruck*, (three German miles from *Munichen*) a great village, well built, and like our market towns: It belongs to an abbey of *Bernardines* here, who have two villages more. Neat baskets made here.

German customs.

The people in these parts are cleanly; but those about *Collen* and *Mentz* we found not so neat. In *Germany* and *Switzerland* most of their windows are of round glass, and the triangular spaces between are filled up with pieces of glass; the casements are great, and generally there are no iron bars in the windows, but in gentlemen's, &c. houses there are window bars like those in our prisons; within the casements are

little windows to draw open, out of which they put out their heads when they look out. In many inns when they bring up wine they bring also bread, with pepper and salt, on a trencher: When we first came into our inns, the master, mistress, and sometimes the servants and children of the house, would come and give us their hands, and do the like when we went away; and almost all persons, as waggoners, servants, &c. would take us by the hand when we gave them any thing: In some places the maid-servants, when we were ready to go away, would present us with nosegays, which we requited with a small piece of money. About *Bavaria* we observ'd when any one had another good morrow, the other would say, *Deo gratias*. Wine is dear about *Lindaw*, and all the way to *Munichen*, being sold for 10 wispennys the quart; the *Neccar* wine is much esteem'd in *Bavaria*: The women about *Strasburg* in *Switzerland*, and in these parts of *Germany*, wear their hair braided into two twists, which have strings hanging



hanging down to their heels, and their cloaths are made with short waists, begirt with a silver or tin chain, whereon scissars, &c. hang. At *Frankfurt* in *Switzerland* and these parts they burnt frankincense in our chambers. They plough about *Strasbourg*, &c. with oxen, which are yoked by the horns: The country houses are built low, with eaves that hang over very much; and the countrymens houses hereabouts are made of fir.

There are four places in *Germany* which they call boors, viz. 1. *Liege*, 2. *Collen*, 3. *Erfur*, and, 4. *Bamberg*.

In *Bavaria* and the adjacent parts of *Germany* the countrymen wear straw-hats.

Aug. 21. We coach'd it thro' woods and over some plains, and in the way kill'd a curious bird call'd *Rollar Argentoratensis*, of the bigness of a dove, and of a blue colour; which we found afterwards at *Messina* and *Malta*: Towards the evening we came into a fenny level, pass'd by *Fridberg*, a walled town, seated on a little hill on the right hand of us, and then after many windings went over the river *Lech*, and arriv'd at *Augsburg*, (six *German* miles from *Pruck*) where we were examin'd at the gates by foldiers, and at our inn we wrote our names, which we gave to a foldier.

1. In the *Foro Vinario* is a stately fountain, with the statue of *Hercules*, &c. curiously made in brass. On the pedestal is inscrib'd;

*Johannes Velferus Octavian Sec. Fuggerus*  
II viri locaverunt An. P. Chr. N. MDCII.  
*Quirinus Reblingerus Marcus Velferus* II viri  
probaverunt An. P. Chr. N. MDCII.

2. Against *St. Mauritius's* church is another fair fountain, with a curious brass statue of *Mercury*. On the pedestal is inscrib'd;

*Industriae recti Amore temperatae.*  
*Johannes Velferus Octavianus Sec. Fuggerus*  
II viri locav. An. P. Chr. N. MDXCVI.  
*Octavianus sec. Fuggerus Quirinus Reblingerus* II viri probav. An. P. Chr. N. MDIC.

3. Before the stadthouse is another stately fountain, with the figure of *Julius Cesar* in brass, and several other curious brass figures. On the pedestal is inscrib'd,

Anno à Col. ded. MDCV. *Johan. Velferus*  
II vir. probavit.  
*Posita Ann. à Chr. nato MDXCIII. Imp. Cæs.*  
*Rudolpho P. F. Aug.*  
*Imp. Cæs. Divi F. Augusto Parenti Colonia*  
*Augusta Vindel.*

The great church is indifferent, which the Roman catholicks have the use of. Canons here; but the church belongs to an abbey of the *Augustine Carmelites*.

At the entrance into the college are these inscriptions on ancient stones, viz.

I O M  
M T R SECCO

VITALIVS VIGOR  
SIBI ET VITALIO  
VIRILI FRATRI  
VIVOS FECIT.

In a corner, nigh an arch, is this,

CIVII SILANI LIRI  
LIBERTI NATIONE  
BITVRIX ANNO  
RVM. XIX. H SIST.

On the wall of the building, towards the street, are these two following.

I . . . OET BASSO CO.

CVRIONI ALIII ET  
COS. ET FL. DECORATO  
LEG. III. ITAL . . . VS  
. . . C . . . VIV . . .

Under this is another thus inscrib'd,

*Lapis hic*  
*Extra muros*  
*Mense Martio*  
*An. Chr. MDCXLVIII.*  
*Inven. Antiqui*  
*Mem. buc P.*

Behind the wine storehouse, not far from the great church, is a square marble pillar, adorned with eagles and cornucopia's; and, on the top, is a \* pine apple, \* *Fir* the arms of the city. On the sides of the pillar is written,

*Dirigam eum ego ut Abietem Virentem,*  
*Anno P. Chr. N. MDCX.*

The arsenal is a fair building, having a front like many of the *Jesuits* chapels. Over the door is a very good brass statue of *St. Michael* beating the devil; and, by *St. Michael*, are two or three lesser brass figures. Under *St. Michael* is written,

Αρχιερπτηγαι.

On this house is written also,

*Marc. Velfer. Jo. Rembol. II viris.*  
*Pacis firmamento, belli instrumento.*

Here

SKIPPON.  
The great church dedicated to St. Udalricus.

SKIPFON.

Here we saw twelve rooms well filled with cannon, and all sorts of warlike instruments; a great piece of brass twenty foot long; another cover'd with leather; an iron gun beaten out by the hammer.

Twelve guns here called the 12 months.

A piece with seven bores, to be discharged at seven several times.

Lutherans church.

August 23. (Sunday) we went to one of the Lutherans churches, where we observed not much more than we did at *Lindaw*. The people did not turn their faces to the east; but the minister did, when he fell down on his knees, and said the Lord's prayer, at the conclusion of his first prayer, all which time the people stood very devoutly repeating that prayer to themselves. After the last prayer, a clerk began a psalm, which the congregation joined in without the organ; but, after the blessing, the organ, voices and instruments made a concert; and, when all was done, many of the people stay'd a while, and read somewhat, with much devotion, in their books.

This church is square within, and flat roof'd, like *Covent-garden* church. At the east end is a marble erected with this inscription,

*Christo Crucifixo  
Templum hoc A. MDCXXX. dirutum  
At lege fundamentali Sac. Rom.  
Imperii pacis universalis  
Auspiciis  
Augustissimi Imperatoris  
Divi Ferdinandi III.  
Potentiss. Divæ Christinæ  
Suecor. Gothor. Vandal. Reginae  
Feliciss. initæ.  
Restaurat. Consecrat. A. MDCLIII.  
Sumptibus Aug. Confess. Regum,  
Electo. Ducum. Princip. Comit.  
Baron. Rerump. Mæcenat. Civium.  
Quib. pro clementiss. promota  
Pace recuperata fidei libertate  
Benigniss. piaque munificentia  
Omnibus denique beneficiis  
Grates immortales H. monumento  
S P Q Augustan. Aug. Confessionis  
L M Spondet.*

The old stadthouse.

The old stadthouse hath fair pictures painted on the out-side, with these two inscriptions under the stories, viz.

1. *Otho magnus Augustam Victor ingressus.*
2. *Textores honoris causâ clypeo donati.*

In the suburb, nigh the river, which runs by the inner wall, is an ancient stone, with figures dancing, and underneath is written,

*Priscæ. artis. quis. infantium. ludos. vides.  
Sed. & omnis. ætas. omnis. ordo. ludus. est.*

The house of *Jacob Fuggerus*. His widow hath many curious pictures on the outside, and the history of them explained by these inscriptions following, viz.

1. *Imp. Cæs. Friderico Augusto invicto principi.*
2. *Ob captam & expugnatam urbem Tertonam trophæa posuere S. P. Q. Germ.*
3. *Victoria Imp. Cæs. Friderici P F Augusti nati ad æternitatem nominis Germanici.*
4. *Quod insignem insubrium perfidiam justis ultis est armis D. D.*
5. *Fortissimo, piissimo ac felicissimo Principi Imp. Cæs. Friderico Augusto.*
6. *Romanis in fidem receptis imperio propagato D.*
7. *Imp. Cæs. Augusto Friderico pri. nobilissimo & invictissimo Principi.*
8. *Cujus invicta virtus sola pietate superata est.*
9. *Destat Tortamia Erferuug. Voto suscepto pro salute & reditu Imp. Cæs. Friderici P. F. Aug.*
10. *Kaisar Friederich Barbarosa. Expeditio in orientem suscept. An. Salut. MCLXXXVIII.*
11. *Das Schlaben Mailandmit. Lycaonia & Armenia & Syria recepta.*
12. *Zersterans der stat. Thurcis & Saracenis profligatis.*
13. *Die Beleer vy Romund. Bonus princeps Dei est simulachrum.*
14. *Aus Flieung Desbabst. Maximis virtutibus raro parcit iniqua fortuna.*
15. *Dervene. D. O. M. Imp. Cæs. Friderico piissimo & christianiss. Principi.*
16. *Diger Zwan cenus des Kaizer Jorgb. Præmaturo fato magno Reip. Christ. detrimento prærepto.*

This family of *Fuggerus* is now but in a mean condition.

The cathedral church is an indifferent building, where we saw the pictures of the bishops of *Augsburg* from *St. Dionysius*, created *A. D.* 618, till the fifty third bishop 1598.

Many



Many altars and good pictures here. Towards the west end is erected (against a pillar) a marble, with this following inscription,

*Imp. Cæs. Ottoni Aug. III. ex gente magni Wittekindi Saxon. Reg. Cæs. Ottonis Aug. II. Fil. Cæs. Ottonis Aug. magni nep. reg. Henrici Aucupis pronep. Ottonis Ducis Saxonie & Rom. Imperii gubernatoris abnep. Luitolf Saxon. D. atnep. Brunonifque Saxon. D. & Wittikindi Fratr. trinepoti ob. x. Kal. Febr. Anno Salut. MII. Regni XIX. Imperii V. quod viscera ejus hic condita jacent, Fridericus III. Dux Saxonie Princeps Elector Comes Provincialis Turingie March. Misnie & Sacr. Rom. Imperii locum-tenens generalis progenitorib. dulciss. faciend. curavit. Sal. ann. MDXIII. V. idus Maii.*

Nigh the north door of this church is a fountain that runs constantly.

In the Dominican church I transcrib'd these inscriptions ;

H S E

*Joannes Bayerus jurisprudens et inclutæ reip. Augustanæ Advocatus Astrorum Cognitor, Cæli metator, et nobili Uranometriæ opere publicè notus, omnisq; antiquitatis studiosissimus peruestigator, Rhainæ Boiorum Anno CIOICLXXII. natus exin Nonis Martiis CIOICXXV. Anno Sacro Augustæ denatus cum annos tres et quinquaginta cælebs vixisset, cui adnota sibi et familiaria sidera cum signo crucis, cujus laudes dum animam ageret cecinit transeunti merito ex poeta accinas.*

*Felices animæ quibus hæc cognoscere primis,  
Inq; domos superas scandere cura fuit.  
Non Venus aut Vinum sublimia pectora fregit,  
Altius humanis, exseruere caput :  
Admovere oculis distantia sidera nostris,  
Ætheraq; ingenio supposuere suo.  
Sic petitur Cælum.*

Deo Sabaoth.

*Julius Velserus Math. F. Ant. N. Gallia, Italia, Hispania, Lusit. peragrata bellicæ Virtuti se addixit. Imp. Rudolpho II. contra Turcas militavit Ordd. Sueviæ stipendiis bis cccc pedites duxit, tandem in patria excub. militarib. annos XXI. cum laude præfuit, bonis charus, gravis nemini, vixit ann. LX. M. II. D. XXIV. ob. an. S. MDCXXV. IIX Calend. Febr. Regina Rembolda Jo. Jac. F. Uxor, natarum quinq; ex ipso mater, fidei, amoris, luctus Mon. P.*

*Qui nos hic conjunxit et separ. in cælo æternum conjungat.*

*Mors ultra non erit neq; luctus, neq; clamor, neq; dolor.*

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D. O. M.

*Michaeli Velasco Jo. Velasquei F. præfesto alæ Hispanorum, Philippi Hispaniarum Principis Caroli V. Cæsaris Aug. F. maximo hospitiorum designatori qui Philippum ex Hispania in Belgium & Germaniam sequutus hic obiit, Uxor dolens animo F. C.*

On a grave-stone before an altar ;

D. O. M.

*Christophoro Fuggero Ray. F. cælebi inter affluentias temperatiss. Fr. et Fr. Filii Heredes altare hoc ad Dei gloriam et monumentum illi poss. & anno MDLXXIXIIII Non. April. ætatis anno LIX mense II.*

In a little chapel on the south side ;

*Hoc divinæ clementiæ propitiatorium ad præpotentiss. Dei majorem honorem & gloriam omnium fidelium piè in Christo Redemptore suo, defunctorum solatium, in sui suorumq; perpetuam memoriam erexit, Purgatorii flammis Flamma Christiani amoris coardens Joannes Franciscus Im. Hof. Anno MDCLV.*

In the Sacristia are many monuments of the Rembold family, some of which we took notice of, viz.

*Joannes Casparus Rembold. trium Imperatorum Ferdinandi II. & III. ac Leopoldi I. à Consiliis Reipublicæ Augustanæ Præfessus. Anno MDCLXIII. Hunc mihi meisque posui lapidem, Deus penat fines nostros, pacem & requiem.*

*Memor brevis ævi. Joannes Casparus Remboldus de Neufess. S. Cæs. Majest. Ferdinando II. & III. à Consil. & Reip. Aug. duumvir Joannis Jacobi duumviri F. Vivus sibi mortuo & Jacobinæ Bechleren charissimæ suæ conjugi I. liberisque ex ea susceptis, Mariæ, Margaritæ, Joanni Jacobo, Mariæ Francisæ, Mariæ Elizabeth. & Annæ Mariæ Altershamerin à Finsing. & Obernbach charissimæ suæ conjugi II. liberisque ex ea susceptis Philippo Casparo, Mariæ Theresiæ, Annæ Monicæ, Joanni Francisco, Reginæ Barbaræ, Cunigundi Hilarie, Afræ Ciliaræ, hoc monumentum P. A. MDCLIII. Natus est A. MDXCVII. XXIII Junii. Denatus A. MDCXX.*

*Preære vivis beatam mortem, mortuis vitam.*

D. O. M. S.

*Joanni Jacobo Remboldo in Neufess. S. Cæs. Majest. Ferdinando II. à consiliis & reip. Augustæ duumviro, nato A. MDLIII. denato MDCXXIIII. & Justinæ Westerinæ*  
6 B *lectissimæ*

SKIPTON.

*leſſimæ conjugii natæ A. 1618. denatæ A. 1644. dilectiſſimis parentibus Joannes Casparus Remboldus poſuit A. MDCLIII. Sta viator, paucis te volo ſub anguſto marmore conditus jacet, ſub cujus duumviratu Auguſtiſſima è marmore curia & Armamentarium ſurrexit. Duumvir remp. Auguſt. xx annos ſeliciter rexit eandem conſiliis ſuis univerſim 48 annos erexit I. nunc & apprecare ei ut ſeliciter reſurgat.*

At the weſt end of the church ;

*Leſtor Aveto*

*Erat Joann. Faber Sacræ Theologiæ artiumq; Doſtor, Ordinis prædicator. Congregat'is German. Vicar Generalis Prior Auguſtenſ. edem hanc ſacram ruinam ob vetuſtatem minantem, partim Apoſtol. ſedis beneficio, partim vero civium Auguſtentium eleemoſynis Leone X. Pont. Max. ac Maximiliano P F P P Gleiff. Cæſare remp. Chriſtianam gubernant. Fab. Proc. Hiero in Hof. et Melch. Stunte Auguſten. max. laboribus ac incredibili cura Deo opt. Max. Marie Virgini, Marie Magdal. Joanni Evang. atq; Divo Dominico Ord. Prædicat. Parenti infra triennium (vix credes) à fundam. F. C. Anno Xg. MDXV. x Septemb.*

*Vale et abi, hoc velim ut ſcires.*

*Deo Opt. Max.*

*Cæterisq; Divis, ſumma religione moti Patricii ac Cives Auguſtenſ. quorum hic vides inſignia univerſa pene Europa armis laborante pientiff. domum hanc Q. lapſum penè minaretur ſuis ampliſſ. eleemoſynis à fundam infra triennium ſaciundam auxilio fuere. Anno Xg. MDXV. die x Septembris.*

Towards the top of the north ſide of the church ;

*Imp. Cæſ. Maximiliano Aug. pio ſelici. Hung. Dalm. Croatiæque Regi, &c. quod ſuum Auſtr. Archiducatum ec etiam Rom. Imp. pacatum reddiderit, auxerit, ampliaverit quodq; Philippum Fil. & Carol. Nepot. Hispaniarum Reges conſtituerit vixit ann. LVIII. menſ. VIII. dieb. XVIII. obiit Welſſ. die XII Jan. Salut. an. MCCCCXVIII Regni Ann. XXXIII. Princ. Opt. Chriſtianæq; religionis acerrimo propagnatori Fr. Joann. Fabr. Auguſten. Theologus Majeſt. ſuæ à conſilio devotiſſ. ſaciendum curavit atq; poſuit MCCCCXVIII.*

*Philippo Catholico Regi Hispaniarum, &c. Imp. Cæſ. Maximiliani Aug. & Mariæ D. Burgundiæ, Filio qui vixit annis XXVIII. menſ. III. diebus II. obiit Burgis Florentiſſima ætate magna RP Chriſtianæ jactura reliſtis Patre & Filiis pupillis Carolo Rege & Ferdinando Principe Hispania-*

*rum, &c. Anno Salutis MDVI. VII Kal. Oſobr. ob. vitæ ejus ſelicitatem erat Joan. Fabr. devotiſſ. poſitum Ann. Xg. MCCCCXVIII.*

Oppoſite to the two laſt are theſe two following, viz.

*Imp. Cæſ. Carolo Aug. V. maximo, Cæſ. Frederici III. pronepoti, Cæſ. Maximiliani Aug. et Ferdinandi magni Hispaniarum regis nep. Philippi et Joannæ Hispaniarum regum filio ob ſelicem ejus electionem ab univerſo populo Chriſtiano deſideratam de ſe anno ætatis xx. unanimi principum electorum conſenſu ſactam, IIII Kal. Julius Salutis Anno MDXIX. Principi clementiſſ. Frater Joan. Fabr. Theologus Ordinis S. Dominici devotiſſ. poſuit. Anno reparationis humanæ MCCCCXX.*

*Ferdinando Principi Hispaniarum Archiduci Auſtrie Duci Burgundie Cæſ. Frederici III Aug. Pronepoti Cæſ. Maximiliani Aug. et Ferdinandi magni Hispaniarum Regis Nepoti Philippi et Joanne Hispaniarum Regum Filio Caroli Imp. Cæſ. Maximi Aug. V. Fratri Germano Principi Pientiſſimo. Frater Joannes Fabr. Auguſtanus Prædicatorii ordinis devotiſſime poſuit. Anno humane reſtaurationis MCCCCXX.*

In this church are alſo the monuments of

*Joannes Velferus ob. 3 Kal. Sept. 1596.*

*Lambertus Gruterus Epif. Neapol. ob. 14 Aug. 1562.*

*D. Alphenfus de la Roſa.*

*Xtroph. Hoerman à Guttenberg Ill. Dem. Fug.*

*Matthias Kagerus, piſtor.*

*Antonius Xtroph. Rbelingerus 11vir 1612.*

*Joannes Baptiſta Schekenbergius 34 Coſ.*

On the ſouth ſide is a little chapel, with monuments of the Rbelingeri.

At even ſong we obſerved the monks come out of their choir, (which is not publick as in other churches) and divided themſelves, half on one ſide and half on the other, a lay-brother carrying before each ſide a lighted candle ; then they ſtood before the two chief altars, and one of them ſprinkled holy water about, and after they had ſome ſervice they returned into the choir again. This is, they ſay, enjoined by the pope for ſome diſpute they have about ſome little circumſtances.

On



On the inner gates of the city are good pictures, with these inscriptions on three of them, viz.

On the holy cross gate,

*Fridericus Suevix Dux voluntarius Augustanorum copiis subnixus, Patris Abenobarbi Imp. auspiciis in Asiam profectus iconium vi cepit Anno MCDLXXXIX.*

*Cunrado III. Cæsari Augustani militem et pecuniam decernunt, eumque in Syriam proficiscentem et Damascum obsidentem juvant Anno MCVIII.*

*Fridericum II. Imp. Augustani adversus Saracenos transmare sequuntur. An. MCCXXIX.*

On the virgin Mary's gate,

*Matthæus Langus Patricius Augustan. Card. et Archiep. Legationis Princeps Romanorum Imperium ab Electorib. nomine Caroli Austrii petit et impetrat Anno MDXIX.*

*Matthæus Langus Patricius Augustanus Cardinalis et Archiepiscopus Anno 1523. Salisburgenses supplices in fidem recipit.*

On another gate,

*Attilam anno CDLIV. Fanatica mulier in Lyci transitu consternat ter horrendo inclamans retro Attila.*

*Othoni magno Cæsari Berengarius Pater et Adelbertus Filius Italiæ Reges Augustæ se dedunt An. DCCCCLII.*

*Albertus et Rudolphus Rudolphi Cæsaris Filii Austriæ et Sueviæ Ducatibus à Patre donantur Augustæ. Anno MCCLXXXII.*

Nigh an out gate, not far from the arsenal, are the imperial arms, over a great gate, and this inscrib'd ;

*Carolus V. Romanorum Imperator.*

*Aurca Libertas hæc Propugnacula fecit,  
Hosti ne fiat præda cruenta sero :  
Sic tamen & nomen Domini fortissima turris  
..... tormina, tela, facem  
Qui T . . . & vigili nil nisi vana facit.*

*Consulibus Georgio Herwart et Imbrechto Hofer.  
Ædilibus vero Joanne Welfer magno Scicxx et  
Georg. Weiland. Anno MDXLIII.*

A Benedictine abbey in this city.

The Papists have many churches here, and the Lutherans since the peace have six churches.

On the house where they exercis'd their religion before, is this inscription ;

SKIPPOK.

*Deo, uni essentia, trino personis Maximo  
Optimo Sanctissimo, Ecclesia Christi confessionem Augustanam profitens pio voto  
hanc domum consecravit Anno A. R. D.  
CICIDLXXXI.*

The Lutherans are reckoned to be about as many again as the Papists in this city ; and before a plague which raged (they say) only among the Lutherans some years ago, they were a far greater number.

In this city are seven mens and five English womens cloisters, one of which are *English nuns*, like those at *Munichen*, who go abroad.

Before the peace the Jesuits had two colleges, and the Franciscans two convents ; but now the Jesuits have but one, where we saw a *Latin* play well acted by the scholars ; the title of it was, *Innocentia à Zelotypia condemnata, & a S. Udalrico prodigiosè vindicata.*

In this city by the habits you may know the women of what religion, quality and condition they are of, *ex. gr.* whether they are widows, married women, or maids, whether they are merchants wives, &c.

The Roman Catholick gentlewomen wear their hair loose, but the Lutheran gentlewomen tie their hair up under a hat.

The government is equally divided between both religions.

The government is thus, as far as we could learn of it. There are *Governmen.*

2 *Præfeti* or *Duumviri*, called stadtholders, one a Lutheran, the other a Papist, who take place by turns every half year ; each hath a stipend of 1000 dollars *per annum.*

5 Assessors ;

These seven make the private council, and are all *Patricii*.

The ordinary senate consists of the afore said seven,

24 *Patricii Antiqui*,

4 *Patricii Moderni*,

3 Merchants,

7 For the citizens,

In all 45, out of which are chosen six consuls, or burgomasters, whereof

3 Are *Patricii Antiqui*, and all papists,

1 *Patricius Modernus*,

1 Merchant,

1 Citizen,

} Lutherans.

These burgo-masters rule two every four months, one being a Lutheran, and the other two papists, taking place by turns.

Three questors, two of which are of the private senate.

Three

SKIPPON.

Three *Ædiles*, two of them are *Patricii antiqui*, and the third is a *Patricius mod.*

A great council of 300, on the 3d of *August* every year, confirm or elect new officers, if they misbehave themselves; but usually the fore-mentioned continue for life.

Every magistrate that sits on causes thrice a week, is allow'd a dollar for every day he is present.

*Note*, When a citizen marries the daughter of a *Patricius*, he is immediately reputed a *Schallshaff*, or *Patricius modernus*.

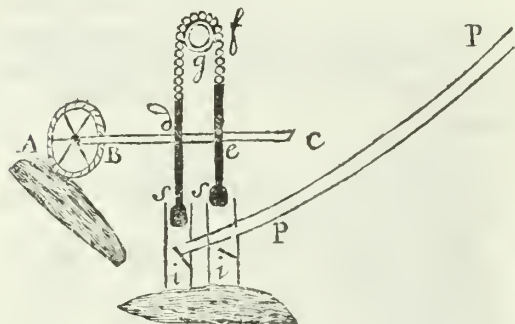
We observ'd one morning, when there was a council, two chains that cross'd the market-place near the stadthouse.

The beadles, or under-officers of the town, wear party-coloured coats of green and white.

The night-gate, where people are let in when it is late. There is first a great gate, then a bridge over the trench, a little iron gate, a draw-bridge, and three gates to be pass'd before they are admitted within the walls. The gates, and the draw-bridge are all moved by wires, which open and shut the locks, doors, and draw up, and let down the bridge. They that move the wires, stand in a lodge over the inmost gates. We pass'd through such a gate at *Mandelheim*. They that enter here must pay a small piece of money.

All the doors of private houses in this city are opened and shut by wires, which are moved by those that are above stairs.

The water-works we observ'd to be after this manner.



The wheel A, turned by water, moves the axis B, C, which axis hath at *d*, half its circumference cogg'd, and the other half at *e*, is with cogs. The suckers *s s*, at *d e*, have teeth, and, when the cogs of the axis meet with the suckers teeth, the suckers are alternately mov'd up and down, being joined by the chain *f* to the pully *g*. The suckers draw up water through the valves *ii*, and, when one sucker draws up the water, the other forces up the water through the pipe *P P*, into a high tower, where there is a great

cistern, where the water is distributed into the fountains and private houses.

There were many of these, and other wheels and suckers, and one wheel that brings up water in pitchers fix'd round in the wheel.

A little cistern, by which they know the proportion of water, how much will run in an hour, &c. We saw here a little brass figure given by the duke of *Neuburg*.

In a private house we saw *Archimedes* his *Cochlea*, which is double, and used to raise up water.

We saw accidentally the latter part of a *marriage* among the Lutherans. When the minister had done, the organ play'd all the while the company were going out of the church. The men came first two and two together, every one having an *Armilla* of box on his wrist. Then came the women by two and two, dress'd with white linen about their heads, very like the jewish women at *Frankfurt*, and habit-ed in gowns like our sophistes in *Cambridge*, only they had neither capes nor sleeves. Every woman had also an *Armilla* of box. After these followed the bridegroom, with a garland in his hat, which some of the men that went first also had. After him went many men, and next came little girls before the bride, and many women. Almost every one gave somewhat to the the poor as they came out of the door.

The stadthouse is a very fair building, *Stadthouse*, the neatest, after that at *Amsterdam*, we yet saw. Over the entrance into it is written,

*Publico Consilio, & Publicæ Saluti.*

Within, on the first floor, is a hall pav'd with marble, and eight square pillars of marble support the ceiling. Over this is another hall of the same bigness, having the pavement and eight round pillars of marble. In this story is the council room, in the middle of which is a grate, even with the floor, through which heat is convey'd out of a stove underneath. In the third story is a very stately large and high room, with a marble floor, but without pillars. In all our journey hitherto we saw not the like. The roof is curiously painted, and the walls adorned with the pictures of *Cæsars*, &c. and richly gilt. Here all the magistrates are chosen. On each side of this great hall are two rooms (which have doors made of pear-tree) for the several magistrates, not marbled, but plancher'd in the floor. In one of them were some pictures of *Kagerus* his drawing, and, on a wall, is *Solomon's judgment* done



done by the same hand. Three pictures representing a Monarchical, Democratical and Aristocratical government.

The prison is behind this stadthouse.

One *Cornelius Walpergen*, *Christopher Beck* was one of our merchants, who is a Calvinist, his, and one family more, being all in this city.

Gardens  
and water-  
works of  
one Hue-  
vener.

We were civilly entertain'd by one *Huevener* a *Patricius* and a *Ratfbeer*, at whose house we saw an *Aviarium* in the garden, and fountains, one in the middle of a table, where he plac'd a little figure in a shooting posture, and, out of his gun, water proceeded. A pretty little grotto made of petrified earth, &c. About half an *English* mile out of the city, he shew'd us his pleasant gardens nigh a little river, where he hath a wheel which forces up water to serve several fountains. In the middle of the garden is a pond, where he keeps *Indian* and *Turky* ducks, and many water tortoises. An artificial rock, out of which water runs plentifully, and drives four or five little wheels. A little island, and an arbour in the middle of it, raised upon a higher ground than the rest, which was almost level with the superficies of the water. An artificial grotto, where were two figures, one in a sitting posture, with a book in his hand; the other a grim fellow standing in a corner. At a whistle, a servant standing behind the cave, privately causes the water to overflow the level of the island, and the floor of the cave, whereat the company being much surpriz'd, endeavour'd to keep themselves dry in the highest place, which is near the fellow in the corner, who, as soon as they came near him, kick'd them, and struck them with his hand, and the other with his book was remov'd. When we were thus frightened, a whistle, or any other sign, commands the water down again to its usual height. Over this cave is an arbour, and, by the side of it, a little tower, where there is a bell, and two or three ropes, which, if pull'd, a dish is turn'd with water in it, that runs down on the ringer, if he does not carefully avoid it. At the same time this dish is pull'd over, a head is mov'd, which looks out of a window. A little summer-house, where the figure of a man throws out water. Above, on the rail of a balcony, is a pipe, on which is fix'd the figure of a drunkard, who spews out water, and, when he is taken off, other figures may be put on like those at *Heidleberg*, &c. Another fountain, where the water came up very plentifully through a great hole; and, to make a strange unexpected sight, six ducks, which are put into the water privately, are forced to come up out at this hole. In the middle

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of a garden plot is another pipe, on which several things are put, which move round with the water. In the summer-house we observ'd a board, with round holes made at equal distances, which they play with, by throwing brass pieces (standing at a certain distance.) They reckon so many towards the game as slip into the holes. In this garden is a pretty perspective at one end of the walk, where are three wooden pillars on a side in a perspective way, and painted. A door also is opened, and then there appears a little model of a house built upon arches, placed a little distance off, and behind that are planted four or six small fir-trees; all which together make a very fine perspective.

We were beholden to one *Mr. Perkenair* a merchant, and had some discourse with one *Mr. Stringfel* the town secretary, who had been in *England*, and could speak a little *English*. One *Mr. Cock*, a *Patricius* was very civil to us; he is reputed a learned man; he makes glasses, and tries chymical experiments, who hath been in *England*. He gave us some hints concerning a dial, which he presented to the duke of *Bavaria*. In a glass were put of oyl of tartar and spirit of wine an equal quantity, wherein swims a hollow globe of silver, with a little piece of a loadstone, or small piece of iron touched by a magnet, in the middle of it. This ball swims between the two liquors, and round the glass are describ'd the twenty-four hours, and on the *globulus* is fix'd an *index* or little fish. This glass must be plac'd over some clock-work that moves a loadstone.

Such a dial *Gassendus* writes of in his life of *Piereskus* made by one *Linus* (an *English*) Jesuit at *Liege*.

This imperial city of *Augsburg* is indifferently fortified; the town is large, the streets broad, and the houses very fairly built of stone.

Most of the men wear black cloaks; the better sort have them long like mourning cloaks. Many coaches kept here by the *Patricii*, &c. The coachman sits on the left horse, as they do in most parts of *Germany*.

This place is not very populous for the bigness. In some of the streets grass grows. Before most of the tradesmens shops are seats, where the master, mistress or servant sits.

Most of the women wear blue or green aprons. Their cloaths are made short-waisted, and they have, round their waist, a silver or tinsel chain with their knives, &c.

In this city are made odd knacks, as pictures of habits, chains for fleas, &c.

6 C

August

SKIPPOE

SKIPPON.

*August 28.* with a coach and four horses we rode through some fir woods; and, after six *German* miles riding, we pass'd a wooden bridge over the *Danube*, which is here about twice the breadth of the *Cam* at *Cambridge*, and, on the other side, took up our lodging in *Donawert*, a pretty wall'd town of the duke of *Bavaria's*, situated on the rising of a hill.

Donawert.

*August 29.* we pass'd very bad and dirty way, and came thorow fir and pine woods, and through two wall'd towns, *Monbaim* and *Papenheim*. About the middle of this day's journey, we travell'd by a great monastery, called *Kaiser's* cloister, seated in the woods. At night we reach'd *Weissenberg* (five *German* miles from *Donawert*) a wall'd and free town, Here we observ'd, on the gate and stadthouse, a hand cut off, and an ax painted, to admonish false witnesses, &c.

Weissenberg.

The inhabitants are all Lutherans.

Nigh this place is *Wiltzburg*, a strong fort on the top of a hill, that belongs to the marquis of *Anspach*, a Lutheran.

*August 30.* we travelled a little way, and pass'd through a small wall'd place call'd *Pleinsfeldt*, and, before we baited, we saw on the right hand a nobleman's castle strongly situated on a hill, and at three miles distance from *Pleinsfeldt*, we baited without *Roff*, a wall'd town of the marquis of *Anspach's*; and afterwards we rode by two stone crosses, which, they report, are set up in memory of two huntsmen, who shot, and killed one another in these two places, 260 paces asunder, having this day travelled seven miles from *Weissenberg*, sandy way, and through fir and pine woods. Two hours from the two crosses, we arrived at *Nuremberg*, where, entering the out-works, soldiers examined us, and then we pass'd a draw-bridge over a dry trench, lin'd with a stone wall on both sides, and came through the wall gate, nigh which is a strong stone tower, with many pieces of cannon on the top of it.

Nuremberg.

*St. Laurence* church is a fair stone building, having two organs in it. In the south side of the choir is a handsome monument thus inscrib'd in *High-Dutch*.

St. Laurence church.

Vongottes Gnaden

S O P H I A

Geborne Hertzogin Zu Braunschweig und  
Lunenburg Herrn Georg Fridericus  
Marggraffen Zu Brandenburg Hertzagen  
Zu Prussen, etc. Wittibe

Ist Geborn den 3 Octobris anno 1563.  
Seliglick gestorbenen 14 Januarii 1639.

Wittibe Geblichen 36 Jahr.

Altworden 75 Jahr. 2 monat. 14 tage.

Round the choir is a stone-gallery.

The place where the sacrament is kept, is made of one curiously carv'd stone, which reaches to the top. Under it are three statues of the workman, viz. 1. When he began. 2. When he finished the work. 3. When he died. They say, he lost his sight with poring on (and carving it.)

In the middle of the choir hangs a crucifix worth 20000 *l.* Sterling, of beaten gold in a great bag, which is never shewn to any except twelve magistrates be present. The altar picture describing the passion of our Saviour is curiously drawn by *Henrick Wendener* 1614.

A crucifix.

We saw a small chapel built in imitation of our Saviour's tomb by three *Patricii*, who travelled to *Jerusalem* purposely to see it.

The hospital is a fair house, having a neat and large church. In the *Sacristia* is an *Asylum*.

The hospital.

The castle is in the highest part of the city, being built upon a rock, with a very deep and broad dry trench round about. On the inner wall are the prints of two horse-shoes upon a stone, which were made by a horse, whereon one *Eppene Van Caligne*, a prisoner, escap'd, by leaping over the trench in this place, holding a gold and silver cage of birds in his hands.

The castle.

The stadthouse is a stately building. Within is a little court, and a fountain in the middle of it. Above stairs are two open galleries, where the stoves are kindled that warm several rooms. Over the stoves are ornaments of stone. The uppermost gallery hath a fine fret-work ceiling, representing *Patricii* that run a tilt, spectators, &c. The chambers are handsome, furnished with good pictures. In one room is a curious perspective of the hall below, and the citizens homage to the emperor. At one corner is written,

The stadthouse.

*Rupertus Haver. inve. del. et pinx. Norimb.*  
*Homagium Leopoldo Imperatori Præstitum.*  
*D. VII. Augu. Anno MDCLVIII.*

In the middle chamber of the upper story are fair pictures of *Fred. II. Matthias, Rudolphus II. Sigismundus, Rudolphus I. Carolus M.* A picture of *Adam* and *Eve* done by *Albert Durer*. A fair picture of those who were feasted here together at the proclaiming of the peace. Among the rest we observed *Carolus Gustavus*, the prince palatine of the *Rhene*. A picture of the stadthouse, and wine given among the people then. A picture of the hospital. A night-piece. Below stairs is a long arched hall, with the emperor's triumph, &c.

painted



painted on the side ; at the upper end is inscrib'd ;

*Salus Populi Suprema Lex esto.*  
*S P Q N P Honori ac Memoriae sempiternæ*  
*illustrissimorum Burgundiæ et Brabantiae*  
*Ducum, nec non Flandriæ Comitum ob*  
*Vestigalium immunitatem per eorum diti-*  
*onem Civibus Noribergensibus benigne con-*  
*cessam.*

*Post. S.*

*Imper. Ludov. IV. Augusto Boiorum Bata-*  
*vorum Cannemifatum Belgicæ Secundæ*  
*Frisorumq; Duci Principi Optimo et de*  
*Repub. Noribergensi benè merito.*

On the wall of the stadthouse is made a frog, which a stranger is to take notice of, that he may mention that as a testimony of having seen this place.

Before one of the doors of the stadthouse lies the longest stone that is in the street's pavement.

Nigh St. Lawrence's church are three fountains ; that in the middle is very handsomely adorn'd with iron bars and brass figures ; and those on each side are painted, and thus inscrib'd under the imperial arms,

*MDCLV.*

*Lustro post feliciter pacatam Germanicam*  
*horum fontium latices ab imis fundamentis*  
*restaurati renovati et publico emolumento*  
*ornamentoq; in uberiora effluvia subducti*  
*sub regimine Patrum Patriæ.*

*Assyria* under the picture of *Nimrod* ; and *Persia* under *Cyrus*.

Under all is water pouring out of a bucket, &c. and, *Sic Unda Undam urget.*

Round about the top is written ;

*Fecundet pax alma Urbem dum lymphæ pe-*  
*rennis,*

*Utile jucundo miscet et vena fluit.*

On the other fountain is *Græca* written under the picture of *Alexander M.* and *Romana* under *Julius Cæsar* : Two triangles fix'd on bases, and *Fortitudo Constans*. A hand from heaven putting a crown of laurel on a lamb, and *Patientia Victrix*. A hand, &c. holding a flower-de-luce, and written, *Industria Sagax*. A palm tree, and *Beneficentia Fecunda*. A sword with a laurel wreathed about it, *Iustitia mitis*. A lyon couchant, *Vigilantia per Nox*. A snake about a lyon's neck, *Prudentia Tuta*. Under all is a representation of antient ruins, and this written, *Meat Irremediabile Tempus*.

This following inscription is also here ; *SKIPPON.*

*Siste Viator Aquam Virtutibus profluentem*  
*Virtutes in Aqua resplendentes intueri,*  
*Aqua Accretionis Principum consistentiæ*  
*Virtus est, hinc inexhausta corporis et*  
*animæ salus tu dum tempus effluit statuas*  
*has factis exprime sub Ædilitio munere*  
*Burkardi Löffelbolzi à Colberg Triumviri.*

In the other streets are many fountains, one very fair of stone in the market-place, which is a broad square piazza. There are also many wells in the streets, having a cross beam of stone that rests upon two pillars, on which hang two buckets at a well.

The *Domo* is not so fair a church as *S. Lawrence's* ; the body of the church is very narrow, the isles being as broad or broader, but not so high ; in the middle of the choir, before the shrine where *S. Sebal-<sup>The Domo</sup>* *dus's* reliques are kept, stands a wooden cross, made by *Albert Durer*, which the duke of *Bavaria* offered its weight in gold for. *dedicated to S. Sebal-*

On the north side of the choir is written,

*Auspice Christo, Honori et Gloriæ Sacro*  
*Santæ Trinitatis Magnific. et Nobiliss.*  
*Senat. decreto Templum hoc renovatum est*  
*Anno Domini MDCLVII. Ecclesiar. et*  
*Scholar. Ephoro et Curatoribus, &c.*

Two organs here, and a fair pulpit of wood : Here are six or seven altars, where mass is said in *High Dutch* : Before a little altar, on the north side of the high altar, is a burning lamp : The high altar is of wood, and richly gilt : Round the walls of the choir-isles are fair pictures. In this and all other churches of the Lutherans here every woman hath her coat of arms or mark on her seat.

*N. B.* In this city the Lutherans seem to be nearer the Papists than any we yet saw ; they preserve images in the churches and on the corners of streets, &c.

We saw the funeral of a widow in the streets : First, four high poles like banners were carried, then followed many singing boys ; next about six ministers in surplices and round caps, after them came the corpse, and then a great number of women : No men at this solemnity besides the ministers. They bury all in churchyards without the city. *A funeral.*

On the church doors hung a table, with a writing that signified the death of a person of quality.

In one of the churches we observed the Lutheran service in the morning : In the choir sat six ministers in their surplices ; one of them went to the altar between the

SKIPPON. the choir and the body of the church, and whilst he read with his back to the altar, every one stood with their faces westward; when he had done, he returned to his place, and then a great company of boys sung in the streets.

Several boys that are maintained by the magistrates go about the streets singing.

Every morning there are sermons in the churches.

The Roman Catholics have one small church.

The Calvinists are many, who have a church about a mile from the city.

Therow this city runs the river *Mænus*, having many bridges over it, one, near the shambles, (which are very fair) being one large arch; at a corner of the butchery is an ox carved in stone, and this distich under it;

*Omnia habent ortus suaq; incrementa, sed ecce  
Quem cernis nunquam Bos fuit hic Vitulus.*

Hot-houses. In this city are many hot-houses; in one of them we observed a paved room, kept very close, and heated by stoves; a little time makes those sweat that sit here. In these houses are also artificial baths, which the better sort have in their own houses.

The Government. The government is in 42 magistrates, which consist of

26 Burgomasters, two of which are regent every four weeks. Eight senators.

Eight for these trades, viz. 1. Goldsmith. 2. Butcher. 3. Tanner. 4. Taylor. 5. Baker. 6. Brewer. 7. Furrier. 8. Linen-draper. These eight sit in council once in four weeks, to advise about trade.

These 42 magistrates or ratsheeren chuse a new burgomaster (when one dies) out of the eight senators.

In great affairs a council of 500 citizens is assembled.

*Triumviri.*

Five of the senators judge causes.

We were told that but some of the *Patrician* families were capable of the magistracy.

In ecclesiastical matters the *supervisores* are governors, the eldest minister called *dispositor*, and the next two called *seniores*: They have no power to excommunicate, the magistrates determining.

This city had formerly a burgraffe, the marquiss of *Brandenburg*, (some said the earl of *Anspach*); but now there is no burgraffe, and a great enmity between this town and that family.

Customs. Every evening about nine o'clock a fellow goes up and down the streets singing, and gives notice of the time of night, and bids the people put out their candles.

About the same time and at three in the morning trumpets are sounded.

The houses of this city are high, and very fairly built of stone; the streets broad and handsome, but the buildings are not so uniform as those in *Holland*: one thing they are to be blamed for, which is the casting of dung into the middle of some streets: It is very usual here to set pots of flowers, &c. on ledges without the windows of their houses.

*Tuesdays*, *Thursdays* and *Saturdays* are market days; all things are sold very cheap; birds alive of all sorts are brought every day into the market, and they sell (to eat) jays, starlings, wrens, titmice, &c.

The women (most of them) wear great fur caps, some of which are worth ten dollars apiece, and have short cloaks about their shoulders; others have green plads.

Many curious knacks made in this city.

At our entrance into *Nuremburg* we observed a stone channel that convey'd water in their ground.

Sept. 3. We hired our *Augsburg* coach, and this day in the afternoon rode through fir and pinewoods, and after three *German* miles travelling came to *Altorf*, a little walled town, the houses indifferently built.

An university in this place; the college is like some of our lesser colleges in *Cam-* *bridge*, having a fountain in the middle: 38 students are maintained here by the magistrates of *Nuremburg*, who appoint a præfect that governs the town for life.

Doctors of law, physick and poetry, batchelors of divinity, and masters of arts, are the degrees conferred here.

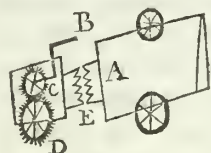
Doctors of law, physick and poetry, batchelors of divinity, and masters of arts, are the degrees conferred here.

The physick garden is well stored with plants, (among which we observed as a rarity here our common furz) where we received great civility from doctor *Mauritius Hoffmannus*, who hath published a catalogue of plants: He shewed us many curiosities, viz. *Fungi Monstrosi*, representing seven heads of *Turks* found hereabouts in 1661: *Pila Marina*, found plentifully about *Baia*: *Glossopetra*, i. e. a shark's tooth: *Penna Marina*: Several *Cornua Ammonis* found in these parts: A fair *Peſtinites* found near *Altorf*: A salamander frequent hereabouts; it is black with yellow spots, and is viviparous: *Cucurbita reticulata* sive *Luffa Arab.* *Rosa Hircuntica*, the leaves whereof expand in warm water: *Pila Rupicapri*: *Spongia Coralloides*: Two books with 3000 dry'd plants; one of them is full of plants collected in the *Padua* garden, and other places in *Italy*; the other book is of plants in this garden, and wild hereabouts: The bones found in the ear: A little wooden head curiously imitating all the futures, and other parts in a human head: An artificial



artificial eye of box, and another of ivory, with the optic nerve, *tunicæ*, humours, &c. The model of a waggon invented by a lame person in this town, who uses it every time he goes to church, and as he sits in it can move and direct it which way he pleases, without any help of horses, &c. after this manner.

A waggon  
to go with-  
out a horse.



In the waggon at A is the place where the lame man sits, and turns the handle B which is fix'd to a wheel C the cogs whereof move the cogs of another wheel D which runs on the ground. Those two wheels C D are within a box, except at the bottom where the wheel D goes on the ground. At E that box can be moved either to the right or left upon cogs on the body of the waggon.

On the *hibernaculum plantarum* is inscribed,

B. F.

*Vitæ et Valetudinis humanæ præsidia  
Mira varietate et Copia sese ostendantia  
Curam minimam colligendis discernendi maxumam  
Æqualem facilemque reddi  
Horto in hoc Medico  
Paulo post. univ. Cond. adornato  
Quicumque cernis  
Gratus incl. reip. Norimberg. beneficium agnosce  
Naturæ munificentiam superans  
Cujus perpetuitati juvande  
Nobiliss. et Prudentissimi D<sup>ni</sup>.  
Georgius Im Hoff III Vir  
Leonhardus Grundbeer VII Vir.  
Jod. Christoph. Krees à Kressenstein  
Jacobus Starck à Reckenhof  
Senatores et Scholarchæ bene Merentissimi  
Magno Salutis Commodo  
Reiq; medicæ incremento  
Hibernaculum hoc plantarum  
à fundam. Extr. curar.  
Præfeto Oppidi  
Christoph. Andrea Im Hoff.  
Botanico  
Mauritio Hoffmanno Doct.  
A. C.  
CICIDCLVI.*

On the summer-house in the middle of the garden is written,

*Civis, Amice, Advena,  
Qui Horti amœnitate cupis oblectarier  
Modestiam et Continentiam  
Comites habeas  
Floræ custodes.*

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Over the anatomy theatre door SKIPPON.

*Quisquis es qui teipsum nosse amas  
Intus quis et in cute Sis  
Huc ades et studiis præditus fortibus  
Dissectiones spectâ humani corporis  
Simulq; grato animo  
Inclytæ Reip. Norimb. beneficium agnosce  
Non hic Momi fenestra  
Sed parvum theatrum est  
Nobiliss. et Amplissimi D<sup>ni</sup>. Scholarchæ  
Georgius Im Hoff. Septemvir.  
Albertus Poemer.  
Jodoc. Christoph. Krees à Kressenstein.  
Leonardus Grindbeer  
Senatores bene Merentissimi  
Magno Acad. incremento F. F.  
Rektore Magnifico  
Willielmo Ludwell I<sup>to</sup>  
Anatomico  
Mauritio Hoffmanno Decano Medico  
A. CICIDCL.*

In this theatre the seats are round half the room, where we saw the skeletons of men, bear, stork, squirrel, dog, ram, mouse, wolf, lynx, &c. very exact pictures expressing the several schemes of the muscles, nerves, arteries and veins in their full proportions.

*Auditorium Welsarianum* is written over the law school door, which is a fair room; and over the professors seat,

Deo Uni et trino Sacrum.

*Sebaldu Welser Patricius Augustanus et  
Noribergensis locum hunc publicis Altor-  
fianæ Scholæ usibus destinatum sua im-  
pensa exornari fecit Cal. Junii anno à  
nato Christo MDXXCII.*

We saw the mathematick and the philosophy schools; and the divinity school, which is a large room.

In a cloistered walk is this inscription,

B. F.

*Hoc pietatis et Doctrinarum omnium laudand.  
domicilium inclytus Senatus Noriberg. li-  
beraliter extrui curavit die quæ B. B.  
Petro et Paulo Sacra inauguravit et pub-  
licavit anno Christi Salutis MDLXXV. im-  
perante D. Maximiliano II. Caes. Aug.  
P P. Curatoribus Eccles. et Scholarum  
Georgio Volcomero, Philippo Geudero et  
Hieronymo Baumgraffnero, Oppidique  
præfeto, Balthasare Baumgraffnero.  
Ades O Deus et piis conatibus volens propi-  
tius save ut certe favor exinde Numinis  
eluxit, dum annos quidem MDLXXVIII.  
Subscribente Votis laudatissimi Senatus  
auctoritate et clementia augustissimi et  
invictissimi imperatoris Rudolph. II. Cu-  
ratoribus*



SKIPPON.

ratoribus Hieronymo Baumgraffnero, Vilibaldo Selliffelfelder, Bartolomeo Poemero et Julio Geudero, in culmen Academiae Gymnasium evexit, tandemq; annus Ær. Christi. MDCXXIII. ejusdem Senatus desiderium Sanctissimum prosperante divinitus plenissima indulgentia Sacratissimi Cæsaris Augusti D. Ferdinandi II. Scholarchis Christophoro Furero, Georg. Christi. Volcomero Udalrico Grundbero, et Carolo Schliiffelferdero, Universitatis titulo privilegiiq; perbeavit, Fac proprium hoc nobis. bonum O fons æterne boni.

Sept. 4, we coach'd it, being a very bad way, (in many places mended with wood, as is usual in Germany,) and through woods, passing by an old castle on a hill on the left hand of us, and at two miles distance from *Altorf*, after a short examination by soldiers, entred *Nieumarkt*, a little wall'd town of the duke of *Bavaria's*, having one broad street, and a fountain in the midst of it; two miles further we lodged this night in the straw at a poor village call'd . . . where we found *Cornua Ammonis* and their matrices.

Sept. 5, we rode through woods, and at three miles distance came to *Hemming*, a little wall'd place under the duke of *Newburg*; here we observed, as we did at *Rott*, *Altorf*, &c. that as soon as we came into the town, a trumpeter on a steeple sounded. From hence we went over hills and bad ways, through woods, and then over a bridge cross the *Nab*, a pretty river that runs into the *Danube*. The villages hereabouts have been much ruin'd, the houses are built of stone, very low and mean, covered with wooden shingles, whereon great stones are laid, the windows are small. In the evening we came into prospect of the *Danube* and the city of *Regensburg* or *Ratisbon*, then pass'd through a great village called *Stattamhoff*, and went over the bridge (where soldiers examined us) cross the *Danube*, and so made our arrival at *Ratisbon*.

Ratisbon.

That bridge hath many guards and sentinels about it, it is long, broad, and built of stone, having arches, and a pavement of square free-stone: In the river here are little islands, one of which is large, with some houses in it, being join'd to the great bridge by a wooden bridge of six arches. In this island noblemen, &c. come and spend part of their summer evenings, taking the air and discoursing together. Many mills here, which have water wheels made after this manner.



The *Danube* affords several sorts of fishes.

On the shore we found *Limacis* species?

In the islands are many mills to saw wood (*Note*, that in *Germany* but one saw is moved by a wheel) grind corn, blow forges, beat leather, millet, pepper, &c. we observed the millet and pepper was put into mortars where the stamps beat the grain to powder. A mill nigh the bridge, where swords, &c. are sharpen'd; on the end of the house is a figure of a man holding his hand over his eyes; and looking towards the great church, concerning which we were told, that two workmen, the master and the servant strove who should finish their work first, the master undertaking the church and the servant the bridge, which being first done, the servant went up to the top of this house, and sat cross, looking towards the church to see what his master had done; but the master perceiving himself outwrought, for anger threw himself headlong from the church, and broke his neck.

This city is indifferently built of stone, but the streets are narrow; many noblemens houses here which make some shew; some houses are painted on the outside, most of their roofs are not steep like those at *Augsburg*, *Nuremburg*, &c. but rather flattish. Many fountains in the streets and market-places.

Some women here wear furr caps, but most very broad brim'd hats, with little crowns and cloaks.

The chief inhabitants are Lutherans, who have several churches, one of which is dedicated to the Trinity, being a fair broad building, somewhat like *Covent-Garden*. In all their churches they have galleries, and in these parts they have altars. On the Lord's day we observed part of their afternoon service, viz. The minister in his surplice went to the altar and read, then the whole congregation sung, and the organ play'd; after that he read again, and repeated the Lord's prayer aloud, and then they sung again, without the organ; in the pulpit after the minister had read, he repeated the Lord's prayer a second time, and the Creed, then they sung again without the organ. The minister repeated the Lord's prayer a third time, but that was to himself, all the congregation being silent.

The great church is well built, the body being high and fair; in the middle of it is a very handsome monument of marble with a brass figure of a bishop praying to a crucifix; on three sides of it is inscribed,

*Philippa*



*Philippo Guil. V. F. Com. Pal. Rheni, Boiorum Duci, Eccl. Ratisb. Antist. Rom. Card. Principi incomparabili ante diem mala tabe confecto et eheu reb. human. erepto in summa fortuna, in ævi flore, in incremento honorum, magno parentum, magno Fessq; lutu illacrumante funeri primam ingemiscuntib. exteris mæstis omnibus iratis orbi superisq; in hoc Principe ostendere quantum bonum dare possent terris quant. darent cælis. Desideratissimo Fratri Maximilianus Princeps Rerum in Boia potens F. C. decessit XVII Cal. Jun. An. CIOIOXCII. Æt. XXII.*

*Viator quid rogas quis fuerim? qui sum magis roga, Eheu, magna Umbra magni Principis, hic in tenebris ago et in Purpura cineresco miser, scibam hoc olim futurum, tam cito nescibam, Subitum fata properavit Numen mea, veni in hanc vitam ideo solum ut exirem, tu quid speres, Ah! vani fumus, et dum non fumus, et dum fumus, Vita ad mortem iter est, et quod horrescis necesse est mori et eheu necesse est mori futuri incertis. Viator abi et redi post paululum, cras Voles, hodie Venies.*

*Et adhuc hic es Viator, jam insequitur, ut te prebendat pallid. Liſtor, ibis, heu ibis ad verendam sedem ubi iudex terret, ubi omnes tremunt, multi accusant, nemo defendit, et ibis ultra, quo, eheu, quo ab miser, quid quæris, sperare potes, timere potes prout vivere potes, scire non potes et horam et sententiam, numen occulit ut tu videas, abi et vide antequam Supremum Oculi Caligent et cæcus eheu æternum erres, quod erraris.*

Nigh the altar the emperor Rudolphus erected, is the monument of Albertus IV. Episc. Ratisb. ob. 12 April, 1649.

In the choir are these monuments, viz.

Henricus de Absperg, Episc. Ratisb. ob. 1495.

Dom. Conradus Episc. ob. 16. Kal. Maii.

Pancratius ob. 1548.

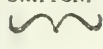
Georgius de Nobiliss. famil. Mereschallorum in Papenheim, ob. 10 Dec. 1563.

Vitus ob. 1567. 21 Jan.

David ex famil. Rboelperr de Burckstall. ob. 2 Jun. 1579.

Sigismundus Frider. Fuccarus, ob. 5 Novemb. 1600.

In the south side of the church is a well.

An altar in the north isle of the choir, SKIPDON. with these two inscriptions following, 

*D. O. M. Deiparæ maximæ Matri, maximæ Virgini, Divo Proto-Martyri Stephano, in cujus Sacram Ædem anno 790. Episcopalem suam sedem Adelwinus ex D. Emerammi migravit, D. D. cælitibus quorum aræ piæ olim sed sine lege positæ piæ et ex formula adornandæ Ecclesiæ cesserunt, ad honorem piis deinde submortuorum Altarium fundatoribus Hen. II. Episc. qui aram D. Barbaræ V. M. Georgio Preunero D. Canonico qui S. S. Trinitatis Nicolao de Redwitz Canonico qui S. S. S. Sebastiani Lucie et Dyonyssii, Kaspari Kuntnero D. Canonico qui transfigurationis Domini et S. S. Crispi et Crispiniani M. M. Conrado Sinzen Hoffer Canonico qui S. Barthol. Apostoli cæterisq; qui S. Thomæ, trium Regum, S. S. Georgii, Mauritii Panthaleonis et Ægidii aras soli nunc Deo Cognito liberalitate fundarunt ad perennem devoti affectus piæq; munificentie memoriam, sibi deniq; per bonam operam (non per solam fidem) vocationem suam et electionem certam facere satagenti ad æternam salutem lethi memor hanc aram condidit ipsiq; S. Stephani Feriis eidem devotè dicavit. Albertus 4. Comes de Torring Episc. Ratispo. et S. R. I. Princeps.*

*Siste Viator et disce hanc qui Deo Divisq; statuit aram non omnem in eâ consumpsit liberalitatem ut cum Deo inter Cælites viveret, Deum et cælites cum viveret munificâ Sollicitus manu multimodè ac permagno sumptu eoq; ex hæreditario asse collecto est veneratus, turres, principe Campanâ, testq; Sacrarum vestitu precioso, Jacris D. Justini Lipsanis et prægrandibus ex ære Candelabris locupletavit, chorum geminis his aris S. S. Stephano et Andrææ sacris cinxit, eundem marmoreis aperuit gradibus, Fabrâq; sumptuose cancellatum clausit transfennâ, parietes nobili utrimque penicillo fornicem concameratione ad Chorum producta Columnarum epistylia parietum projecturas Basilico distinxit auro atque ita te quoq; Divos Colere et tuâ de substantia Deum honorare virus docuit, nam aurum testamentarium hæredi quidem est aurum, Deo prope est scoria, in Vita illud erogas manus retentura nisi mors fecisset liberalem cui gratiam qui accipit debet, sanè cum nostri esse definimus, non nostra sed aliena damus, I licet Viator et tam luculento doctus exemplo, præmitte opes ad supremum puteal, sequeris expeditior, ditior, lætior ita pollicetur sibi tibiq; Albertus 4. Comes de Torring Episc. Ratispon. S. R. I. Princeps hujus Aræ munificentissimus Fundator.*

An

SKIFFON.

An altar on the south side of the choir hath this inscription,

*Viator Siste, perlege aram quam conspicias S. Andræ Apostolo sacram consensu Conradi IV. Ratisbonensis Ecclesiæ optimi Pontificis Patru sui, Conradus Comes ultimus de Luppurg propter animæ suæ salutem anno MCCXCIX. primum dotavit et illam aliquot piorum Vota Secunda fundatione adauxerunt ad pedem Altaris RR'mi quondam Patres DD. Pancratius, Georgius, Vitus, David, Sigismundus, Frider. Omnes quinq; Reginoburgici Antistites SRI Principes Mitrati cinerescunt. hic prorsus parcitur nemini et mori eheu necesse est omnibus quisquis es si pius es pro magnis umbris humiles preces ad Deum fundito, cras tu vel hodiè quod nescis secuturus et adhuc stas lector quin pergis, nescis quod nostra vita nil nisi iter ad mortem conspice ad iter se præparantem Albertum hujus nominis IV. Episcopum Ratisbonensem ex illustri Baronum de Törting prosapia natum qui mortalitatis suæ memor et fragilitat. humanæ probè sciens monumentum hoc statuis lapideis et marmoreis columnis illustre Redempt. suo Opt. Max. ejusdem gloriosæ Matri Virgini et SS. suis Patronis æviternæ gratitudinis symbolon ante diem vivus posuit, Lampadem perpetuis ignibus coram nutriendam fundavit, ad sui ipsius et suorum RR'rum et illustrium Antecessorum quibuscum se gloriosè in illa die resurrecturum sperat memoriam totiusq; posteritatis exemplum anno à partu Virginis MDCXXIV die VIII. mens. Mart.*

The canons of this church are noble men, who wear over their surplices a scarlet hood not much unlike to our doctors in England. The bishop hath no authority in the city. The under officers of the church have blue gowns and surplices.

On a great house nigh the chief market place is painted an embassy from the duke of Muscovy, and this under-written,

*Legatio Muscovitica ad Imp. Maximil. II. in Comit. Imp. Ratisb. XVIII. Julii MDLXXVI.*

Other painting, and these inscriptions,

*Rudolphus D. G. Rom. Rex elect. XXVII Octobr. . . v. MDXXV. Ratisb. præsentib. Votis.*

*ArCe RatIspona proVeCtVs InÆthæra Cæsar Cæsar aIt fII DIVe RoDolphe Vale.*

Over the Franciscan cloister gate is written,

*Anno Dom. MDCXIII. IX Kal. Novemb. ad laudem Dei et gloriam Dei Beatiss. Virg. Mariæ et S. Mathiæ Apost. crucis trophæum et primum lapidem Ecclesiæ monasterii ordinis S. Francisci Capuccin. Matthias Rom. Imperator Hungariæ et Bobemiæ Rex, &c. plantari et poni curavit feliciterq; Eccles. et Monasterium ipsius imperat. et principum imperii ac multorum piorum Christianorum Eleemosynis extructa sunt.*

On one of the city gates not far from this cloister is written,

*Divo Ferdinando II. Rom. Imp. S. Aug. Ger. Hung. Duc. Burg. March. Morav. Com. Tyrol. Pr. Hon. et observ. SPQR. FF.*

A fort was now building near this gate; the wall of the city is strong, and on this side there is water in the town ditch; the outworks are good.

The government of this place consists of 40 officers, viz.

Sixteen senators.

Twelve appointed to decide controversies among citizens.

Twelve chosen by the trades.

Six of the senators are burgomasters, and when one of them dies, the eldest senator succeeds.

Every two years a chamberlain is chosen by the senate.

The emperor makes the magistrates of this city, noble, who are all Lutherans.

The under officers wear red coats lined with green.

The imperial diet sits in Ratisbon, which is a council or parliament of the whole empire, every elector, prince and city sending a deputy.

We saw the rooms where the diet assembles; first the *Churfürsts Camer*, where the electors (or their deputies in their absence) chancellors and secretaries sit; in this and another room we observed sweetmeats stood ready in dishes; over the door here is written,

*Quisquis Senator officii causa Curiam ingrederis ante hoc ostium privatos affectus omnes abjicito, iram, vim, odium, amicitiam, adulationem, publicæ rei personam & Curam suscipito, nam ut aliis æquus aut iniquus judex fueris ita quoq; Dei judicium expectabis & sustinebis.*

The next is the *Sall*, a great hall where all the chambers of the diet meet the



the first day of their session, and when the emperor is present; the first of *January* last they were all convened, and the archbishop of *Salzburg* sat in the throne representing the emperor; the throne is ordinarily four steps high, but when the emperor himself is here, it is raised one step higher. The spiritual electors have a seat at the end on the right side of the room, and the temporal on the left; below all the secretaries of the electors, &c. have their seats. Rich hangings adorn'd this Hall then. They intend to build a new Hall after this session.

The 3d room we saw is the *Ryxsstätt Camer*, where the city deputies sit.

The 4th is a handsome room called the *Fursten Camer*, in the middle is a table the *Ryxs* marshal, the spiritual and temporal electors sit at. In this chamber is a curious brass clock made in imitation of the great one at *Strasbourg*, having figures, &c. that move; the most remarkable motions are the three eastern kings passing by the virgin *Mary*, and each of them giving her a bow of their bodies.

*Jesuits college.* The Jesuits have a college here; and *Bleau* of *Amsterdam* hath a bookseller's shop in this city. Nigh this city the river *Regen* runs into the *Danaw* by *Rheinhausen*, a village.

*Sept. 11.* we hired a boat, having a little cabin in the middle of deal boards, which carried us down the *Danube* to *Vienna*; we pass'd this day by hills on the left side of us, and meadow or plain grounds on the right; on the left hand we had *Thonastau* a little village and castle seated on a hill; a river here runs into the *Danube*. This castle about 30 years ago was taken by some *Bavarian* rusticks, who rebelled and ruined this place, and stopp'd the passage of boats by a chain cross the *Danaw*; but they were afterwards suppress'd and punish'd by the duke. We went here under a wooden bridge of 15 arches; on the 2d arch nigh *Thonastau* stands a wooden cross in memory of one that fell off the bridge and was drowned. Three miles and an half from *Ratisbon* we pass'd in sight of *Wert*, a castle on the left hand on a hill by the river *Wisent*, that runs into the *Danube*, and belongs to the bishop of *Ratisbon*. The *Danaw* hereabouts winds very much, and hath a gentle stream; two miles and an half further we reach'd our lodging at *Straubing*, a pretty wall'd town on the right hand, under the duke of *Bavaria*; at the gates soldiers examined us and took our names; the buildings here are handsome, there is one long

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broad street, with two fountains, and in the middle stands the stadthouse. Here the *Danube* is kept up by a dam, and is brought about close to the walls of *Straubing*, where there is a wooden bridge of four arches. We met on the river many great boats, some with people that fled from the country about *Vienna*, for fear of the *Turks*, and some laden with salt.

The duke of *Bavaria* appoints a governor of this place. In one of the churches we saw a monument of doctor *Johan. Tassmer der Artzney* of *Zumpurg*.

*Sept. 12.* We pass'd on the left hand by *Pogen*, where a church is built on a high hill; four miles from *Straubing* we went under a wooden bridge of about 30 arches, here on the left side of the river is *Derckendorf*, a wall'd place of the duke of *Bavaria's*; a little distance further we pass'd by the mouth of the river *Iser*, and afterwards on the right hand had a prospect of *Osterboven*, and not far from thence on the left side came by *Hoffkirchen* a small village; a little further on the same shore is *Hilckersberg*, a small castle on a hill; hereabouts the shores began to be rocky, and all along in the river we saw great store of wild ducks, lapwings, herons, &c. we pass'd under a wooden bridge of 12 arches, supported by stone (on all the bridges of this river that we pass'd under is a cross erected about the middle) and arrived eight *German* miles from *Straubing* at *Vilshoven*, a little walled town on the right hand, well built of stone, having one pretty little street, and three handsome fountains; at one end of the street is a fair tower. On a gate that leads to a bridge over the . . . which runs into the *Danube*, is painted the duke of *Bavaria's* arms, and a bullet, with this inscribed,

Anno \* MDIII in feriis S. Lucie Civitas \* 1531  
hæc ab hoste graviter oppugnata et obfessa  
est unde hoc signum globi cernitur 1631.

Nisi Dominus Custodierit Civitatem, frustra  
vigilat qui custodit eam, Psal. cxxvi.  
MDCXXXI.

This night arrived here three great boats full of soldiers, sent down against the *Turks* by the city of *Nuremberg*, which hath also given 20000 florins towards the war.

*Sept. 13.* We pass'd by a pleasure house of the Jesuits, and a little further, four miles from *Vilshoven*, we went under a wooden bridge of twelve arches at *Passau*, a city on the right hand of the river, upon a high shore: it was formerly built with fair stone houses, but now we saw nothing besides ruins, and some mean houses; there happening about

6 E.

three

SKIPPO.

Straubing.

SKIPPON. about three quarters of a year before, a most sad fire, that ruin'd all the houses, and many churches. This city belongs to the archduke of *Inspruck*, who hath bestowed 50000 dollars towards its repair. The citizens are esteemed rich.

The great church. The great church hath a choir fairly built of stone, on the south side whereof is written,

*O Welt. Anno Dom. MCCCCVII. in die Sti. Stephani protomartyris Patroni hujus ecclesie gloriosi inchoatus est hic chorus, positusq; primarius lapis, hujus fundamenti Colle . . . . . atrem & Dominum . . . . . repraesentib.*

There is a bishop of this place, over the door of whose palace is written,

*Aulam hanc à Gotfrido à Weisseneckb E P C A. D. 1345. ædificatam sed vetustate fere collapsam restauravit & magna ex parte de novo excitavit atq; in elegantiorum formam redegit Urannus à Treirbach. P. Pat. Anno Dom. MDLXIII.*

This place is seated at the meeting of the river *In* and the *Danube*, on the west side of the *In*, over which is a bridge that leads to a town called *Instat*, right against which, on the other side of the *Danaw*, is *Ilzstat*, so called from the river *Ilz* or *Issus*. Here there is a castle on a high hill. From *Vilshoven* the hilly shores, on both sides, were shaded with pine woods, &c. and from *Passaw* we observed the *Danube* to have a swifter stream than before. We pass'd by *Schnaidersnissell*, a house built upon a little rock on the right hand; and farther on stands a rock in the river, with a cross upon it. Then we went by a castle on the left side, and afterwards, on the same hand, seven miles from *Passaw*, saw *Nayhouse* castle on a hill, where some rusticks that rebelled against the emperor garisoned themselves, and chained up the *Danube*. This rebellion was about 34 years ago; the author of it, one *Stephanus Falingen*. General *Papenheim* slew thousands of them in battle, and dispersed the rest, and the ringleaders that were taken punished according to their desert. In the evening we came to our lodging at *Asch*, a pretty small village of the emperor's, on the right side of the river in the upper *Austria*. The people of this country are esteemed very stout and hardy.

Below this village, for some distance, there are no hills by the *Danube*.

*Asch* is 12 German miles from *Vilshoven*.

September 14. Early in the morning we took boat, and had, on the right hand of us, a rock called *Mons Calvariae*, there

being a pretty little chapel built upon it. Hereabouts again we began to have hills on both sides the river; and, from that chapel, we observed six altars before we came four miles from *Asch* to *Lintz*, a very neat handsome city on the right hand, seated on the side of a hill. The houses are fairly built of stone, and have all of them flat roofs. The market place is very handsome, being a large square piazza, with two fountains in it. The streets are badly pav'd. On the highest part of the town is a fair palace of the emperor's, where there is a pleasant prospect of the *Danube* and the adjacent country. On the palace-gate is inscrib'd,

*Rudolphus II. Imp. Cæs. P. F. August. Rom. German. Hungar. Boem. &c. Rex Archi-D. Austr. Dux Burgund. &c. Anno MDCIIII.*

At this city lives the earl of *Weissenwoles*, the emperor's deputy, or *Landtsbauffman* of the upper *Austria*, the emperor having such a deputy or governor in every one of his countries.

The Jesuits church hath this following inscription on a pillar, viz.

*Raris stellis istis mors abstulit radios perenniores. Morare tantisper Viator & extinctum medicorum sydus sub pariter insignito ad dextram marmore venerare, hic est Johannes Gregorius à Glanz, vir ævi sui Hippocrates, trium Augustorum Ferdinandi III. & IV. & Leopoldi magnus Archiater, nec non superiori Austriæ à consiliis, Galenus, rarus medicus, qui ad summam artem propè juvenis evasit, ideoque à Cæsareæ expetitus aula universis conspicuus, in dubia salutisq; oracula dabat, dum nonnihil fractis ex labore viribus eidem vale faciens mortis invidiam præmaturius incurrit, è vita ereptus ipso ætatis XLIV. innuente anno, ne per plures sælix Æsculapius morti pergeret eripere, defecit nocte exeunte ut se sydus probaret ad Auroram evanescens, & ut mortuum scias sæliciter hora noctis illi secunda fuit, eaq; intra octavam Epiphaniæ; quo crederes! sælici stella duce eum per aliam viam reversum in regionem suam, disce Viator quam caduca vitæ lux sit, quando qui eam largiuntur aliis tam citò occumbunt, besternus Dies illum rapuit, te crastinus perstolatur abi & veni; Mæsta conjux & IV Fili P P.*

Nigh a hill we saw at a distance, is great quantity of salt made of salt spring waters, at *Munchen* in *Austria*, which is carried up the river to *Ratisbon*, &c.

After we had seen *Lintz*, we took boat again, and went under the wooden bridge here, that hath about 22 arches; and some distance



distance we observed but small hills on the shores, and in some places levels. All along in the river are many little islands. A mile from *Lintz* we pass'd by a handsome house of a nobleman, seated on the left hand upon a hill. Two miles farther, on the same side, is *Matbausen*, a pretty village, where we saw the ruins of a wooden bridge, which cross'd the *Danaw*. Before we came to this place, we had a prospect of a pretty town called *Intz*, seated on the right hand, by the river *Ens*, some distance from the *Danube*. Seven miles from *Lintz* we had hills again on both sides the *Danube*; then, on the left hand is *Greine*, a village where the earl of *Lichtenstein's* house is situated on a hill, and where there is a neat cloister. A little below the *Greine* is a little village on the same side, where we safely pass'd a dangerous place call'd *Strom*, the *Danube* being here much streightned by the steep shores, and the stream running very swiftly among rocks. On the right is a crucifix upon a rock, and on the left hand a stone tower. Then we pass'd by a deep and strong whirlpool call'd the *Werble*, nigh a rock on the right hand, which makes a promontory in the river, whereon stands a tower. Within this last year fifty persons perished here. When we had escaped these two places, at *St. Nicholas*, a small village on the left side, a fellow came to us in a little boat, bringing an alms box with the image of *S. Nicholas*, and begg'd our charity. Some distance farther, under a high hill on the left hand, is another small village, which, about two years ago, was in great danger by reason of the foresaid hills falling down, making so great a noise, that it was plainly heard at *Ips*, which is a little place we pass'd by on the right hand of the river. On the left side we went by a valley which parts the upper *Austria* from the lower, and where, nigh the *Danaw*, we saw many at work erecting a new fortification. An hour before we saw *Ips*, is a castle on the left hand, that belongs to the earl of *Haois*. At night, 11 miles from *Lintz*, we arrived at our lodging in *Marpach*, a small village on the left hand, where we could find only straw to lie on, the people having sent away all their beds and household stuff for fear of the *Turks*, who were about 100 *English* miles off.

September 15, about one of the clock in the morning, having the benefit of a clear moon-shine, we entred our boat, and pass'd by *Melke*, a rich cloister on the right hand; and, at six miles distance from our last night's lodging, we went by a fair house of the earl of *Deernstein* on the left hand; and hereabouts we had a prospect of *Ketwin*, a rich abbey, strongly situated

upon a high hill on the right hand, some distance from the *Danube*, which abbey the *Swedes* attempted to take, and were repuls'd at. About nine miles from *Marpach*, we pass'd under a wooden bridge of about 20 arches, at a little town called *Stein*, on the left hand: it is wall'd, but seated under the hills, yet the *Swedes* were notably beaten here, after they had entred it, tho' afterwards they took it, and plunder'd, &c. Close by, on the same side, we landed at *Crembs*, a pretty walled town, trenched towards the river, but situated upon the side of a hill. The streets are built with handsome stone houses, many of which are painted on the out-side. Hereabouts we observed some vineyards.

The *Jesuits* have an indifferent church here, on the highest part of the town, and a handsome pair of stairs, covered and painted within. On the top is written,

*Gradus bi Societatis Jesu sumptibus nobilis  
Dominæ Annæ Mariæ Frey Ungarin,  
ad Stokb viduæ natæ Vitin. positi sunt anno  
seculari Societatis id est salutis reparatæ.  
MDCXL.*

From this place we boated it some distance, and then the *Danube* grew much wider (the hills having narrowed it before) having a plain country on both sides, where are many woods, inhabited now by the country people, who fled into them for fear of the *Turks*. Six miles from *Crembs* we pass'd by *Deuln*, a small wall'd town on the right hand, and, on the same side, afterwards came by a castle upon a rock, and a little village called *Greiffenstein*; and farther, on the same hand, had a prospect of *Greiffstein*, a castle upon a hill, and *Cornaber*, a walled town in a plain, both some distance from the *Danube*. This last place was taken by the *Swedes*, who defended it notably against the *Imperialists*. Hereabouts the river was very rough, the wind being strong against the stream, which runs from *Lintz* very swift. A mile and a half before we reach'd *Vienna*, we pass'd by *Claijsternaiberg*, a little wall'd town on the right hand, where good wine is made, and where there is a fair rich abbey. About an hour before we came to *Vienna*, we saw a wooden bridge cross one arm of the *Danube*, and went down one of the smallest streams, which brought us by vineyards. On the right hand a fair hospital, and several houses of the suburbs of *Vienna*; where we arrived this day about four in the afternoon, having travelled this day by water 19 *German* miles.

We

Two dangerous passages in the Danube.

The fall of part of a hill. 1661.

SKIPPO.

Crembs.

Jesuits church.

VIENNA.

SKIPPON.



We observed the *Danube* to be of a greenish colour, and to have many mills, the wheels whereof are placed between boats, and turned by the stream of the river.

The *Danube* hath many islands in it.

We took notice of some *Hungarian* kine, which are large, and have great heads. Their skins are sent from *Vienna* to *Nurenberg*.

Our boat was sold here for about a dollar, which, at *Ragensburg*, cost about 8 florins; most boatmen returning back a-foot, &c. unless they have a convenience to encourage them up stream again.

That side of *Vienna* we entred, hath a new and very strong thick wall of stone a building (the greatest part being finished) without the old wall. On the gate is written,

*Leopoldus R I A. A. MDCLXII.*

Fortifications.

The inward and old wall was built with the ranfome money of *Richard* the First king of *England*, who was treacherously imprisoned by the archduke of *Austria* in his return out of *Palastine*. The outward and new wall is very strong and high, the bastions are exceedingly strong, and between every bulwark, there is a strong horn-work. The trench is very deep and broad, but, at this time, most of it was dry, which they can fill with water when they please. At one or two places they were repairing the walls. We walked round the out-side of this city, and observed they had newly pull'd down many houses of the suburbs, and made all clear a good distance from the line or breast-work, which goes round (except towards the river) and is some distance from the trench. This line is kept up, or pallisado'd with great wooden stakes sharpened at the top. The ground, from the out-side of the line, is made with a declivity, which is to give the defendants the more advantage against the enemy. This city is so well fortified, that if there be a sufficient number of resolute soldiers, there is little danger the *Turk* will be master of it on a sudden. Some say, there must be 50000 men to garison it.

The governor's name and title is, the Furst of Gonzaga.

Jews.

One bulwark, or rather a horn-work, towards the *Danube*, is built at the Jews charge, who have a place allotted them to live in, called the Jews town.

Upon the wall, and on several bulwarks are inscriptions, some of which I transcribed, viz.

*Ferdinandus Rom. Germ. Hung. Boe. &c. Rex inf. Hisp. Archi-D. Aust. Dux Burg. &c. Sacri Rom. Imp. Ord. statuum sumptib. Constr. Jus. Anno Christi MDLII.*

*Leopoldus Rom. Imp. &c. Propugnaculum hoc Muro obduci curavit. MDCLIX.*

*Ferdinandus III. &c. muro propugnaculum hoc obduci curavit. MDCLVI.*

*Ferd III. Rom. Imp. Anno 1647.*

On the bulwark which the foreign merchants built, at the expence of 10000 guilders,

*Leopold. Rom. Imp. Archidux Austriae, Mercatorum Extraneorum Sumptibus MDCLXII.*

The bishop's palace is a fair building, and hath this inscription on it. Bishop's palace.

*Memoriae immortali ill. & R. D. Anton. D G. Epif. Viennen. S. R. I. Principis Ferd. II. & Ferd. III. Augustiss. ab arcanis consiliis, Epif. bujus Palatii Fundatoris, Philippus Fridericus Successor ut grata ejus nominis fama in seram posteritatem perennaret, monumentum hoc posuit. Anno Dom. MDCLXI. Epif. II.*

This city is very populous, the streets (except those at *London*) the most frequented we yet saw. The buildings are fairly built of stone. Some of the streets are of a handsome breadth, but most are narrow.

The suburbs are large, notwithstanding many houses have been pulled down near the fortifications.

In one market place there are two fountains; and there, on the wall of a house, is the picture of an elephant with a man on the top of him, all in full proportion; and this is written over it.

*Sincera pictura Elephantis, quem serenissimus Rex Bohemiae Dominus Maximilianus primò Viennae spectandum exhibuit mense Aprilis, Anno MDLII.*

*Blaeu* of *Amsterdam* hath a shop of books in this city.

The cathedral is not very large. It is fairly built of stone, having a carved pinnacle. It is handsome within, and the isles are almost as high as the body of the church. The seats of the choir are of well carved wood work. Nigh the high altar, above the ascent, are seats also on each side. The emperor hath a stately gilt seat on the south side of the choir, being much glassed, and shaped like a crown. The high altar is magnificent of marble work, adorned with statues; and, in each side of the choir, is a fair marble altar. Cathedral.

Nigh



Nigh that on the north side is a monument thus inscrib'd,

*Monumentum eminentiss. & reverendiss. Principi ac D D Melchiori S R E. tit. S. Mariæ de pace Presb. Cardinali Klefelio, Episcopo Viennensi & Neostadiensi Augustiss. Imp. Matthiæ arcanorum Consil. Directori, Hæresum persecutori, Religionis Cath. hic labantis restauratori, à maximis P P P. & Imppp. Rom. ob excelsas ingenii ac naturæ dotes ad summas res adhibito, eloquentia, consiliis legationibus & ingentibus factis per orbem Christian. clarissimo. Qui utraque fortuna domita, exactis vitæ annis LXXVII. Episcopatus Vien. xxxvi. cælo jam maturus facultates suas Deo & sibi commissis Ecclesiis, corporis vero exuvias, meritorum suorum deinceps gloria vestiendus morti lubens cessit die XVII Septemb. Anno MDCCXXX. hic ad Aram. B. M. V. Sepultus.*

*Antonius ejus in Episcopatu Vien. Successor. invictiss. Cæsarum Ferdin. II. & III. Consiliarius intimus Præsuli æterna memoria digniss. hic posuit.*

On a grave-stone before the altar,

*Rever. Dominus Melchior Klef. Vien. Aust. cum ab invictissimo Cæsare Rudolpho II anno MDLXXIX. proprio motu in Præpos. Cathed. hujus Eccl. publicaretur ejusdem pari benignitate in Cons. & Aulicum Ecclesiast. ascitus, postea in Episcopum Anno MDLXXXVIII. XXIX Januarii die proclamatus, insuper à Paulo V. summo Pontifice, Apostolici Concianotoris titulo insignitus multis ac variis pro Ecclesia Dei & Christian. Reipub. susceptis confectis laboribus Deo Ani. suam quæ eidem perp. . . . . Il . . . . . vivat anno . . . . . Dom. MDCX. reddidit.*

Over an altar, in the body of the church, is written,

*Ab hoc Altari ut loco Cænaculi incipit pia peregrinatio in Hermal. per septem stationes Dominicæ passionis ad sanctum sepulchrum ibidem extructum prout nunc visitur Hierosolymis rite instituto à Decano & Capitulo hujus Ecclesiæ Cathed. Autoritate illustriss. & reverendiss. Principis D D. Antonii Episcopi Vien. Ferdinando III. Cæs. Aug. imperante, Anno MDCXXXIX.*

We told 414 stone steps up to the top of the steeple, whence we had a full view of Vienna, which lies very round together.

At one of the north doors of the church is a marble fix'd in the wall, and within

it is a relick, for the sake whereof the people touch the marble, and cross themselves.

The present bishop's name is *Preiner Graff van Harrach*.

On St. Damian and St. Cosmus holy-day, a Latin sermon was made in this church, the dean, two or three days before, in a printed paper, inviting all physicians, chirurgeons, &c. to the solemnity.

At the entrance into the cathedral, near the bishop's palace, is an ancient Roman stone, having the figure of a man and a woman, and between them a child. Underneath them are three greyhounds hunting a hare, and this inscription.

P. TITIVS  
FINITVS  
VF. SIB. ET  
IVCVNDÆ CIVIS  
FIL. CON.  
AN. XL.

We saw a funeral in the streets, and observed banners carried first; then followed many men and women in grey cloaks. After them came priests in surplices, then crosses and banners before the corpse, which had a small crucifix upon it. After that the mourners, the men having a black cloth covering their faces. At last came gentlewomen, &c.

We took notice of some priests, who had a white fillet fastned about their necks, hanging down the middle before over their cassocks, to the very ground. We observed monks in a white habit, who are of the order of the golden-hill.

Within a gate, about the middle of the city, are coats of arms painted, and verses written, some of which are these following,

*Compluvii juxta factus novus ære Canalis  
Publico ut urbs via tum publica munda  
forent.*

*Hinc ridet turris monstratq; insignia Patrum  
Quos pia pro cunctis cura salutis habet  
Si fuit ob civem servatum civica quondam  
Quæ pro communi danda corona bono.*

M D H.

The emperor's palace is not very stately. Nigh the first gate is written, *Emperor's palace.*

*Divo regnante Ferdinando Romanorum  
Hungar.æ, Boemiæ &c. Rege, Archi-  
Duce Austriæ, &c. Principe nostro  
Gloriosissimo. MDXXXVI.*

On one side of the palace is a fair building, where *Carolus Josephus*, the emperor's brother,

SKIPPON. brother, lodges; and, on another side, is the palatine of Hungary's lodging.

Over the gate that leads into the first court are the vowels

a. e. i. o. u.

And in another place is inscrib'd,

*Ferdinandus Rom. Germa. Hunga. Boem. &c.  
Rex infæ. Hisp. Archi. Aust. Dux Burgundia. Anno MDLII.*

About the court are many fair houses of noblemen, &c.

The emperor hath a council for Germany, and another for Hungary, and when they sit, strict watch is kept about the court, and chains cross the gate, and in the street nigh it.

September 19. O. S. being the 29th September according to the Roman account, and S. Michael's church. Michaelmas day, we went to St. Michael's church, a mean building, where the abbot of the Benedictine abbey performed high mass, the emperor being present in a seat or gallery on the left side of the altar. When service was done, we observed many courtiers to come before the emperor, who had on his right hand cardinal Carafa the pope's nuncio, and on the left the Venetian ambassador. The guard of halberdeers went on each side, being clad in black liveries with yellow lace. On their halberds the imperial arms were engraven. The emperor's pages are many of them earls, &c. and are habited in the same livery. He had no sword and maces carried before him. He is of an indifferent stature, black hair'd, of a dark complexion, and thin visag'd, and very like the picture on his money, excepting in his under lip, which is not altogether so large as is there represented.

In this day's church musick we remarked a trumpeter, who sounded in a concert very skilfully.

Among the courtiers we observed some Hungarians, who were richly habited, either in blue or red velvet, according to the mode of their country.

Hungarians. In this city we saw a great number of Hungarians, whose habit is much like the Russians, wearing such fur caps and boots as they do. In their caps they have two or three long feathers, and in their hand a pole-ax. Their swords are long scimitars with broad blades. At their right side hangs a bag, and about their middle they wind a sash, which they call a Neu. Their breeches are made strait and close. Most of them are habited all in blue, without band, cravat or cuffs. Some of the better sort wear black, and some

have coats like the Russians (I observed in London.) Many of their heads are shaven, except one lock, which they let grow on the top of their heads. We saw some of their gentlemen on horseback, with leopards skins wrapt about them, and many footmen attending. The Hungarian women wear fur coats, somewhat like those the Holland women wear. The linen of their heads hangs a good way down behind. Some of the men were all in red. Some of the Hungarian priests were in blue cloaks.

The chief noblemen in Hungary are, the earl of Batt Ryan, the earl of Easterbasel, the earl of Sirene, the earl of Nidost, the earl of Artedeè, the earl of Kasy.

Nigh one of the Jesuits colleges is a Hungarian college, where many Hungarian students live. Over the door is inscrib'd,

*Collegium Pazmananum erectum An. Dom. MDCXXIII.*

The Jesuits have two colleges in this city. One is stately and large. Over their door is written,

*Cæsarea domus professæ Societatis Jesu fundata à Ferdinando II. Rom. Imp. MDCXXV.*

Their church was formerly some parish church; but they have added a fair new front, being a portico adorn'd with statues. The walls of the porch are plaistered, and neatly wrought with little pebbles. Two altars here, and on each side a door to a chapel. Over these doors are inscrib'd,

1. *Gloriosissimæ Dei Parenti in cælo assumptæ inclita sodalitas Dominorum Viennæ in Domo professæ S. I. hanc inferiorem structuram F. F. MDCXXV.*

2. *Divo Leopoldo Patri Patriæ, Marchioni Austriæ, Leopoldus Gulielmus Archi-Dux sacellum hoc struxit, & porticum quam vides exornavit. MDCLXII.*

The roof of this porch hath fair pictures painted on it.

The church within is handsome, having very fair altars. The high altar and two others are richly gilded. On the front of the church is inscrib'd,

*Anna Eleonora Augusta Deo Reginaq; Angelorum posuit. A. MDCLXII.*

Before this church, in a large square piazza, stands a high marble pillar of Corinthian work, being wreathed about with branches, and having on the top a statue of A pillar.



of the virgin *Mary*; at each corner of the pedestal is the statue of an angel with a shield, each shield is written upon, viz.

1. *Pro te*, and underneath a *Basisc.*
2. *Conculcabis*, and under that angel, a lion.
3. *Ambulatis Super*, and underneath a serpent.
4. *Ipsa Conteret*, and under that a dragon.

The pillar is railed about, and had a foldier standing sentinel at it.

On the four sides of the pedestal are these inscriptions, viz.

1. *Ferdinandi III. Pii et justi Votum, Omnipotens sempiterne Deus per quem Reges regnant, in cujus manu sunt omnium potestates et omnium jura Regnorum; Ego Ferdinandus coram divina tua Majestate humiliter prostratus meorumque successorum et inclytæ hujus provincie Austriæ nomine immaculatam Filii tui Matrem semper Virginem Mariam hodie in peculiarem Dominam et Patronam hujus Archidueat. invoco et assumo.*
2. *Insuper Voveo ac promitto ejusdem immaculatæ Conceptionis festum quod cadit in diem 8 Dec. solenniter etiam quoad forum in hac provincia quotannis prævio more Ecclesiæ Consueto jejunió in ejusdem festi pervigilio Celebrandum Te Deprecor Supreme Cæli terræque Imperator, qui quod matri tuæ impenditur tibi impensum reputas, Votum hoc meum quod suggerere clementer dignatus es benigno favore proseguere atque ad protegendum me, domum meam, populosque mihi subiectos dextram tuæ Majestatis extende. Amen.*
3. *Deo Optimo Maximo, Supremo Cæli terræque Imperatori, per quem Reges regnant, Virgini Deiparæ immaculatæ Conceptæ, per quam Principes imperant in peculiarem Dominam Austriæ Patronam Singularem pietate susceptæ.*
4. *Se, Liberos, Populos, Exercitus, Provincias, Omnia denique confidit, donat, consecrat, et in perpetuam rei memoriam Statuam hanc ex Voto ponit, Ferdinandus III. Augustus MDCLVII. XVIII Maii.*

The other Jesuits college is a large building; the front of their church is indifferent, whereon is inscribed,

*Deo Viætrici triumphatori Opt. Max. tropæum hoc in memoriam B. Virginis Mariæ SSq; Ignatii et Francisci Xaverii Ferdinandus II. Imperator statuit MDCXXVII.*

The Dominicans church hath a front like the Jesuits, on the front whereof is written,

SKIPPON.  
The Dominicans church.

*Deo Magno, Magnæ Matri Rosii Mariæ DD. Dominico, Cathar. Sen. Omnibus SS. templum hoc extructum Urb. VIII. PM. Ferd. II. Imp. Ferd. III. Rege, Remp. Xnam. Gub<sup>nu</sup>.*

The Capuchins church is a mean building; in the middle of it is a grave-stone with the Imperial arms on it, and round about them is written only,

The Capuchins.

*Sepultura Augustissimæ Domus Austriacæ.*

There being underneath a vault, where the emperors, &c. are buried, and which is opened every Good-Friday.

On a chapel on the north side of the church is inscribed,

*Ad laudem Dei T. O. M. Deiparæ et S. Francisci, invictissimus et piissimus Ferdinandus II. Imp. Rom. etc. alterum hoc Fratrum S. Francisci Capucin. Monasterium Ecclesiam et præsens sacellum tot ei dicatis SS. Reliquiarum et Ornamentorum monumentis inclytum Deiparæque immaculatæ Concept. Sacrum, sub quo et piiss. Imperatoris Mattheæ et Annæ Conjugis Augustæ Corpora resurrectionem expectant ex mente eorundem suorum prædecess. statuit, quæ ut perpetuo quoad Fratres. dicti Ordinis tuta et firma essent, Urbani VIII Pont. Max. jussu cavit.*

On the outside of a Franciscan cloister (a large building) are the pictures of popes.

The Benedictines abbey church is one arch'd roof, and hath fair altars in it, tho' the high altar is mean; on the roof are painted many coats of arms, and some inscriptions, viz.

The Benedictines.

*Henricus I. Dux Austriæ S. Leopoldi Filius Anno 1558, fundavit hoc monasterium. Anno 1572, mortuus hicque Sepultus est.*

*Idem Henricus Parochiam a Conrado Episc. Passaviensi impetravit, quod Viennensi Parocho alia donatione compensavit Anno 1558, et Cælestinus III. Papa confirmavit Anno 1595.*

*Rom. Imperatore Ferdinando III. templum hoc erectum est.*

*Philippus Fridericus Episcopus Viennensis S. R. Imperii princeps consecravit Anno MDCXLVIII.*

Antonius.

SKIPPON. *Antonius Abbas Vetere templo deposito novum è fundamentis eduxit et duorum Antecessorum Compendium fecit, Anno MDCXLVII.*

*Antonius Abbas Anno 1643, Veteri templo deposito novum hoc præter Chorum idq; amplius è fundamentis educere cepit, Anno 1647, Suecis Austria ultra Danubium occupata bienii moram injicientibus, denuo puljis absolvit.*

This church, like most in this city, is not very high, and the windows of it are little and towards the top.

On a gate towards the *Danube*, is written,

*Quam felix urbs est quæ pacis tempore bellum  
Ante oculos ponit, et sua quæq; notat.  
In cassum vigilat qui custodire putabat  
Urbem Armis si non Arma Dei affuerint.  
1511.*

*Sed Deus et Virtus tutantur Maximiliani  
Cæsaris hæc Urbis menia cum populo.*

The government of the city is by a burgo-master, made by the emperor every two years.

Twenty four magistrates.

Here is an imperial chamber of equal power, they say, with that at *Spire*.

We were told that here lives the earl of *Sternbergh*, a learned nobleman of *Austria*, and of the reformed religion.

The pope's nuncio, cardinal *Carafa*, lives in great state, having three coaches with six horses apiece; his lodging is in an old building at the piazza where the pillar is erected; over the grate there are the Barberins, the emperors, and this pope's arms, and this inscription,

*Jungat Deus Ortum cum Occasu ad majorem gloriam et confessionem Jesu Christi et Vicarii ejus, Michael. Adolph. et Maria Eva Elisabethæ Conjuges hanc olim Austriæ Marchionum residentiam Urbano VIII. offerebant Anno MDCXXX. regnante Ferdinando II.*

On a stone fix'd in the stadt-house wall is inscribed,

*Joachim Engelberger olim Hebræus et Rabbi-nus, postea Christianus Rackoni zy in baptismo Ferdinandus Franciscus nominatus ob enorme furtum captus ad laqueum condemnatus, sententia lata, publice Christianam fidem abjuravit, Judaismum iterum induit, Crucifixi imaginem in terram judicibus populoq; spectantibus contemptim abjecit in S. Trinitatem et SS. Eucharistiam horrendum blasphemus quam fido Christianismo sumptam irreverenter tractavit, ideo rur-*

*sus examinatus pertinax condemnatus for-cipibus candentibus ustus Loris excisis ad locum supplicii per Urbem tractus, abscissâ dextrâ, excissâ linguâ pedibus suspensus. Vivus exustus est, cineribus in Istriam dispersis, justam sententia Deo Vindicante in Vindictam sceleris et horrorem sui similibus Anno 1642. 20 Augusti.*

The fish market is plentifully stored; and the herb-market is in a fair piazza. A bird-market in another place.

Land-tortoises are sold here for about six-pence apiece, which are good meat when their heads and feet are cut off; they are found in these parts in muddy ditches.

The *Turks* being not far off, abated much the frequency of this city, which at other times used to be more populous. On *Friday Sept. 18*, news came *Neubasel* (the governor whereof was one *Walter*) was surrender'd to the *Turks* the night before, and that they were drawing near to *Presburg*, &c. and that the earl of *Sirene*, and the earl of *Bavian* were at the head of two armies to oppose them. Many *Hungarians* every hour of the day came flying into this city, but they were many of them commanded back again.

The discalceat Augustins steeple hath these inscriptions on it. The Discalceat Augustins.

1. *Testa Mento Aperto CLangenDæ pietat Is.*
2. *Orna Mento Libero aDeptæ paCIs.*
3. *Ostento apto CoMpLenDæ annosItat Is.*

We observed every day while we were here a very great number of waggons laden with corn, and other provisions, continually coming into the city, and every waggoner and countryman was armed with a musket, &c.

At a butcher's house in the suburbs we saw buffala's lately taken from the *Turks*, they were shod with iron, and are used to carry and draw great weights.

On a house in the suburbs is the picture of the *Hausen* fish, taken about *Cimara* in the *Danube*; it is of a great bigness, and frequently brought hither in *Lent* time; of the spermatic vessels 'tis said the *Ichthyocolla* is made.

We walk'd out one day through two villages, and among many vineyards, and about half a *German* mile off had a fair prospect of *Vienna* and the adjacent country.

In the villages hereabouts are many inhabitants; the little river *Wien*, which gives name to the city, runs into the *Danube* on the east side of the town.

We walked another day over a wooden bridge into a large island nigh the city in the *Danube*, where are very large suburbs, and



and beyond them walk'd in a long walk of poplars, longer than the walk at S. James's park ; at the farther end are woods, where we saw some rare plants.

A large hospital.

A large hospital is in the suburbs, which hath a handsome church ; over the door whereof is written,

D. O. M.

*Ferdinandus II. Dei gratia Rom. Imperator et Elenora Gonzaga Semper Augusti Fundatores hujus hospitalis Sancti Leopoldi, religionis Beati Joannis Dei Fratrum misericordiae Anno Dom. et Jubelæi MDCXXV.*

Not far off is a nun's chapel, having a front like the Jesuits, whereon is inscribed,

*D. O. M. in honorem Beatæ Mariæ V. S. Theresiæ V. dicatum.*

The *Barmbertigen Brooders*, an order of friars, take care of sick people.

At *Tirkoten*, not far from *Vienna*, the emperor hath a *vivarium*, where are lions, &c.

We heard a fabulous story, that many years since there was a dragon about *Brune* in *Moravia*, which destroyed men and other animals ; but he was at last kill'd by eating a dead calf that had its belly fill'd with lime, which firing after the dragon had drank, destroyed the monster.

One *Pistalozzi* an *Italian* merchant furnish'd some of our company with monies.

The emperor hath a servant that plays admirably well at tennis, and can beat the emperor at setts, with a dollar instead of a racket.

We busied ourselves with several persons in procuring *Bohemian*, *Hungarian*, *Polonian*, and *Turkish* words.

German measures, &c.

Here we had opportunity to take notice of measures and weights used in those parts of *Germany* where we had been, viz.

A *Vienna* yard is equal to 30 inches and an half.

The *Frankfort* ell = 21 inch. 2 1 4th.

*Heidelberg* ell = 22 inch.

A *Basil* yard = 22 inch.

*Frankfort* ell = *French* ell.

A *Strasburgh* ell = 21 inch. 1 8th. and is divided into 16 parts.

A *Munich* yard = 32 inch. 1 half.

An *Augshurg* ell = 23 inch.

A *Norimberg* ell = 20 inch.

A *Norimberg* pound is equal to 18 ounces.

A *Strasburg* pound is a little heavier than our *Avoir du pois*.

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*Sept. 24.* We hired a coach for *Venice*, and this day passing by many villages, vineyards on each side, and leaving hills on the right hand of us, we arrived four *German* miles from *Vienna* at *Trayskirke*, a great village, where there is a little castle trenched about.

SKIPPON.

*Sept. 25.* We took coach about five in the morning, and rode very smooth, heathy way, having on the right hand mountains, and on the left a large plain, which extended beyond our sight. At four miles from *Trayskirke* we came to *Nieustadt*, a place well wall'd about like some of our *English* towns ; the suburbs pull'd down at this time, to prevent the *Turks* making advantage of them, if they should begin a siege here ; many soldiers were now in garrison here. Without the trench new fortifications erecting. This town is not large, but handsomely built, the streets are strait, and of an equal breadth, and the houses flat-roof'd ; the market-place is a fair square, with porticoes before the houses, where are many pieces of ordnance. The town is square, and hath at each corner a mount, or bulwark ; at one corner is a castle, and nigh it is the *Arsenal*, where over the gate is written,

Nieustadt.

The Arsenal.

*Ferdinandus Philippi Hispaniarum et Joannæ Reg. Nepos. Maximiliani Cæs. Aug. ac Ferdinandi Senioris regis Catholici Frater germanus Caroli V. Imp. Princeps ac Infans Hispaniarum, Archidux Austriæ, &c. hoc Armamentarium ob patrie tuicionem in hostium terrorem è fundamentis extruebat Anno à nato Jesu MDXXIII.*

The great church is indifferently handsome.

The great church.

A bishop here.

Over a cloister door is written,

*Monasterium Ord. S. Pauli. I. Ereñæ.*

And on the wall is the imperial arms, and two coats of arms besides, with *a. e. i. o. u.* and this inscrib'd,

*Pio fundatori Friderico Imperatori.*

On a nobleman's house is written over the gate,

*Libera et fide commissa, Domus Familiæ Baronum de Meger.*

After we had baited at this place, we travelled farther in the plain, and pass'd through a pine wood, and at two miles distance entred a valley, and two miles further, where the valley was narrow, be-

6 G

tween

SHIRTON.

tween high hills covered with pines and vineyards, this night lay in a village called *Gluknitz*. At most of the villages we pass'd through from *Vienna*, we observ'd in the road bars of wood, with part of the branches of the tree remaining and sharpned.

The houses in these villages are covered with shingles of wood, and are built of stone; but the poorer houses are built of wood.

Sept. 26. At two German miles distance from *Gluknitz* we came to *Schaydwyen*, a village with a gate, and little wall at each end, seated between the mountains, and watered with a small river, which is covered with wood as it runs through the middle of it; we saw here the head of a white boar fix'd to a door. At this village stood ready yok'd 10 oxen, which drew our coach up a long ascent over the mountains that part *Austria* from *Stiria*; here we saw the *Larch* tree (*Larix*) grow plentifully; *Cyclaminus*. The *Platanus*, violins and other musical instruments are made of. See my collection of plants. Afterwards a mile further we came to a little wall'd place call'd *Mertzuschlag*, where we baited: about this town there are many mills driven by the river *Muerch*, where scithes and sickles, &c. are made; from hence we travelled through *Langenwanga*, a village, having a castle near it on a hill; and then pass'd by the afore-said river to *Kriegla*, another village, where we cross'd the river, and pass'd by a castle upon a hill on the right hand; we pass'd some part of this day through a pleasant valley, between woody mountains, and at night lodged three miles from our baiting place, in *Kimberg*, a large village, where we paid 15 and 16 *Kreützers* for a measure of wine, which was as dear again as we paid at our dinner this day.

Many of the women in these parts, as in *Austria* and *Bavaria*, wear very broad brim'd hats, with small crowns made of straw, which the better sort have black'd.

Sept. 27. We travelled in the same valley as the day before, and went through *Kapsberg*, a great village, and pass'd by many other villages and gentlemens houses, and castles on the hills; afterwards, three miles from *Kimberg*, we came to *Pruck* *ander Muer*, situated at the meeting of two rivers; it is walled about, (part of the wall running up a hill) and hath one indifferently handsome street; the houses are flat roof'd. It hath a castle on a hill; the market-place is large, having a fountain in it, and a well, with the ornament of well-wrought iron over it; a wooden horse stood here

(as we observed in many towns of *Austria*, &c.) to punish some malefactors on.

At this place we paid one gilder and six kreützers for a measure, or quart of wine.

Without the walls of this town we pass'd over a wooden bridge cross the *Mur*, now a shallow river, and then travelled in the vale two miles to *Lewben*, *Lewben*. a very neat walled town, with a narrow trench about it; the streets are fairly built with flat roof'd houses, it hath fountains, and a fair market place. Handsome iron cages in the market places of *Pruck* and *Lewben*.

The Jesuits have a handsome college here. *The Jesuits college.*

We met with waggons of salt here.

Much iron made hereabouts.

A little after we left *Pruck*, we had the prospect of a nobleman's house on a hill, and a fair large cloister not far from the town; and then rode over a hill, and in the evening lodged at *S. Michael*, a village a mile from *Lewben*.

In these parts we observed many men and women with great bronchocele's, or swellings under their chins, called by some *Bavarian Pokes*; some of which were single, others double and treble;

*Quis tumidum guttur miratur in Alpibus?*  
Juvenal. Sat. 13.

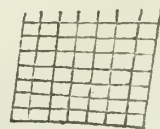
*Guttur intumescit, aquarum quæ potantur  
plerumq; vitio,* Plin. hist. nat. l. 11.  
c. 37.

We observed also many of the ordinary sort to be ideots, and scarce sound of mind.

Through this valley we had stony way all along the road; but the ground seemed to be good meadow and pasture; there are no vineyards, tho' the sides of the hills seem convenient.

Some of the mountains we pass'd by were very high, but covered with larch, fir-trees, &c.

The inclosures of grounds are fenced with stakes, and pales or arms of trees set obliquely, and fastned to the stakes by twists of withy, &c. These fences may be removed, if need be, with no great difficulty.



We observed in our inns the kitchen chimnies to be made much different from those in *England*, the hearths being rais'd a good

Pruck an-  
der Muer.



a good height, (about a yard) from the ground, and placed usually in the middle of the kitchen ; so that the cooks may go round about the fire ; the tunnel of the chimney hangs directly over the hearth.

Sept. 28. We rode by the river *Mura*'s side, and pass'd through a well cultivated valley, and at two miles distance went through *Kobencz*, and hereabouts had a prospect of *Steckaw* abbey, on a hill on the right hand. Three miles from *S. Michael* we came to our baiting place at *Knittelfeld*, a little wall'd town, having an indifferent market place. We travelled on still in the same valley, and pass'd by some noblemens castles and houses. In the evening we came over a hill, and four miles after dinner lodged in *S. George*, by the river *Mur*, which runs into the *Dravus*, and that empties itself into the *Danube*.

Iron mills in many places on the *Mur*.

Sept. 29. We travelled still in the same valley, and after four *German* miles came to *Newmarck*, a little walled place, having a castle on a hill ; after we had baited here we followed the track of another little river which runs into the *Dravus* nigh *Volckmarck*, passing through a narrow valley between high hills, and at a mile and a half from *Newmarck* we went by a small castle seated upon a high and steep hill ; and half a mile further we came through *Freisac*, a town that is walled, and well trenched on three sides with a water ditch ; on the other side upon the hill are built three castles, one of which is indifferent large. This place is decay'd, and the houses are old. Some cloisters here. A *Kreitzbeer* presides, under a bishop.

A mile from *Freisac* we arriv'd at our lodging this night in *Hirt*, in *Carinthia*.

Sept. 30. We rode a rocky way, pass'd through valleys, and at three miles distance came to *S. Veit*, a little wall'd town, having a fountain in the market place ; after dinner we travelled three *German* miles in the vales, &c. and at night lodged in *Vilckircken*, which was formerly a large fair village or market town, there being a square piazza, with a fountain in the middle. About three years ago a fire burnt all down.

At *S. Veit*'s we were informed the emperor coins money ; and that at *Graz* there is also a mint.

The rooms in our inns had arched roofs of stone, and iron rings in them, through which poles are put to dry linnen on.

Octob. 1. We rode bad way among the mountains, and pass'd along by the side of a lake called *Osfukersee*, at the further

end whereof we went by a fair and strong castle of the earl of *Dietreckstein*'s, seated on a high hill ; afterwards we descended into a pleasant valley, and then pass'd over the river *Dravus*, a pretty navigable river, which runs by the walls of *Villach* (where we baited) three *German* miles from our last night's lodging ; it is a well-built town, having a broad street and a fountain in the midst of it. From hence we travelled a good distance, and came over a long wooden bridge cross the *Gaile*, a fair river that runs into the *Dravus* ; then we rode among high mountains, and pass'd very rocky way, and at night lodged in *Orlestein*, a village, with a little castle built on a small hill.

We observed the mountains in some places ploughed a great height, and took notice of their drying of buck-wheat by fastening it to poles set upright in the ground.

At *Vilckircken*, where we lay Sept. 30, we observed the making of a kind of fritters, shaped into flower-de-llys, &c. first they put an iron so shaped into boiling seam, and then dip it into a dish of cold batter, and presently took it out, which gives that figure or any other they have moulds for.

Octob. 2. We travelled among the high mountains, and rode bad way ; at two miles distance we baited in *Clayn Tarvis*, a village ; afterwards we came to the beginning of the river *Timent*, which runs into the *Adriatic* sea, and a mile further pass'd through *Malvareat*, a large village, from whence we had a *German* mile to our lodging this night in *Pontieba Veneta*, so called by the *Italians*, and *Ponteville* by the *Germans* ; it belongs to the emperor, and here we were obliged to procure a pass, or ticket of health ; the beginning whereof was printed in *Latin*, and the rest *Italian*, and the form of it was this.

Pontieba Veneta.

A bill of health.

*Andreas da Mula locum tenens. Gen. Patriæ Forijulii. Si partono da questo luogo gli infra scritti, Dio lodato, senza sospetto di mal Contagioso, alli quali doue capiteranno se li potrà dar libera prattica, in quorum fidem, &c. Dalla Pontieba Veneta le 13 Octob. 1663. Il Signior Gio. Vray contre altri Sigri et due Seruitori et due Carocieri con lor calero et sue robbe per Italia*

*Il Peloci Ad.*

This day (Oct. 3.) we pass'd by our lady's chapel on the top of a high mountain, and presently after we left *Clayn Tarvis* we observed a herd of goats following a goat-herd, who had strange shoes which turned up with long toes, and

SKIPPON.

and had great iron nails in the soles of his shoes to climb the mountains withal.

The women in these parts wear their hair braided, and linnen about their heads.

*Octob. 3.* We pass'd over the river *Timent*, where a bridge parts *Carinthia* from *Friuli*; half this bridge is wood, and belongs to the emperor, and the other half is stone in the *Venetian* territory: On the *German* side close by the bridge is written,

*Ferdinandus II. D. G. Electus Roman. Imperator. Germ. Hung. Boe. Rex.*

About a *German* mile off we came to *Clausen*, a little village with a fort, which is built under the mountains, and hath two draw-bridges on that side we entred, where before we were permitted to pass we deliver'd the above-mention'd ticket of health. On the gate of this fort were several inscriptions, one of which I transcribed, viz.

*Arx Anno Domini MCCCXLII constructa, nivium injuria MDCV. devastata, Veneta Senatus Consulto MDCVI restaurata, ac magis munita Fori Julii Præsides Franc. Ebricio.*

From hence we travelled along by the river *Timent*, where we observed fir-

timber sometimes floating down, and sometimes where the rocks stopp'd it, men endeavouring with long hooks to put the timber into the force of the stream.

At two *German* miles distance from *Clausen*, we baited at *Rasfuta*, a village, and then went to *Vensonga*, a pretty small town walled and trenched about; hereabouts we came among vineyards, and wine was sold for about six *Venetian* soldi the boccale.

About two *Italian* miles from *Vensonga* we arrived at the beginning of the plains of *Friuli*, and lodged this night in *Hofpitelletto*.

Before I conclude my Account of *Germany*, it may not be amiss to take notice, that *Wendelin*, in his politicks l. 2. c. 36. says, there are in *Germany* 100 bishops and archbishops; 156 abbots, abbeesses, præpositi, and commendatores; 76 dukes, 20 marquesses; 4 landgraves; 281 earls, among whom 29 are princes; 19 burgravii; 313 barons; about 75 imperial cities, formerly there were 225.

In *Bohemia* the *Rusticks* are severely punish'd by the emperor for their rebellion, which makes the country not well inhabited; they are not permitted to have trenchers, napkins, &c. perhaps not rich enough to buy them.



ITALY.



## I T A L Y.

OCTOBER 4. We travell'd in a level country, and had a fair prospect, on the left hand, of *Limonia*, a walled town on the rising of a hill at the foot of the mountains; and after 10 *Italian* miles riding, we baited at a village called *St. Tomafo*.

We observed the vulgar sort of women in these parts, to wear a linen dress about their heads, like those we took notice of in the *Alps*: some of them had white linen plaids about their heads and shoulders, and have their breasts very much bared. Several of them wore their hair braided with ribband, and wound upon a roll behind.

After dinner we pass'd thro' *St. Daniel*, where at this time was a fair much frequented by the country people. This place is walled about, and situated upon a hill.

After we left this town, we forded the river *Timent* several times, which divides itself, and makes a great beach of stones, sand, gravel, &c. that is overflow'd sometimes by the floods that come from the mountains; then we ascended a little cliff or bank, and entred the walls of *Spillenberg*, another indifferent town, having *portici* before their houses, built of stone. A castle here. Afterwards we pass'd over two large beaches, and rode in barren plains. About 10 *Italian* miles hence we came to our lodging in *Sancto Avogio*.

This day we pass'd by two or three small castles seated on hills, but of no remark, and had a ridge of mountains on the right hand of us. The country about the villages was well tilled, *Sorghum*, *Turkey* wheat, and other grain being sown between rows of trees set at regular distances, and vines climbing about the trees.

The wine hereabouts was scarce fit to drink. The country people in *Friuli*, &c. hire lands of the owners for half the profit the grounds, &c. yield; which, in some parts of *England*, is also practised, where the landlord and tenant are at halves, which signifies the same with this custom. The republick of *Venice* lately took off a tax on their houses here.

OCTOBER 5. We rode along the plain; and, at 10 *Italian* miles distance, came to *Sacile*, a walled town, where the river *Livenza* divides itself, and encompasses

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the walls. Over the suburbs gate we entred, under *St. Mark's* lion is written,

*Dilectam urbem Ludovicus Cornelius hoc ornameto decoravit MDLXII.*

And over the wall-gate is this following inscription to the memory of *Mary* the wife of *Maximilian I. Imp. viz.*

*Maria Austria Imp. Fil. Aug. D. Caroli V. Imp. post hominum memoriam gloriosissimi F. Maximiliani I. Ro. . . Inviētiss. olim Conjux Rudolphi II. Imp. Aug. Boemiæ ac Pannoniæ Regis è Germania ad Philippum Fratrem Regem Max. in Hispaniam proficiscens, cum Maximiliano Filio Archiduce Austriæ se . . . et Margareta Filia gratiosiss. huc accedens sancto Contarini Prætore præfætoque Senatus Veneti jussu, honorificentissime accepta fuit 11x Kal. Octob. et diem proximum commorata x Kal. decessit.*

On the town-house are 22 several short inscriptions in memory of the governors; among the rest, under a stone figure,

*II. I. S. Alo. Delph. Præt. Præfq; p. colui imaginem posteris visendam. S. Sac. erigi curavit MDCIccc.*

In the market-place is a small pillar, whereon is fix'd a pole with a ball on it, and this written underneath,

*Pilam hanc et vexillum publica in meliorem usum conversa pecunia M. Antonius Venerius Præt. Præfq; primus erigendum c. MDXXXIX.*

In the chief church are two fair marbles, for holy water, at the entrance. *Portici* before the houses.

We observed many inscriptions, in streets of the places we pass'd thro' on bridges and in high-ways, in memory of the repairers, &c.

When we had baited at *Sacile*, we travell'd about 10 miles further to our lodging in *Conegliano*, a walled town seated on the ridge of a hill. Here is one indifferent street, with cloisters or *Portici* before the houses. The suburbs are large. The river *Mottigan* runs by this place. Where the trench was are fair gardens.

6 H

Over

SKIPPON.

Over the gate of one is written,

*Clementi VIII. Pont. Opt. Maximo. Jacobus Abbas Sinius prot. Apost. eidem in pontificatu à secretis atq; ab intimo Cubiculo eternè tanti Principis Patroni optimi de se merenti memoriæ dicavit. Anno à partu Virginis MDCVI.*

Over one of the town gates is written,

*Ecclesia Hieronymo Rom. Marcello hac patria utroq; et Hieronymo et Marcello restaurata Anno MDXXXIII.*

All the way we travelled hitherto in Italy, we had no other bread but what was made of *Sorghum*, which was white, but hard and dry.

*October 6.* We travell'd about five Italian miles, and ferry'd over the river *Anaxus* or *Piave*; and 10 miles further we came to *Trevifo* (*Tarvisium*) a large walled city, built indifferently with old houses. The market-place is handsome, where there is the town-house, with walks underneath it like *Lincoln's-inn* chapel; and inscriptions to the governors.

At the gate we came in at is written,

*Paulus Nanus Geo. F. Aug. Princ. Nep. Præf. Præf. F. 1518. Porta S. Thomæ.*

This part of the town is walled and trenched about; but the other side towards *Venice* is very fairly fortify'd with a strong wall, and thick earthwork within it, and a broad trench. The river *Sile* runs thro' several streets. A level country round this city. In all the wall'd towns we came thro', is a governor sent every 18 months by the *Venetians*.

*Leti*, in his dialogues, says, There rises a river within the walls, that fills the city-ditches.

From *Trevifo* we rode a strait broad way for about seven Italian miles, having a flat country, well tilled, and planted with rows of trees on each side the road; and at 10 miles distance from *Trevifo*, we went thro' the suburbs of *Mestre*, a walled place, where we hired a gondola with four oars, which carry'd us in a cut channel to the sea. Our boat paid at one place by the way two soldi a man toll; and at another place half a soldi a man: then we pass'd by marshy islands; and at five miles distance from *Mestre*, landed at our inn door in *Venice*; having travell'd 13 days together from *Vienna*, and in this journey rode about 312 English miles.

*VENICE.* Between *Trevifo* and *Mestre* are many pleasant Villæ or country-houses, not

large, but very pleasant in their avenues, walks, and gardens, having usually a little chapel at one corner of the garden.

The following observations I made at three several times I was at *Venice*.

The first time I stay'd from the 6th of *October* 1663. till the 3d of *December* 1663.

The second time was from the 6th of *January* 1663 till the 1st of *Feb.* 1663.

The third time was from the 10th of *Feb.* till the 13th of *March* 1663.

We went up *St. Mark's* tower, which is square and high, built in the piazza of *St. Mark*, and stands at some distance from the church and other buildings. We first came up 36 sloping ascents (there being an ascent without steps on each side of the tower) and above them went up 14 steps, a ladder of 4 steps, and then two ladders more of 27 staves, into a balcony with brass rails, where we took a pleasant view of the city and the circumjacent islands. The city runs out towards the arsenal a good way in length, but shews a great place in the bulk or body of it. The streets are so narrow, that most of them are not large enough for above two or three to walk abreast, without crowding; and the houses are so thick built, that, from this steeple, we could scarcely discern one street distinctly.

On the four sides of the top of the steeple, is carved in stone,

+ ✠ Rex venit in pace, et Deus homo factus est.

We were told, that *Henry III.* of *France* rode up this steeple on horseback, to a portico somewhat below the balconies. Before the steeple below are fair marble rails; and on that side, the steeple is adorned with statues, &c. *Schottus*, in his itinerary, says, The foundation of this tower cost as much as the superstructure. On the top of it is a wooden figure of *St. Mark*, gilt, blessing of the people. Nigh it, and just before *St. Mark's* church, are three high poles erected.

The piazza of *St. Mark* is magnificent, being curiously built with fair houses, which are uniform, with handsome *Portici* or cloisters. This piazza may be accounted two piazzas, the longest being against the west end of *St. Mark's* church, and the other that looks towards *St. Giorgio Maggiore*. In this piazza near the water-side, are two large round marble pillars; and near *St. Mark's* church are two square marble pillars, between which noblemen are beheaded; and nigh them, at the corner of a building, are four porphyry statues of four pirates in armour,

Mestre.

Here is the river Marzenego.

Piazza of St. Mark.



mour, two and two embracing each other. These pirates had enriched themselves very much; but want of provisions obliged two of them to come ashore here at Venice; who, as soon as they were landed, plotted to poison the other two; who, being left on shipboard, conspired against the two ashore; so that two poisoned the drink, and two the meat, and all four died, leaving their estates in the Venetians possession, who placed these statues in memory of them. Not far from thence, at the corner of St. Mark's church, stands a thick and short pillar, where any one that is to be banished, must stand in the view of all people. Nigh this pillar I once observed an officer, with a red cap, and a cecchino fastened to it, repeat aloud what was first read to him. We heard a nobleman of Vicenza proclaimed banditto, Jan. 8.

The piazza of St. Mark is neatly pav'd with bricks set edge-ways, and so are most of the streets.

On that side of the piazza the palace is of, the noble Venetians walk in the mornings, &c. no man else being suffer'd to walk among them: it is called *il Broglio*.

Every Saturday there is a market kept in this piazza.

Every Sunday morning there is a sermon preached by a Dominican friar; and during the sermon, a fellow gathers peoples charity in a bag at the end of a stick. At the end of the sermon the auditory sung a *Salve Regina* upon their knees.

The pulpit is placed nigh the cloister, under the palace; and on it hung the picture of a duke praying to the virgin Mary; and underneath is written,

*Hanc FF adm. Rs. Bacc'us F. Vincentius  
Livae Tripaldi ordinis praedictum ad re-  
staurandum devotionem Rosarii, dum se-  
cunda vice fuit reelectus Praedicator Du-  
calis et Publicalis platearum S. Marci, et  
Realti Venetiarum in quibus introduxit  
primo dictam devotionem publicè recitandi  
ab utroque sexu fidelium, die 17. Junii  
1663.*

Opposite to the duke's palace is a fair building, where we saw in a pretty room, several antient statues and heads; under one is written,

*Hic locus  
Sacer est.*

A fair old head of Vitellius; and this following inscription under a head, viz.

DIS MANIBVS  
A ORGIVIA PAL  
HERMETIS  
POLYBIVS LIB PATRON  
MERENTI  
ET IN SE PIISIMO

On another stone is inscrib'd,

C. IVLIO  
CETRO  
QVIETO  
TITIA QVIETA  
MATER  
FILIO  
PIISSIMO.

Over a door here is written,

*Signa marmorea perantiqua olim à Domini.  
Card. Grimano Anto. princ. E. et postea  
à Jo. Patriar. Aquiliam ejusdem P. Nep.  
Pascale Ciconia Duce magna ex parte  
reipub. legata, partim vero marino Grima-  
no Prin. à Federico Contareno D. M'ci  
Proc. ad absolutum ornamentum suppleta  
idem Federi. ex SC. hoc in loco reponenda  
C. Anno Domini MDXLVI.*

Within this antiquarium is a large room where cardinal Bessarion's library is kept. Over the door is written,

*Card. Bes-  
saron's  
library.*

*Bessarionis Card. ex leg. Senatus, jussu Pro-  
curator Divi Marci Cura Philippi Trono.  
Andreae Leono. Joannis à Lege. Antonii  
Capelle Victor. Grimano. Joan. à Lege  
Eq. Bibliotheca instructa et erecta M.  
Antonio Trevisano Principe ab urbe condita  
MCXXXIII.*

At the upper end is a small picture of cardinal Bessarion, and this written,

*Ex Aede SS. Apostolis Romae dicata  
Bessario Episcopus Thufculanus, sanctae Ro-  
manae Ecclesiae Cardinalis Patriarcha  
Constantinopolitanus, sibi vivens posuit,  
Anno Salutis MCCCCLXVI.*

ΤΕΤΕΤΙ ΒΕΣΣΑΡΙΩΝ  
ΖΩΝ ΑΥΤΑ ΣΩΜΑΤΙ  
ΣΗΜΑ  
ΠΝΕΥΜΑ ΔΕ ΦΕΥΞΕΙΤΑΙ  
ΠΡΟΣ ΘΕΟΝ ΑΘΑΝΑΤΟΡ.

Here we saw many classes of books; among which we were shewn St. Augustine's works in several manuscript volumes, fairly written, and adorned with painting, handsome drawings, of Roman heads, with red lead, &c. the manuscripts

of

SKIPPON. of Plutarch's lives; Niceti Coniati hist. Herodotus, Thucydides, Dion, Eusebius, &c.

This library is in the building called the *Procuratorio Nuovo*, which is opposite to the palace and grand consiglio.

Palace.

The palace is a very stately building of marble, having a double portico, one over the other, towards the piazza of St. Mark. Within is a large court, where we went up a fair pair of stone stairs, which hath, about half way of the ascent, a large statue on each side, viz. Mars and Neptune.

October 10. We saw the duke giving audience to the Spanish ambassador, in a room called the ———, which is not large, but curiously adorned with pictures, and the ceiling richly wrought, gilt, and painted, with these sentences written on it in several places,

*Custodes libertatis.  
Nunquam derelicta.  
Reipub. Fundamentum.  
Robur Imperii.*

The room where the grand consiglio meets, is very large, having at the upper end, a throne for the duke and the *Consiglio de dieci*; and thro' the length of the room are nine rows of double benches. Round, on the wall, are 75 dukes pictures, and a void space where the picture of Marino Faliero should have been placed, if he had not been beheaded for treason.

Next to this is another great room with 22 dukes pictures and sentences. At the upper end here is a seat or throne like that in the grand consiglio, raised some height above the rest of the floor; over which is written,

*Qui patriae pericula suo periculo expetunt, hi sapientes putandi sunt, cum et eum quem debent honorem Reip. reddunt, et pro multis perire malunt, quam cum multis; etenim vehementer est iniquum vitam quam à natura acceptam propter patriam conservaverimus, naturae cum cogat reddere, patriae cum roget non dare. Sapientes igitur existimandi sunt qui nullum pro salute Patriae periculum evitant; hoc vinculum est hujus dignitatis qua fruimur in Rep. hoc fundamentum libertatis, hic fons equitatis mens et animus et consilium et sententia civitatis posita est in legibus, ut corpora nostra sine mente, sic Civitas sine lege suis partibus ut nervis ac sanguine et membris uti non potest, legum Ministri magistratus, legum interpretes judices, legum denique iccirco omnes servimus ut liberi esse possimus.*

In the wall nigh the grand consiglio, is written under the figure of a mouth or slit (wherein private informations by writing may be put.)

*Denoncie secrete contro quelli che usurpassero offitii ovvero ne essercitassero contro la forma et senze li requisiti delle legge.*

In the next room to that we saw the Spanish ambassador, are seats that fill the room, and many curious pictures, and a rich ceiling; the pictures of several dukes praying to saints, almost every duke chusing a saint for his patron. Here are two great candlesticks fix'd in the ground; and over them hang brass or iron tubes, which are passages for the smoak of the candles that the ceiling may receive no fully.

Beyond this room is a little chapel where the duke hears mass, and where there is a fair marble statue of the virgin Mary.

We saw next a large room where people that have business stay and wait. Good pictures here; one represents the Persian ambassador's giving presents to the duke.

A room where the council of ten sits, having seats placed like a half-moon. Here are rich pictures on the ceiling and walls. Under the picture of the pope and the emperor Henry, is written,

*Ad Italiae securitatem firmandam accessit prisca Venetorum pictas.*

On another picture,

*Pax Italiae Bononiae inita MDXXIX.*

Adjoyning to this room are many others called the *inquisidore*, adorned with pictures, &c. where we saw many books, probably records, &c. All these are in the third story.

The room before-mentioned, where the grand consiglio is, in the second story, the ceiling thereof is very curious, and the pictures excellent, which relate the whole story of the quarrel between the emperor and the pope; the pope's flying to the Venetians; the emperor's son being taken prisoner by the Venetians in a sea-fight; the emperor Freder. Barbarossa's submission, and the pope Alexander III. treading upon him, &c. At the upper end is a fair \* picture of parade, made by Tintoretus.

\* This picture is not in the great consiglio.

Over



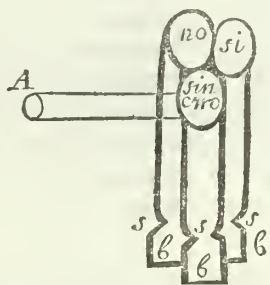
Over one picture is written,

*Andreas Contareno Dux Qui Clodianae clas-  
sis Imperator servata patria atrocissimos  
hostes felicissimè debellavit MCCCLXVIII. vix.  
postea An. XIII.*

On one picture the painter wrote his  
name, viz.

*Federicus Zuccarus F. An. Salu. CIOIO LXXXIII.  
perfecit An. CIOIO CIII.*

In this room we observed the ballot-  
ing boxes made thus,



At *A* is a long hollow wood they put  
their hands thro', and then let fall a pel-  
let of linen cloth into which of the three  
boxes they please, which have screws at  
*s. s. s.* whereby they may take out the  
pellets distinctly. Over one box is writ-  
ten *no*, over another *si*, and over a third  
*sincero*.

See *Contareno de Repub. Veneta*, and  
*Fanotti*, who describe all particulars re-  
lating to the government of this common-  
wealth.

Those pellets were formerly made of  
silver; but the noise of their falling  
down was thought inconvenient.

Assembly  
of the great  
council.

On Sundays, usually at two in the after-  
noon in the winter, and at nine in the  
morning in summer, and sometimes on  
other days, at the ringing of a bell, the  
great council assembles, and strangers  
are suffered to be present, there being a  
bench appointed for them on the left  
side of the room. We were several times  
there; and once observed, when the  
duke came in with some senators attend-  
ing on him, one went into a pulpit on  
the right side of the room, and read  
somewhat out of a paper; and then at  
the upper end where the duke's seat is, a  
paper was read. After which, gilt boxes  
were brought; and then some names  
being read and pronounced aloud, many  
of the nobility went to the further end,  
and came thro' the long middle seats;  
and coming to the upper end, took little

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balls, and put some into the gilt boxes, <sup>SKIPPOON.</sup>  
and some into the hands of those that sat  
at the upper end; all this seemed to be  
done in some confusion, the gentlemen  
walking up and down discoursing one  
with another, and many crowding to-  
wards the upper end, where sometimes  
they laugh'd very loud. At the opposite  
end, against the duke's seat, sat two or  
three senators in scarlet, and on the right  
side of the room. The duke, senators,  
and many noblemen went into another  
chamber, whence, after some stay, they  
return'd into the great room again: then  
a company of young hospital boys in blue  
were placed before the duke on the  
ascent, and every boy had a balloting  
box divided into two loculi, one marked  
*D. si.* the other *D. no.* and a leather  
purse by their sides with green and white  
pellets in them. Most of the noblemen  
then seated themselves on the benches,  
tho' some stood, and others walk'd;  
and when any name was mention'd aloud,  
the boys went with their boxes, &c. and  
repeating the name, gave a pellet to  
every gentleman, who put it into which  
box he pleased. When all the suffrages  
were thus gather'd, the boys return'd to  
the ascent, and empty'd the negative  
boxes into a wooden basin, and the af-  
firmative into another: thus the boys  
did for the space of two hours. The  
names mention'd were put to the vote  
for several places vacant.

After the council door is shut, none  
are suffer'd to enter the palace, by a  
guard of halberdeers that stand at the  
palace gate.

We observed some of the gentlemen  
(such, I believe, who had then places  
given them by vote) that went to the  
rest from one to another, making con-  
gees, &c.

Once when we were at an assembly,  
the duke was absent.

The *Capi di Dieci* wear black gowns,  
with a red flap or stola over their shoul-  
der.

The 12 *Savii* wear purple with wide  
sleeves.

The *Giovani* . . . . that are admitted  
into the council, as beginners, have purple  
gowns with lesser sleeves than the 12  
*Savii*.

Some of the citizens and doctors of  
physick are habited like the noblemen in  
black gowns, &c.

We saw several rooms of the duke's  
lodgings, and several pictures of dukes,  
&c. in little galleries. Some of the  
chambers are very curiously adorned. In  
one private audience is given to embas-  
sadors;

SKIPPO. fadors; in another we saw the duke's scarlet cap and his coif lying on a table. In another room a rich silk bed belonging to the dutcheſs.

In a large publick room are many pictures, among which the famous battle at

Lepanto. At the upper end over the duke's feat is inſcrib'd,

*Antonio Priolo Duci inſtitut. opus decori et uſui,  
Franciſcus Contarenus Dux proſequens ad  
perennem gratiarum memoriam C1515XXIII.*

In a little room between the two galleries, hang up three tables, two of which are pedigrees of the Contaren family; the other I tranſcrib'd, viz.

*Contarenæ Familiæ procuratoria dignitate inſigniti.*

|             |          |                      |               |          |
|-------------|----------|----------------------|---------------|----------|
| Antonius    | Anno 860 |                      | Aloyſius      | Anno 870 |
| Marcus      | 1010     |                      | Marcus        | 1138     |
| Marinus     | 1286     | Jacobus poſtea Dux   | Nicolaus      | 1299     |
| Nicolaus    | 1326     | Andreas poſtea D.    | Stephanus     | 1347     |
| Antonius    | 1414     | Federicus poſtea D.  | Andreas       | 1436     |
| Stephanus   | 1441     | Joannes poſtea D.    | Natalinus     | 1446     |
| Nicolaus    | 1462     | Franciſcus poſtea D. | Leonardus     | 1483     |
| Bertuccius  | 1485     |                      | Julius        | 1537     |
| Alexander   | 1538     |                      | Thomas        | 1545     |
| Franciſcus  | 1556     |                      | Thomas        | 1556     |
| Federicus   | 1570     |                      | Hieronymus    | 1572     |
| Jo. Paulus  | 1594     |                      | Zacharias Eq. | 1600     |
| Bernardus   | 1602     |                      | Simon Eq.     | 1620     |
| Angelus Eq; | 1642     |                      | Andreas       | 1645     |
| Julius      | 1651     |                      |               |          |

Moſt of the rooms are pav'd with marble, and many of the entrances and doors adorn'd with marble pillars, &c.

When a new duke is elected, he gives to every one of the ſenators a medal or *munus*.

Private  
Armory.

In the palace is a private armory, where we obſerved in five rooms theſe particulars, viz a ſtandard taken from the *Turks*, with this inſcription under it,

*Quod cernis ſignum Turcicæ classiſ labarum  
eſt ad Aegæum inter pugnandum x Julii  
MDCLI Imperatore Venetæ classiſ Aloyſio  
Mocenico II. à duce Navis Aquilæ aureæ  
Joanne Kaſar vi ereptum, ſereniſſimæ  
Reipublicæ fidei obſervantiæq; monumentum  
dono datum.*

The *Vexillum* of *Freder. Barberoſſa*'s ſon, and another taken from the *Turks* at *Cliffa* in *Dalmatia*; *Attila* and his horſe's helmets; *Scanderbeg*'s ſword.

Over a door is the braſs figure of *Ant. Bragadeno*, and this inſcription,

*M. Ant. Bragadeno Salaminæ Cyprio Prae-  
fectus in diuturna obſidione ſubſtinenda ſin-  
gulari fortitudine clarus ſummaq; pietate  
atq; conſtantia pro Chriſti fide et pro pa-  
triae vicus glorioliſſimè cute exutus 17 Aug.  
1571.*

Over *Henry IV*'s. arms is written,

*Henrici IV. Francia et Navarrae Regis arma  
in tot tantisq; et periculis et victoriis hoſtili  
ſanguine madefaſta immortalis ejus gloriae  
trophæum ac veri et ſinceri amoris erga  
Rempub. monumentum.*

Two fair halberts with guns in the ſtaves of them; the armour and ſword of the duke of *Roban*; the arms and ſword of that doge of *Venice* who took *Fred. Barberoſſa*'s ſon priſoner; two handſome marble ſtatues of *Franciſus Sforza* and his wife; a curious and richly embroider'd and pictur'd cloth of gold, preſented by the *Persian* to the doge of this ſtate, as it ſignify'd by this inſcription,

*Regie fidei amoris honoris etiam remotiſſimo-  
rum Principum erga Rempub. nobiliſſimum  
teſtimonium Perſarum Regis Marino Gri-  
mano inclito Venetiarum Principi munus.*

A curious ſmall piece of cannon not caſt, but bored; another gun having one barrel and five breeches, which may be turned round to the barrel one after another as they are diſcharged; a ſtatue of *Gattamelata* of *Padua*, in armour, ſitting upon a fair braſs horſe; two braſs heads with theſe inſcriptions under them,

*Titiani Aſpetti R. Op.*

1. *Sebaſtianus Venerio Venetæ classiſ impera-  
rator Qui apud Echinadas Turcarum claſſe  
diſjecta ob praeclaram victoriam miro totius  
Reip. Conſenſu merito poſtea Dux electus  
Sept. Octob. 1571.*

2. *Auguſtinus Barbado totius classiſ Legatus  
qui apud Echinadas maxima in victoria et  
conſilio et ſanguine parta glorioliſſime occu-  
buit, Patriae beneficium, poſteris ſummae  
prudentiae inſiſtaeq; fortitudinis praecla-  
rum relinquens exemplum. Septimo Octobris  
1571.*

The.



The effigies of *Henr. Dandolo*, and of *Franc. Carrara* of Padua, who rebelled and turned tyrant; a small arrow in a little bow, with which he was wont to kill privately any he had a spite at, as they pass'd by him; an iron collar set full of sharp nails on the inside, which he put about mens necks; *Organo del Diavolo*, or little boxes which he sent to two counts of *Brescia*; they were so contriv'd, that when they open'd them, several pistols were discharg'd, which killed one of the earls; the statue of *Valanoso*, a captain; the picture of *St. Justina* set in a looking-glass frame, upon this occasion; the state of *Venice* were sending embassadors with presents (among which a looking-glass) to the great *Turk*, to procure peace; but by the way they heard of a great victory gain'd on *St. Justina's* day; so the embassadors return'd immediately to *Venice*; and, instead of the looking-glass, they put into the frame a picture of that saint, and adorned it with precious stones.

A great crystal lanthorn, with a crystal cup in the middle of it, made by one *Advocato Grassò*, a citizen of this place, who carry'd it to *Constantinople* and other parts, but could not sell it to any advantage; so he brought it back again, and presented it to this commonwealth, by whom it was placed first at the high altar in *St. Mark's*, and afterwards removed to this armory; the workman being rewarded with 400 *Venetian* ducats per annum for four generations. We saw the *ferratura della Natura della sua moglie*; a gun with 60 barrels; *Grimani's Scrittorio*, being a large cabinet with many idols of the ancients; king *James's* picture; a brass thing like a font, within which are 500 matches, that (by striking of a cock which fires two pans that cross one another) are all lighted at one time; many arms, pistols, always ready charged; helmets, breast-plates, &c.

Against this armory are council rooms; and in the walls are several mouths or slits with these inscriptions,

Denoncie  
Secrete.

1. Denoncie Secrete di Baratti et permutate di ballotti.
2. Denoncie Secrete di Bravi et Vagabondi et di Banditi à Relegati transgressori.
3. Denoncie Secrete contro l'irreverenti alle chiese.

In the upper cloister of the palace are these,

1. Denontie Secrete per li inquisitori all' Arsenal.

2. Denontie Secrete contro ministri delle pompe con l'impunita Secretezza è benefitii giusto alle legge. SKIPPO.
3. Denontie Secrete in materia d'ogni sorte di pompe contro ciasduna persona con benefitii 42 per cento giusto alle leggi.
4. Denontie Secrete di usure et usurpatione di beni publici.
5. Denontie Secrete contro ministri del magistrato della militia di mar per estorsioni fraudi o pregiudicii inferiti cosi all' publico come à particulari.
6. Denontie Secrete de usurpatione Violenze et ogni altra cosa spettante almag'to di prov'ri sopra li liberi comunali.
7. Denontie Secrete de Scomeffe.
8. Denontie contra Becheri et contra Bandieri et altri.
9. Denontie du Reduti et giochi proibiti dalle legge.
10. Denontie Secrete contro quelli che essercitano officii concernanti maneggio de scritture et conti publici che non sono descritti nel Collegio de Raggionati et altro aspettante al Mag'to de gli Eccel'mi SS'ri Revisori et Re-colatori alla Scrittura.

Over two chambers are these inscriptions,

1. Leonardo Lauridano Principi  
Cum is annonae provisum iri statuisset quod non modo Urbi Venetae, sed Vicinis Civitatibus quae ob bellor. tumultus summa ejus caritate laborabant subsidio fuit quindecies cent. mil. sextar. frumenti. Michael Salomono Marco Contareno. Alouis Barbaro rei frumentariae Praeff. curantib. sunt intra menses XVI. id quod antea nunquam ex variis regionibus Venetias adveeta. MDXI. et XII.
2. Urbem annonae caritate oppressam V. <sup>virtutem</sup> rei frumentariae anni superioris singulari studio sublevatam, hi qui hodie sunt non minore cura industriaq; et urbem et caeteras Imperii civitates sustentarunt, classi omnium quae unquam aedificatae sint maximae commeatum praebuerunt, cunctisq; opem implorantib. victum suppeditarunt, et omnia summa cum laude atq; hominum benevolentia gesserunt, quod ad aliorum inflammandos animos ad bene de Republica, merendum hoc est testatum monumento. MDLXX. x. K. Maii.

We

SKIPPON.

We heard one day (17 October) a lawyer very earnestly discoursing in a pulpit in a room nigh the *Sala di grand Consiglio*, many counsellors being present. When he would have them take notice of any thing remarkable, he repeated the words very loud. In another large room there was one making a speech.

Over the gate that leads into the palace, is a statue of *D. Fuscari* kneeling before *St. Mark's* lion; and the statues of *Charity*, *Prudence*, *Temperance*, and *Fortitude*.

In the cloister or portico of the palace towards the piazza, is inscrib'd on the wall,

MDCLVII. XV. *Februario Girolamo Loredan, Giovanni Contareni furono Banditi per l'abandono della Fortezza, del Tenedo lasciata liberamente in mano di Turchi con le arme e munitione publiche con notabile pregiudizio della christianità e della patria.*

In the portico of *St. Mark's* church is a great stone in the pavement, whereon the emperor *Frederick* kneeled when he submitted himself to the pope. No inscription now (as is mention'd by *Schottus* viz. *Super Aspidem et Basiliscum conculcabis*) but the figure of a lozenge in lieu of it.

*St. Mark's church.*

*St. Mark's* church hath over the great entrance, a most curious picture of *St. Mark* lifting up his hand to heaven. It is made of mosaick work, and underneath is written,

*Ubi diligenter inspexeris artemq; ac laborem Francisci et Valerii Zuccati Venetorum Fratrum agnoveris tum demum judicato MDXLV.*

The pavement of this church is curiously inlaid; in one place are figured two cocks killing a fox, and in another four lions. *Schottus*, in his itinerary, makes mention, That *Joach. Abbas Sanclorius* caused them to be made, and intended a prophecy by them.

Behind the high altar is a lesser altar, having two spiral alabaster pillars so transparent, that the light of a candle may be discerned thro' them. These, they report, did belong to *Solomon's* temple. Here are also two jasper pillars hollowed and filled with wax.

In a little chapel on the south side, is a large marble stone on the wall, whereon, they say, *St. John Baptist's* head was cut off, there being fix'd to it a brass basin, with a head in it of stone.

In another chapel is a marble with the figure of the virgin *Mary* and our Saviour, wherein are three holes, one at the virgin's

breast, the other two under our Saviour's feet, with this inscription under all,

*Aqua quæ prius ex petra miraculosè fluxit Oratione Prophetæ Moſis producta eſt, nunc autem hæc Michaelis studio labitur quem ſerva Chriſte et conjugem Irenem.*

On the ground stands a large lion well carved in *Parian* marble, and another lion on the side of the altar. In this chapel is a fair monument, with the statue of a bishop on it, having this following inscription,

*Joanni Baptiſtæ Zeno Pauli ſecundi ex ſore Nepoti SS. Romanæ Eccleſiæ Cardinali meritiffimo Senatus Venetus cum propter eximiam ejus ſapientiam tum ſingularem pietatem ac munificentiam in patriam quam ampliſſimo legato moriens proſecutus eſt. MPPC. Etatis An. LXIII. obiit. MDI. die VIII Maii, hora XII.*

The roof of the church hath five *Cupoli*, and is curiously painted with mosaick work; the walls and pillars are of marble. The front or west end of the church is adorned with carved work; and over the entrance stand four brass horses in the full proportion, excellently well made, which were brought from *Constantinople*. Underneath are many porphyry pillars.

In this church hangs (from the middle of the roof) a flaggon, whereon was written,

MDXXI. *Verona fidelis.*

Several little square pieces of glaſs, being inlaid and painted with different colours, make the pictures in the walls and roofs of this church.

On the south side of *St. Mark's* is a neat little chapel, where are four handsome statues, each having an inscription,

*Ecce Rex tuus veniet tibi juſtus et ſalvator.*  
1. *Parte ab utraque dein conceſſa eſt Nomini Jeſu Creſceret ut cultus gloria honorque loci.*

*Sit nomen Domini benediſtum in ſæc. et uſq; in ſæc.*  
2. *Dein Gemellorum patribus dedit ille colendum Queis Marci ex ultra publica cura foret.*

*Ego autem Veni ad te in nomine Domini Exercituum.*  
3. *Capta fovete pii colite mirabile nomen Quo nil in terris celſius eſſe poteſt.*

*Omnis qui invocaverit nomen Domini ſalvus erit.*  
4. *Hanc Procurator Storladus condidit Ædem Divo et Aloyſio juſſit adeſſe ſacram.*

I obſerved one day at the end of this church which looks towards the two pillars, upon the rail of a balcony, two lighted candles ſtanding before the virgin *Mary's* picture, which were placed here



here by some friends of a person dangerously sick, who foolishly and superstitiously believed, that, if either of the lights went out within 24 hours, the sick person would have died in that time; but if he be to recover, they will not go out, tho' it blows and rains never so much. This day was rainy, yet the candles kept lighted.

The scuola of St. Roch is a large building, with a magnificent front of marble pillars. In the old church close by, which is fair and large within, are stately monuments of dukes, &c.

St. Roch's church. St. Roch's church hath a fair frontispiece.

Procession.

We saw this procession following: first went a large figure of St. Roch, and two standards with pieces of plate hanging on them; a great lanthorn; another lanthorn between four standards with plate; about 40 great silver standards, with lighted tapers in them, carry'd by men in white habits; 70 lesser silver standards with lighted tapers; then musicians clad in white; a huge wax candle and a rich crucifix; six standards of silver; a relique, and a canopy followed to cover it if the weather prov'd rainy; four more silver standards with candles, and two priests before St. Roch; a canopy; four silver standards; eight priests; musick, a very rich crucifix of gold; many Venetian gentlemen, with lighted wax candles in their hands, who were habited with white caps, &c. having tassels hanging down each side of their breasts; a cross wrought in red. Between every 10 of the afore-mention'd 40 standards, came a great deal of plate fasten'd to a frame of a pyramidal figure. There were many men to keep all in order, with torches in their hands, dress'd in white. Some of them carry'd wooden bowls, wherein they catch'd the droppings of the wax-candles. This procession went thro' St. Mark's church (close by the high altar, which is very rich with jewels, &c. and is seldom opened, only now, October 8. and some other times of the year) and afterwards round the piazza.

Legè's palace.

We went to a nobleman's palace called Legè, where the queen of Sweden lodged. In the court within are heads of the Roman Cæsars of stone, made lately.

Jesuits.

Near this palace, before their banishment, the Jesuits had their college, where they attempted to build too large a church, which now remains unfinish'd, which, they say, displeased the state. They are now restored again. One day we observed a Jesuit going with many little boys in white habits, two and two together, singing as they went: and another time we met a Jesuit with many blue-coat boys going two and two.

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Nov. 28. We saw the Jesuits church adorned with rich hangings for the feast of St. Xaverius. They have a church and college nigh the *fundamenta Nuova* (a part of the city) where is this inscription.

SKIPPO.

*Il sere'mo Principe fa saper et per deliberatione de gli ill'mi et ecc'mi S'i'ri Effecutori contro la Bistema che non sia alcuna persona di che grado stato ò Conditione esser si voglia che ardisca giocar a balla, ballon, pandalo, carte ò altro gioco niuno nel campo della chiesa di Cruciferi hora dei Jesuiti et luochi circonvicini ne ivi tumultuar streppitar ò Commetter altre operatione che possino render scandalo et cio in pena di prigione, bando, galera, corda, frusta, berlina et altre ad arbitrio di SS. Ecc'mi hauuto riguardo alla qualita del delitto et conditione della persona et in oltre de lire ducento de picoli del beni del Delinquente da esser date la metà all' Accusator qual sara tenuto, secreto, et l'altra metà alli captori. S. Andrea Morosini. S. Nicolo Capello. S. Giacomo Donado. Adi doi Settembre MDCLVIII publicato il sopradetto proclama da me Giulio Miloni Commandador in Campo de Crose chieri.*

This prohibition is set up by most of the cloisters and churches in this city.

On a gate that leads to the new foundation, is written,

MCCCCII. *Fraternitatis Artis Varatoriorum.*

We went to Grimani's palace, which does now belong to the patriarch of Aquileia. The front of it towards the grand canal, is very fair, and adorned with curious pillars. Sir H. Wotton says, The cornices of this front are too large; and observes the *Atrium Græcum*, or antiporch of eight columns of the compound order, the shafts whereof are made of brick. Over the doors below are figures with inscriptions, viz.

*Bacchus dulce Venenum.*

*Spera ut Mortalis.*

*Diligentia auget opus.*

*Consule ante factum.*

On the out-side of the gate towards the water, is written,

*Domus Pacis.*

Above stairs is a large room with pictures of cardinals, and two old and very great maps, one of the whole world, the other of Italy, both made by Joannes Bellinus. In the chambers are fair mosaick tables inlaid with precious stones:

6 K

in

SKIPFON.

in the middle of one is a jasper worth 10,000 *Italian* ducats; brass figures on the heads of andirons; two small brass antient figures fix'd on pedestals; on one of which is written,

*Tu Deus. et tanti fateor tu muneris Auctor.*

On the other is,

*Ex me qui vides promptos mibi reddito honores.*

On a cover before a chimney, is written in the *Spanish* language, this,

*No hay fuego que mas arda  
Que la lengua que me mal habla.*

We saw here a little cabinet, wherein was one cock to fire six little pistols.

Procession.

Every *Saturday* during the war with the *Turks*, the doge of *Venice* and senators make a procession thro' the palace, piazza, and *St. Mark's* church. The manner of it was observed, viz. first came six standards with lighted tapers, and a silver cross in the middle of them; then many surplice-men singing (some with lights in their hands) immediately before the gospel of *St. Mark*, written by himself, and carry'd in a rich cabinet by four in surplices. Over it was a canopy supported by four more in surplices. As this relick pass'd by, the people kneeled. Then followed many with lighted tapers; after them, canons, and the *Primicerius* of *St. Mark*, who had his square cap on his head. After him came several noblemen in scarlet and purple gowns, and three or four in black gowns (which all the nobility of *Venice* are obliged to wear in the city after they are 16 years of age) then the duke himself in his scarlet robes, with a coif upon his head, and his scarlet cap (having a gold embroidery about the lower part of it) in his hand. This duke's name is *Dominicus Contareno*, and he is about 63 years old. After him came four in scarlet and two in purple; and in the rear of all, a great many *Venetian* gentlemen, and a rout of old women.

Arsenal.

We saw the arsenal, where over a fair gate is inscrib'd,

*Victoriæ navalis monumentum  
MDLXXI.*

*Ab Urb. cond. MXXXVIII.  
Christi Incarn. MCCCCLX.*

*Duce inclyto Pascali  
Maripetro.*

*Leo de Molino, Marco  
Contareno al Capelo id  
ornare censere.*

When we entred the gate, we left our swords there; and then a guide carry'd us round the arsenal. First we saw two chambers well furnished with arms; among which the arms that *Tiepolo*, a *Venetian* nobleman, had designed to use against the state. He was accidentally slain by a woman, who let a pebble fall upon his head from a window near *St. Mark's* gate; many arms taken from the *Turks*; the arms of *St. Theodorus*; the helmet of *Bartolomeo Coglioni's* horse's head; the arms of *Frid. Barbarossa's* son, who was taken prisoner by the *Venetians*.

Over a door into another room is written,

*Omnia hæc usui inepta expedita  
Hanc in formam Cerne  
Jo. Baptista Fuscarenò  
Zacharia Sagredo  
D. Marci Procuratoribus  
Iusto Antonio Belegno  
Præfesto  
Marco Ciconia  
Paulo Vendrameno  
Jo. Baptista Grimano  
P. Residentibus  
CICIDCXXVII.*

Here we saw a saddle and a helmet for a camel, taken from the *Turks*; an exact model of *Sebin*. . . with the hills and country about it; which place the *Venetians* stoutly defended against the *Turks*; *Scanderbeg's* arms. We were afterwards brought thro' an open place, where many anchors lay, among which two very great ones; then we came into a great shop, where smiths were working at several furnaces, preparing of irons for the building of gallies; a room where the stores are laid. We took notice of an iron bullet, with four irons like short swords, made after this manner;



*A* is the bullet, *e e e e* are the four swords, which are shut close together within the cannon; but when it is discharged, they open several ways.

We saw two rooms where were only nails for the gallies, every gally having 40 long and weighty nails: 72000 irons kept here.

In another place we saw a chair or pulpit, wherein the duke is carry'd on mens shoulders into *St. Mark's* church (after his election) where he is shewed to the



the people, who have money thrown among them by the duke; but if they dislike him, he is presently put out of this seat. We saw the making of the gallies ribs at a fire in a great room. Oars made here so large, that they have seven men to row one oar. Oars taken from the *Turks*; then we came to the place where guns are founded, and where they are weighed in a great pair of scales. They are lifted into the scale by a crane moved by a large wheel. On the crane are written these figures, 284, which signify so many pounds weight a *French* woman weigh'd in these scales: a place supported by brick pillars, where they make cables 170 fathoms long. In one room was a great deal of saltpetre; and in another they make pullies, which are laid up in the next. We saw two guns taken from the *Turks*, and a cannon taken from the emperor of *Germany* at *Kleisach*; it was broke into four pieces, because they could not bring it whole thro' the mountains. We saw several rooms well furnish'd with armour hanging on the walls, and placed on frames. In one large room *Henry III.* of *France* was entertain'd at dinner; and in that space of time a galley was built in this arsenal. A curious wrought long gun was cast at the same dinner-time: guns taken from the *Turks* at *Tenedo*: a large gun with three, and another with seven bores; a small gun cover'd with leather made in *Germany*: arms in two rooms for 3000 horse: one room full of foot-arms: four lanthorns taken at the battle of *Lepanto*: arms for 10,000 horse in another room; and in another, arms for 12 gallies; and in a third room, arms for 10,000 foot: arms for 50 gallies more: shops where small guns and muskets are made: a model of *Cliffa*, with the circumjacent country in *Dalmatia* taken from the *Turks* Anno 1648. a very great mortar-piece: many wheels for carriages of guns: a great gun found in *Candia*, all of gold and silver: many carriages in a readiness: lances and colours taken from the *Turks*: a room called by some the garden of oranges, which is full of bullets. We saw many masts. The gallies are preserved from the weather and rain under long roofs supported by stone pillars: several gallies taken from the *Turks*: the general's galley; his name is *Morisini*: the old *Bucentoro*. We went into one galley, and observed the captain's cabin is raised higher than the deck, and is used as the last refuge or castle when the enemy hath boarded the galley. The deck hangs over on each side the body of the vessel; and the outside

where the soldiers fight, hath a gallery round; the rowers have their seats underneath. We saw the new *Bucentoro*, which is a galley richly gilt and carved within and without: they told us, the gilding cost 34000 crowns. At the middle of the entrance stands a fair gilt statue of *Scanderbeg*, under whom is written,

*M. Ant. Dunanimis. Frat. Bas. et Au. Cur. Opus.*

Over the deck is a richly gilt and carv'd cover supported by gilt figures. Here are four rows of seats, where the senators sit. At the upper end is the duke's seat; and on the left hand of him sits the pope's nuncio, and on the right, the emperor's ambassador; the rest of the ambassadors sit in their order. On some solemn festivals this *Bucentoro* is used, but more especially on ascension day, when the duke espouses the *Adriatick* sea, by throwing a gold ring into it every year.

We saw much timber seasoning in water, and the cellar of wine, which furnishes enough every day for 2300 workmen, who have two thirds water to one third wine, mix'd for their drink in great coppers: every workman may drink when he pleases. We were informed, that the workmens pay every week in the arsenal, amounts to 5000 *Venetian* ducats.

The arsenal is walled about indifferently strong; it hath 12 towers, and watches kept every night; channels of water round the wall.

At a little chapel close by, is a narrow slit in the wall, where was written,

*Denontie Secrete per l'inquisitori all' Arsenal.*

And not far from hence, under such a hole in a wall, is written almost the same, viz.

*Denontie Secrete per li Ecc' mi Sig'ri inquisitori sopra l'arsenal.*

Returning to our lodging, towards the mouth of the grand canal, is a large building where bisket, &c. is baked for the navy, having these two inscriptions on it, viz.

1. *Hæc Ædificia jam Vetustate ad ruinam prona Alex. Grito. Pet. Navagerio supra provisoribus. Pet. Justiniano. Pet. Capello et And. Vendranino Rei frumentaria Præfectis ad panem Nauticam reparendum instaurata sunt ut ex Urbe Classi adeam aleredam Cibaria in omne tempus abunde subministrarentur. MDLXVI.*

2. *Ca-*

SKIPPON.

2. *Cadentia præ nimia Vetustate tecta maritimæ classis Pani asservando dicata rei frumentariæ Præfecti in hanc meliorem formam restituerunt Anno MDXCVI.*

On Thursday, October 15. we took a gondola at the fishmarket near the piazza of St. Mark, and made this following circuit thro' the grand canal, and the *canale della Giudecca*. First we pass'd by a tower called *la Donna di mar*, built on a point of an island on the left hand; and a little distance further on the same side, came by *la Salute*, a round church fairly built, having an angel on the top, and the front curiously adorned with marble pillars; then passing by many gentlemens palaces on each side, about the middle of the grand canal, we went under *Ponte Rialto*, and some distance further, by a palace on the left hand, where the *Turkish* ambassadors us'd to lodge; afterwards came by the palace of *Grimani* on the right hand, and *S'ta Lucia*; and at the end of this channel we turned to the left, and went under a wooden bridge at *S'ta Chiara*, then by *St. Andrea*, and thro' a shallow water by *St. Marta*, where we entred the *canale di Giudecca*, and pass'd

by the *Giesuati*, a fair building; the *Of-pedal dell' incurabili* on the right hand, we were in view of *Redemptor's* church, and *le Citelle*, two round buildings; and returning by the aforesaid *la Donna di mar*, landed at the piazza of *St. Mark*.

We observed one day a funeral passing the streets. First came a cross, then banners, surplice-men singing before the corps, which is laid upon a bier dress'd up in a monk's habit (with which it was buried) having the hands and face naked, and a little crucifix lying by the body. Just before it went a mourner in a friar's weed, with his face covered (only two holes open for his eyes) and a lighted taper in his hand; and after it followed a great number of men, two and two together, with lighted tapers in their hands; which tapers are given by the deceased's friends.

At *Venice* every mass said for the dead, costs about 8 d. One gave enough lately for 12000 masses.

Nigh the fish-market, by *St. Mark's* piazza, is a large house, over the door whereof is written,

*Eren' Nani Hier' Supe' Aloii Ren' Sa Prov'*  
10 proc. et S. pro S<sup>a</sup> Prov'.

Under coats of arms is inscrib'd,

|                          |                                                     |                        |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|------------------------|
|                          | L. C. G. M. B. M.                                   |                        |
|                          | <i>Templo Deiparæ Salutari aurea lampade, Vota.</i> |                        |
|                          | <i>Vrbem dira pestilentia XVI</i>                   |                        |
| <i>Pestilentia cæpit</i> | <i>Mensium tractu vexatam</i>                       | <i>Defuit</i>          |
| <i>An. Sal. MDLXXX</i>   | <i>Patrum Pietas liberavit</i>                      | <i>An. S. MDLXXVII</i> |
| <i>XII Kal. Sext.</i>    | <i>MDCCXXI</i>                                      | <i>XII Kal. Sext.</i>  |
|                          | <i>Ut primum exoptatam ægris afferre salutem</i>    |                        |
|                          | <i>Incipiunt Patres horrida pestis abit.</i>        |                        |
|                          | <i>Provisores salutis.</i>                          |                        |

Nigh the door is written,

*Adi VII Marco MDCVII L'ill'mi SS'ri P'ri alla santa fano publicate intender che non entri alcuno sia chi si voglia dentre delle Colonelle stampada qui avanti ill'mo Magg'to in tanto masime che alla riva capitassero barche o copani per receiver pratica ne meno ardisca fermarsi o ligar barche d'alcuna sorte dentro delle penelli Sotto tutte le pene contenute nell' terminacioni di SS. ill'mi in tal materia disponente. L. silvestre Cont'ni P'r. L. Zuanne Quer'ni P'r. L. Piero Brag'n. P'r. Zuanne Moretti Nod'ro.*

The fish-markets afford great variety of fish, viz. 1. Orada; 2. Rubellio; 3. Bodicolo, ð Broncini; 4. Meforo 5. Sturio; 6. Joro; 7. Rhombo; 8. Paganee ð Paganello; 9. Zuatee; 10. Spari; 11. Volpine; 12. Passere; 13. Zuatee, *alius* Punctulis Ciner. 14. Grancepole; 15. Barbone; 16. Lucerne; 17. Boba; 18. Bishe; 19. Menola; 20. Uranoscopus; 21, 22, 23. Echinorum mar. *species tres*; 24. Corvo; 25. Scrofanello; 26. *Mezoræ similis, pennis duabus inter oculos*; 27. Cancer *hirs.* 28. Cancer *parvus viri-*

*dis, ð Gote di mar*; 29. Panotti; 30. Liceti; 31. Surè; 32. Squillæ *species*; 33. Razza; 34. Barracolè; 35. Squiaina; 36. Canis Macul. 37. Gamari; 38. Anguilla barbata; 39. Perca Marina; 40. Canislævis; 41. Canis aculeatus; 42. Cancer viridis parvus, *an fæm.?* 43. Canc. alius viridis parvus, *an 28. fæm.?* 44. Anguilla; 45. Pignolette; 46. Orada Vecchia; 47. Sardonè; 48. Renga; 49. Dentale; 50. Tinca marina; 51. Donzella; 52. Paganello radiis dorfi longioribus; 53. Piscis anguillæformis; 54. Sorghè marina;



marina; 55. Cavallo marino; 56. Locusta; 57. Sepia; 58. Polypus; 59. Pinna marina; 60. Tinca marina *maculâ nigra ad caudam*; 61. Merluzzo; 62. Pecten major *ex una parte planus*; 63. Pecten minor *ex utraque parte convexus*; 64. Purpura; 65. *Purpuræ similis, spinis longioribus*; 66. Concha Lomaca *disita*; 67. Mofcoli; 68. Mytilus hirtus; 69. Capo rondo; 70. Capo rochio; 71. Solenes; 72. Pesce Petro; 73. Carbonaccie di Acqua; 74. Carbonaccie di Sabbia; 75. Pìochè, *pectinis species*; 76. Beverone conchæ species; 77. Corvo di fortiera; 78. Concha parva *latere longiore appendice juxta calcem*; 79. Joto lettè; 80. Beveraccie; 81. Verdone; 82. Sturio *rostro brevior*; 83. Lomaca major *rufescens*; 84. Lomaca min. *nigricans*; 85. Carigoè longo. 86. Carigoè rotondo; 87. Sorghò ò Mormoro; 88. Thynnus; 89. Pesce spada.

The fish called *Cepole* are driven into nets, by a great noise we observed the fishermen to make in their boats.

Birds.

In the markets are sold many birds, viz. 1. Arcuata five Numenius Avis; 2. Gallo di Montagna; 3. Sardina vel Tardina, Alaudæ species; 4. Anate di Bastardi; 5. Celega, *an passer Arundin. nostras?* 6. Tringa maxima; 7. Fringilla mont. fœm. 8. Tottin, *like a Stint*; 9. Perdix ruffa; 10. Pluvialis; 11. Pluvialis cinerea maj.; 12. Cocal; 13. Fofano; 14. Garia, five Ardea alba fœm.; 15. Falco minor; 16. Astore; 17. Avosetto; 18. Ardea alba minor; 19. Vetula, *an Godwit?* 20. Serula; 21. Martinazè; 22. Mergus major; 23. Avis Fringillæ lut. similis pectore ruffo; 24. Grus; 25. Lagopus; 26. Gallina cornuta cristata; 27. Capo rosso; 28. Mergus rostro acuto capite albo.

Procession.

Thursday, October 12. being all-saints day, *stilo novo*, we saw this procession, which began in the duke's palace. First came 24 mint-men in long blue cloaks, having red caps, on each of which was fastened a cecchino of gold; then came four in scarlet; next two or three noblemen in purple gowns: an antient gentleman (whose son is a cardinal) came immediately before the duke, who was attired with a cloth of silver robe, flowered with gold, having great gold buttons before, and his cap embroidered like his robes; about his waist a girdle: on his right hand went the pope's nuncio, and the bishop of Beziers, the French king's ambassador, on the left. The duke and ambassadors were covered: gentlemen held up the duke's train; and after him came 20 senators, two and two together, in

their red damask robes, with shoulder-pieces of damask over their left shoulders. When they came into St. Mark's church, the mint-masters stood on each side, and at the entrance a canon stood ready with holy water in a silver thing, which he sprinkled in the duke's, nuncio's, and ambassador's faces, and afterwards in the senators. When the duke entered the choir, he kneeled a while before St. Mark's altar, which was opened this day, musick playing all the time. Then the duke returned, and placed himself in that part of the choir, where our masters of colleges, and deans of cathedrals sit: after a little space of time four canons came to him, and said somewhat; then made their congees, and returned to their seats on the side of the altar. The nuncio and the French ambassador sat next to the duke, and the senators were placed in two ranks on each side. When the high mass began, the two organs (one on each side of the altar) play'd, and the vocal musick made a concert. One of the canons who ministr'd to the priest who performed mass, read a chapter in the Revelations, with a singing tone, in a pulpit; then he brought the book to the duke, who kiss'd it. After this, another chapter was read in the pulpit, lighted tapers and a cross being carry'd before the book. The duke, nuncio, &c. were smok'd with an incense pot; then a relic was brought to them, which they kiss'd. There were many other foolish ceremonies which were used during the time of mass. When all was done, they returned to the palace in the same order they came.

This day on the three high poles before St. Mark's church, were hung up three flags.

St. Peter's church is a fair building, where are several inscriptions mentioned by *Sanfovino*, who describes the city of Venice. It is said, the chair St. Peter us'd when he was bishop of Antioch, is kept here; also three hairs of our Saviour's beard, the chalice he us'd with his disciples, and many other relics. The picture of the three eastern kings is a good picture.

Some of the altars are not yet finish'd.

A large cupola in this church, with a balcony round the inside of it.

The patriarch of Venice's palace is adjoining. The present patriarch's name is *Francisco Morosini*. In a piazza here is a steeple not unlike St. Mark's tower. This palace, church, &c. are in the island of *Castello*, which is join'd to another by a large wooden bridge.



SKIPPON.

Behind St. Peter's church is a house, whereon is inscrib'd,

*Cafe VI in effecution delle galo del Mag. M. Alm. Prioli di ordini della mag. M. Hel. lor fu Conforte del mag. M. Bern. Prioli fatte sopra questo terreno dalla schola di miser. MDLXIX.*

S. Salvatore.

Not far from *Ponte Rialto* is a fair courts; church pav'd with fine marble: the high altar is rich. Three cardinals of the family of *Cornara*, are buried here, and *Catharina Cornara* queen of *Cyprus*. *Fran. Aseus Venerius*, *Laurentius Priolo*, and *Hyeronimus Priolo*, dukes of *Venice*, have stately monuments here. A fair tomb of *Andreas Delphinus Procurator D. Marci*. The roof of the church hath cupola's like those at *St. Mark's*. One cupola is very large, with a balcony round the inside of it.

Nigh this church is a building with a fair front, whereon is written,

*D. O. M. Divo quoque martyri Theodoro, Vota Jacobi Galli magnificentia relicto are pario marmore ornavit Anno D. MDCL.*

On *October 30.* many pictures were hung both without and within a large room, which hath an altar in the side of it. Opposite to it is a fair double ascent, (hung also with fair pictures) which brought us into a large room or chapel. The pictures were sent hither this day by mercers and other tradesmen belonging to this fraternity.

S. Georgio Maggiore.

*S. Georgio Maggiore* is a church belonging to a monastery of *Benedictines*, which is built in an island over against (and some distance from) the piazza of *St. Mark*; a neat area before the church, which is a stately building; the front whereof is adorned with statues, pillars, and two heads, viz. of *Tribunus Memus* and *Sebastianus Namus*, both dukes of *Venice*: the first of them retired, and lived a monk in this cloister, as appears by the inscription under him, printed in the afore-mentioned *Sanfovinius*, who takes notice of many particulars here; some of which we saw. The church within is very fair, having thick pillars, and in the middle a large cupola, round the inside whereof is a balcony: the pavement is of fine marble. At the high altar is *St. Stephen's* body kept; and behind the altar is the choir, where the seats are in the manner of an amphitheatre. Pictures here drawn by *Tinoretus*; the monuments of *Zani*, and *Leonardus Donato*, dukes of *Venice*. In the north wing of the church is an altar, where are fair marble pillars; in one

Benedictines.

of which some peoples fancies are strong enough to see our Saviour upon the cross, naturally represented; and at the same altar they also fancy a death's head in the marble table; but the ornaments of it hindred our sight of it.

The convent hath two fair cloister'd courts; one of which hath double pillars, whose distance and proportion we observed, viz. the diameter of the pedestal is 18 inches and an half, the distance between pillar and pillar five foot and almost seven inches *Ionic*.

The area of the courts are planted with cypress trees.

We went up a very fair ascent, which is adorned with the statues of *Venice*, &c. and came into the *Dormitoria*, where the cells are on each side of the long walks, one of which is very broad and long, and makes a fine perspective; nigh this there is a portico, whence we had a view of the city and the water about it. Here we observed the *Ionic* pillars, their diameter 13 inches and an half, and the distance six foot seven inches. The *Refectorium* is a large place, at the upper end whereof is a great picture describing the marriage feast in *Cana*, drawn by *Paolo Veronese*. In the wall of this room is a marble pulpit, where a chapter is always read at meals. Over the entrance within is written, *Silentium & Pax*; and on each side of the door is a fair cistern of marble, having pillars of the *Corinthian* order; their pedestals are 19 inches in the diameter, their distance six foot four inches. Pillars at the aforefaid ascent, of the *Corinthian* order; the pedestals 20 inches in diameter, and the distance five foot seven inches.

The garden is very pleasant, having fair arbour'd walks, &c. From a terrace walk we had a prospect, and observed a great space of mud at an ebb tide; which mud in the winter time smells offensively, but in the summer gives no ill scent. Many such muddy places about the city, and we were told that the sea retires from it.

*SS. Giovanni & Paolo* is a large and fair church within; the pillars are high, and the pavement is finely marbled. Round two of the pillars nigh the entrance into the choir, are many pictures, and other devout expressions of such persons as fondly believe they have been miraculously cured at the altars nigh these pillars. Fair monuments here of dukes, noblemen, &c. among which the tombs of *Edward* earl of *Windsor*, &c. the lord *Henry Stuart*, who died 1637. when the lord *Weston* was ambassador in *Venice*; three statues on horseback, with inscriptions mentioned in *Sanfovinius*: the horses

SS. Giovanni and Paolo.

are



are brafs. This church belongs to the Dominicans. We obferved feveral perfons to fit here with their hats on; one was a clergyman: and within the church doors we faw poor old women fpinning and begging.

Before this church is the figure of *Bartholomæus Coleonus* on a brafs horfe upon a high marble pedeftal.

Mendicant  
nuns.

We heard good vocal mufick in a mendicant nun's chapel, which will be very handsome when it is finifhed. The entrance into it is adorned with fair marble pillars. We obferved all the even-song, the men fate with their hats on.

Hofpital.

Nigh this nunnery is a ftately hofpital. Before the entrance into the fore-mentioned chapel, is a large portico, wherein are thefe two infcriptions, viz.

1. *Bartholomæus Bontempelius à Calice piis largitionibus insignis magnus Xenodochii hujus institutor erecttor et Altor, cujus eximie gratie gratiofo æmulo Fratre perauſtæ hinc faxea ex Icone Adamantinaq; pauperum memoria Superis æternæ micabunt. Gubern. pia gratitud. recolitur. A. MDCXLI.*
2. *Dominico Blayæ de Carattis Berg'tæ, Ara, templo donis Xenodochio additis magnanima ubiq; pietate, ſpectato Mendicantium Virginum Gubernatori Mæcenati Patri optimè merito, perenne in lapide, perennius in animis ſmulacrum Præſides Unanimes PP. Anno MDCLVII. die xx Decembris.*

St. Geminiano's  
church.

St. *Geminiano's* church is oppoſite to the weſt end of St. *Mark*, at the further end of the piazza, where, on *November 10*. I obſerved very much plate hanging on the pillars, and about the roof, but moſt nigh the high altar, which made a very reſplendent ſhew, by reaſon of the many lights placed here.

Proceſſion.

*Nov. 11*. Being a day devoted to the *Madonna della Salute*, there were many maſſes ſaid at that church. We paſſ'd over a fair wooden bridge made upon boats croſs the grand canal, and, among a crowd of people, went into the *Salute*, firſt aſcending a fair ſtone aſcent, and viewed this ſtately building, which is of a round form, and is high and large; the roof was not quite finifhed: Four curious white marble pillars nigh the altar. The duke, pope's nuncio, and *French* embaffador, with ſome of the ſenators, came by water from the palace, in a gilt barge covered with red velvet, and drawn by a leſſer boat with rowers; then followed two other barges with ſenators, trumpeters, and officers. On the barges were flags, banners, &c. When they landed, there went firſt 30 mint-men in long blue cloaks, the fore-

moſt of which carry'd flags and inſtruments, then ſome in red, and gentlemen before the duke, who was habited in his robes and ermins. Juſt before him was carry'd a rich cuſhion and a gilt ſtool. On his right hand went the pope's nuncio, and on the left the *French* embaffador, both with their hats on. One carry'd an umbrella behind the duke, and three gentlemen held up his train. After them came 40 ſenators in their damask robes, who had ſome of them purple pieces of velvet, which they threw over their left ſhoulders. The firſt of the ſenators carried a great rich ſword. After the duke had ſaid his private devotions, he ſeated himſelf in his throne ſome diſtance from the high altar on the left hand, and on each ſide of him ſate the nuncio, *French* embaffador, and ſome of the ſenators. Oppoſite to the duke ſate the reſt of the ſenators. In the time of maſs (which was but ſhort) a relick was brought to the duke, &c. which they kiſſ'd; and when maſs was done, they returned to the barges in the ſame manner they came. A little before the duke landed at the *Salute*, many ſilver ſtandards with lighted candles, went over the bridge, and fetched many canons, and a relick, which they placed upon the high altar: and when maſs was finifhed, they carry'd it back again with the ſame ſolemnity. Among thoſe that went in this company, there was one habited in purple, which all gave reſpect to, whom we gueſſ'd to be the patriarch of *Venice*. In the *Salute* we obſerved a great number of beggars, ſome ſelling little candles and books; and we took notice of begging women in nuns habits.

After this we came to St. *Mark's* piazza, where three flags were hung up on the poles. The duke, &c. came thro' the palace into St. *Mark's* church, where he made his private devotions, and then he went to his ſeat. After that, high maſs began, and there paſſ'd this proceſſion following, by the altar. Firſt came many lighted candles in their ſilver ſtandards, carry'd by men in white habits, having St. *Mark's* lyon wrought in red upon their breſts, the effigies of a ſaint, and a rich gold canopy by it; other effigies of ſaints in ſilver, and their canopies; then follow'd the ſeveral orders of friars (the Jeſuits were not in this proceſſion) with their banners. Among the orders came ſome boys and youths in religious habits; then the canons of ſeveral churches. As every one paſſ'd by the altar, they look'd downwards, and made a low bow to it firſt, and then to the duke. Before all the proceſſion was ended, the maſs was ended; and then

SKIPPON.

A proceſſion.



SKIPFON.

then one in a surplice (who stood all the while to keep order) spake to the fathers and canons to sing *Te Deum*, which was begun by those that were nigh the altar, at the conclusion of the mass. During the mass a relick was brought to be kiss'd by the duke, &c. good musick all the while; and many musicians with their instruments went in the procession.

S. Maria Formosa.

S. Maria Formosa hath a large piazza near it.

S. Fufca.

Nigh S. Fufca we observed preparation for bonfires, which were made upon the election of a new pivoan at this church.

Murano.

We were much beholden to one *Borrel* of *Collen*, a merchant, who shew'd us great civility. He spake *English*, and carry'd us one day, in his gondola, to *Murano*, which is some distance from the city, and consists of some islands built with many houses, most of which are inhabited by glass-men.

Making of looking-glasses.

We saw some of their furnaces, and observed the making of looking-glasses after this manner. First a workman dipt one end of an iron pipe into a crucible with liquor that was in the furnace, where he turn'd the iron three or four times, and takes up some quantity of the liquor, which he carry'd to a smooth iron, and rolled it thereon; then he blowed it, and rolled it again; after that he put it into the crucible, and took up more of the liquor, and turned the iron round some time over the crucible; then he blew again a little, and brought it to the smooth iron, where he blew it, and rolled it, as before; next he rolled his iron pipe over a tub of water, and cooled it by sprinkling some on it; then he went and took more liquor out, which he rolled, and blew within the furnace, resting the iron on an iron like an andiron spits move on. He came then the last time to the smooth iron, and there roll'd and blew the glass bigger and bigger. After this he put it into the furnace, and turned it about a little while; then he took it out, and placed it over an iron held cross, where he turned it about, and another pinched it a little with a kind of tongs or pinchers, whilst the glass was blowing; then he that pinch'd it, took a sharp iron, and made at the end of the glass, a hole, and immediately it is put into the furnace, and turned about; then presently taken out, and placed over the cross iron, and is widened to its full bigness by the pincers or tongs which the other man used whilst the glass was turn'd about: after that the glass was measur'd, and put into the furnace where it was roll'd again, then presently taken out, and

given to another fellow (who stood upon a bench) where, with a pair of scissars, it was cut half thro' the length; then where the pincers had made a furrow or circular impression near the iron pipe, a little water was put, and the glass knock'd off, but it was first fasten'd to another iron at the other end; then the glass thus inverted was put into the furnace and rolled, and presently given to the man again on the bench, where the glass was cut quite thro'; immediately then it was knock'd off upon a great peel, whereon it was flatted, and then both peel and glass were speedily put into the furnace, and oftentimes (four times) changed the ends which were put in, first one and then the other; after that they took it off the peel, and placed it on a smooth stone on the top of the furnace, where it was to be nealed many hours, to avoid breaking. While the glass was upon the peel, they flatted the glass oftentimes with an iron, and a piece of wood like an oar. The afore-mentioned pincers were waxed when the glass was widened, which caused frequent flashes within.

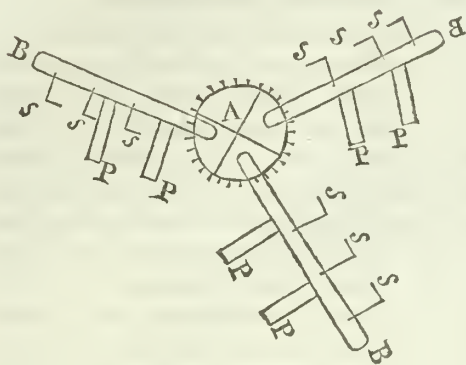
The *Venetians* use glass chamber-pots, which are preserved from breaking by being put into strong flasks.

We saw at another furnace (where drinking-glasses are made) the making of a wine-glass with many ornaments. First the workman fastened an iron to each thigh, and, as he sate, took out a little liquor with his blowing-iron; and, after he had blown it a little, he rolled it about within the furnace; then he took out more liquor, and blew again; after which a hole was made at the further end, then put into the furnace, and taken out again presently, and the hole was widened by the pincers; so the body of the glass was made: the foot of it was made after the same manner, only at last it was flatted broad enough. The round pedestal was fashioned in a hollow iron screwed within, and fastened to the flat bottom by putting a little fresh liquor, which cements both together, and to the bottom of the upper glass by the same. The handles and other ornaments were made at several times by several drops of the liquor, which is shaped as the workman pleases, who turns them into their forms with a little pair of pincers. Crucibles in this furnace, with several coloured liquors.

At one house we saw a great quantity of cogallie or pebbles, of a glittering white colour, which are found in the river . . . . in the dutchy of *Millan*. These pebbles are broken with a hammer, and



and afterwards into powder, by stamps, which are moved thus,

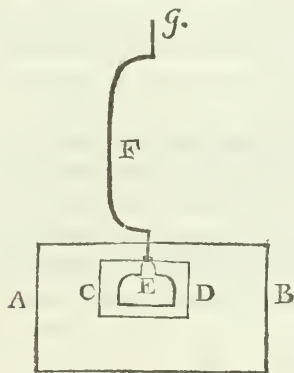


Oxen on a floor above move the wheel *A*, which turns the axes *B B B*, supported by the posts *P P P P P*, and those axes lift up the stamps *S S S S S S S S*, that beat the stones to powder, which is mingled with an equal quantity of kali ashes, and then melted together in the furnace. If the ashes of kali or berillia be too strong, then they put more of the beaten stone.

They have observed that they cannot make so good glafs on the other side of the street, or in any other part of *Murano*, *Venice*, &c. as they do where we saw the furnaces.

Grinding  
of looking-  
glasses.

In a shop at *Venice* we saw the grinding of looking-glasses, after this manner,



*A B* is a smooth iron (placed on a table) whereon is sprinkled water, and the dust of a stone called . . . . . *C D* is an iron frame, wherein the glafs is fix'd by a cement. *E* is a knob of wood plained very smooth, and which rests upon the glafs. *F* is a handle that is joyn'd both to the knob, and to the ceiling at *G*, the motion whereof grinds the glafs.

St. Barna-  
by's bridge.

St. Barnaby's bridge is noted for a fight at fifty-cuffs every Sunday in warm weather, between the *Castellani* and *Nicolitæ*, two factions maintained among the common people, in memory of the *Istrians* stealing away the brides and their portions one night out of *S. Maria Formosa*; but the *Castellani* overtook them, and reco-

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vered all again. The two parties meet on the top of the bridge, and beat one another with their fists only. Some are thrown down into the water, and others (but not often) are more dangerously hurt: sometimes some are kill'd. Noblemen stand by, and encourage each side all the while.

SKIPPON.



We went by gondola beyond *St. Pietro di Castello*, to an island (not far from the castles) where the Carthusians have a cloister, which hath a large meadow and vineyards before it. In their garden we saw many pots of flowers, &c. which are kept alive all winter, by removing them out of the air in the night-time, and setting them in a little room where the pans of coals keep them warm. Spanish jasmine and many flowers grew against the wall, which are sheltered by a penthouse and mats. The monks cells are round a court, about 25 in all. Every monk hath a little house and garden by himself. In one we had the freedom to observe these particulars. In every one of their gardens there is a well, and they keep land-tortoises in banks of earth, which lay about seven or eggs apiece in the summer time, in holes they scrape for them. These eggs are thus buried in the earth, without any other warmth, till the next spring, when young tortoises come forth. They are counted pretty good meat, and are eaten by these monks. Every cell hath a neat out-room and a press of books.

Carthusians.

Land-tortois-  
es.

Within that room is a bed-chamber cleanly and neatly kept. They do not lie in sheets, but between warm blankets on straw. Their habit is of white serge, having a cope of the same, which they always wear over the other: their cuculli are also of serge. They wear no linen shirts, and are shaven very close on their heads. Their rules are strict, being not permitted to speak one to another, but only on *Sundays* and *Thursdays*, and great festivals before and after dinner, when they dine all together in the *Refectorium*. If any stranger comes to speak with one of them, they first ask leave of their prior. He and the sub-prior (but none of the rest) have liberty to go out of the convent. They go to the choir about five hours of the night, which is about midnight, and stay two hours, then return again to their beds, and at 12 hours they are in the choir again; after that they retire to their cells, and before dinner they have their devotions once more, and in the afternoon say their vespers. They have their meals (except on *Sundays*, &c.) brought to their several cells. We observed one of them thus served at supper; a servant unlocked a little wooden win-

6 M

dow

**SKIPTON.** dow by the side of the door, and put in there a pot of wine, three potted eggs, a little dish of boiled spinach, a piece of cheese, and two apples; these the friar within takes and puts upon his table, which is let down from the side of a wall, within which appears three or four shelves with glasses and other conveniences like a cup-board. The lay-brothers of this order have the same fashioned habit with the fathers, but the colour is like the Capuchins. Every *June* the prior, or some delegate from every convent of this order, is sent to their general council held at the grand chartreuse nigh *Grenoble* in *France*.

St. Bruno was the institutor of this order of friars.

*Nov. 18.* We went with our padrone, or master of our lodging, to a court in the palace, where all strangers are obliged to shew themselves (this is called the *Bolletín*) and then they are permitted to stay what time they please in the city.

**St. Stefano.** St. Stefano's church is handsome, having within over the west entrance, a statue of *Dominicus Contarenius* on horseback, and an inscription under him, printed in *Sanfovino* p. 133. Nigh this church is an indifferent piazza, and adjoining is a fair cloister.

**A comedy.** We went once after supper to see a comedy, where at the door we paid 16 soldi, when others paid but six soldi apiece. In the cock-pit were chairs, let for eight soldi a chair, many of which were bespoke and marked. Round about were four or five rows of boxes of a small size, where the *Venetian* gentlemen and others sate. The stage was very mean, having four great tapers on it. Before the play began, the gentlemen and company were impatient, and call'd out often, *Fuora, Fuora*; and they made a great noise when they stamp'd and whistled, and call'd to one another. Those that sate in the boxes did frequently spit upon the company in the pit, so that all appeared very rude. We observed but three acts in the play, which was very immodest and obscene; nothing that was sober would please the company, who were ready to hiss, and they disgust any thing that was not filthy. The gentlemen, and some with their wives or whores, came masked and disguised. Some of the noblemen that stood near the stage, would often interrupt the actors, and discourse with them.

**Funeral of a Spanish ambassador.** Decemb. 1. We saw the funeral of *Fernandes Antonio Carolo de Vera*, Spanish ambassador. In the middle of St. Mark's church was set up a cupele covered with black. On the top of it were set many

lighted candles in the figure of a pyramid. From hence the funeral procession began, which I observed in St. John and Paul's church, where the interment was. Round the choir and body of this church hung black, whereon was painted the ambassador's arms, deaths heads, the arms of *Venice*, &c. In the body of this church was erected also a high cupele, with a pyramid of lighted candles on the top, and two broad pair of stairs up to the middle of it, one towards the west door, and the other towards the choir. At the bottom of both these ascents, on each side, stood a large statue made of cloth, &c. black all over; and at the top of the ascents were lesser statues, besides four about the body of the cupele, every statue having a lighted candle in his hand. There came in at the west door of the church, first a great number of banners and images, among which were lighted tapers; next some priests in their surplices, then more tapers; and there followed eight religious orders with their banners, besides friars of mount *Olivet*, and two orders more; canons in blue habits with surplices over them, having a blue flappet over their left shoulders. After them came canons of eleven several churches, which may be distinguished by their tippets over their surplices, viz. some had gold tippets flowered with velvet, some scarlet flowered with gold; others red velvet; blue, and flowered with gold; gold, and flowered with red velvet; gold, and flowered with green; broad gold tippets flowered with red; red flowered velvet with a gold list; black velvet and gold edges, with the picture of the virgin *Mary* wrought in it. After these went many other canons before the statue of the ambassador, dress'd up in his own apparel, having his *Spanish* hat on his head, his sword lying upon him, and his spurs on. Over him they carry'd a canopy, and candles before and behind the herse; then came the duke's officers before the duke; after him went the pope's nuncio and the *French* king's ambassador; then some senators, and 24 close mourners, who had long black gowns which trailed on the ground, and a black mourning hood. Each mourner had a *Venetian* nobleman went by his side; and after them came hospital boys and girls. The ambassador's effigies was laid in the cupele, and the duke seated himself in the choir, and against him was a seat erected, where one of the *Somaski* order made an oration in praise of the deceased ambassador. This friar's order hath its name from a place in the territory of *Venice*, and was founded by *Hieronymo Minini*,



ainy, a nobleman of this state. They differ little from the Jesuits in their habit, &c. In his speech he said the ambassador was descended from *Numa Pompilius* and *M. Aurel. Anton.* and that most of the kings in *Europe*, especially *Arragon* and *Hungary*, were related to his family. The ambassador's father was *Joan. Antonius Comes de Rocha*, a great scholar, and his son's tutor. That the ambassador understood *Greek, Latin, Italian, French, and Dutch*; that he was the youngest in the king of *Spain's* council. He died of a late epidemical distemper, which kill'd many people; and that in his sickness he told the *Venetian* senators, It was his greatest comfort he should leave his body where his mind had always been. He concluded his oration with saying, That he might use the same epitaph *Hermolaus Barbarus* did, who was born at *Venice*, and died at *Rome*; *Non potuit nasci nobilior; mori*; so the ambassador was born in *Spain*, and died at *Venice*. His wife's name was *Avida de Guzman*, &c. to whom part of the speech was directed; for he told her, She might be comforted, because her husband died in favour with his prince, and was buried by the *Venetians* *regiâ magnificentiâ*.

When the speech was ended, the *Primicerius* of *St. Mark*, who had a mitre on his head, and several priests perform'd some ceremonies at the cupele, with singing, &c. After that, the ambassador's statue was carried into the chapel of *Madonna di Rosario*, where it was laid upon the ground, and some service said over it; then the statue was carry'd out to another place, and so the solemnity ended. Usually the burial of a duke does not exceed this.

Every *schuola* of this city is obliged to send 28 standards with their candles, to any such solemn funeral.

Franciscans.

Adjoyning to the *schuola* of *St. Roch*, is a convent of *Franciscans*, where, round the walls of a great cloister, are fixed many marble monuments, and the walls painted. The like we observed in other cloisters of *Venice*.

Schuola of St. Mark.

The *schuola* of *St. Mark* is a large building, with a curious marble front. The lower room of it is long, with two rows of pillars; at the further end whereof is an altar. Two fair ascents lead up to a very great room, which hath a roof rarely carved, and the sides adorned with pictures. At the further end of this is an altar. This place is adjoyning to the *Dominicans* at *St. Giovanni & Paolo*.

One day we hired a gondola for 10 soldi an hour, and went by *St. Giorgio Mag-*

*giore*, the islands of *Maria di gratia*, <sup>SKIPPON.</sup> *S. Spirito*, *Povegia*, &c. on the left hand of us, having monasteries in them. We were told, That in *S. Spirito* there did live 10 or 12 monks of the order of *St. Servadore*, who took too much liberty and pleasure; and that the whole order was abolished by the pope about 10 years ago, and all their revenue in the *Venetian* state, forfeited to the state. Then four miles from the city we came to *Malamocco*, <sup>Malamocco</sup> built with many houses, where we saw <sup>co.</sup> *English* and *Dutch* ships, &c. which first come (about a mile from *Malamocco*) by two forts or castles that command the passage between the two out banks or necks of land.

... church hath a very fair front, and the inside handsome. On a large gravestone here is inscrib'd,

*Offa Marci Antonii Trivisani Principis. Vixit annos LXXIX. in Principatu I. MDLIIII.*

In the choir is a fair monument erected to *Andreas Gritto* duke of *Venice*. See the inscription of this and others in *Sanfovino*. Many little chapels in the isles; in one of which is an inscription to *Baduarius*, a procurator of *St. Mark*. On the south side is a chapel, the walls whereof are curiously crufted with marble; a fine altar and a rich gilt roof here. On one side of it is an inscription to *Franciscus Contarenus* duke, and on the other side is written,

*D. O. M. Joannes et Aloysius Eques ac Divi Marci Procurator Nicolai Contareni Filii, Serenissimi Ducis Francisci Nepotes obsequentissimi, sacellum hoc exornarunt et grati animi memoriam posuere An. Domini MDCLVIII.*

Nigh this church is a great palace, over the gates whereof are the pope's arms, and over one gate is written,

*Has Ædes Xysto V. Pont. Max. dono Resp. Ser'ma dedit, grata renovatur memoria Clem. VIII. Pont. Max. regnante.*

Within the court yard is another inscription, viz.

*Jacobus Altovitus Archiep. Athenarum et Alexandri VII. PM. apud Venetos Legatus Quo erga sedem Apostolicam Venetæ in hisce tribuendis adibus pietatis fructus uberior; sibiq; ac successoribus jucundiores et ampliores illas forma varia pittura, ceteroq; multiplici ornatu decorandus curavit. An. Sal. MDCLX.*

St.

SKIPPON.  
St. Antonio's  
church.

St. Antonio's church belongs to a nunnery, where, over the door of a fair palace, is this following inscription,

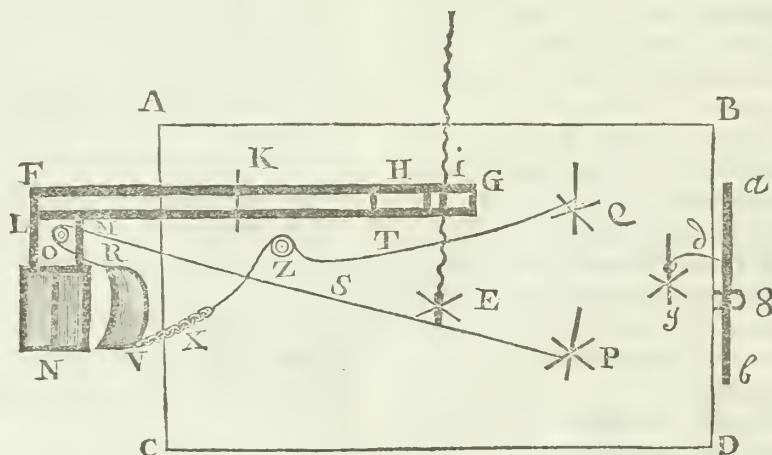
*Hospitium Virginum à Faucibus Orci Deo Deiparæq; immaculatæ conceptarum MDCLVIII Belli vero Ottomanici XIII. posuit minimus inter homines, interq; peccatores maximus, ut inde salus Patriæ, ira ob crimina jure sæviente, superum utq; Virgine intercedente post dilutas culpas summa Dei clementia, mansuincula sibi tandem referretur in Cælis.*

Against this place we saw several great ships of the Venetians.

One morning we hired a gondola and two men, giving them nine livres for their attendance on us the whole day. First we pass'd by a small island with a convent in it called St. Christopher; then by St. Michael, a neat cloister in another island, the monks whereof are habited in white, and are of the order of St. John; afterwards we went by Murano, and presently entred a channel between the Lagoon on our left hand, having on our right, at some distance, the Lazaretto nova, a fair large building; and on the same hand had a Franciscan's cloister, and these islands, viz. St. Giacomo di Palude, Sarrasi and Majorbo; then we came to Buran, which is almost as big as Murano, and is joyn'd to another island by a long wooden bridge. Opposite to Buran is Torcella, where they build great

boats. Five miles from Buran (having pass'd a very large water frequented by a multitude of coots and sea-cobs) we came to two Vallès; one is great, belonging to Zani, a Venetian nobleman, and the other belongs to Malpiero, another nobleman. A Vallè is a large space of water enclosed about with reeds supported by stakes. Without the reeds are stakes to keep boats off from injuring them, and within is a small island, wherein dwells a keeper, who would not permit us to enter, tho' we requested it very earnestly; but we were informed, that the use of them is both for the catching of fish and fowl. For the more easy taking of fish, the reed-hedge is indented into many corners, and within lower reeds are placed, which are set in this manner like a T. the nets being drawn into the corners. At one part of the vallè is an *Arundinetum*. The great number of fish invites many fowl, which are most frequent in the mornings and evenings. Once or twice a month the owner gives leave to many people, who come in gondola's, and shoot what they can; for the fowl are not easily driven away, notwithstanding the continual shooting and killing. A Vallè yields a considerable profit, and some are let for about 400 ducats per Annum. Oysters are kept in these vallès, which are 10 miles from the city.

We saw a Cavo-fango, with which the Cavo-fango channels about Venice are cleansed of mud go. and filth; it is made after this manner;



*A B C D* is a great square boat, having in the middle a spiral mast made of elm, which at *E* is turned by four men, and so moves two strong beams *FG*, which are joyn'd together; and at *i* they have a screw made of nut-tree, by the motion whereof on the spiral mast, they are lifted upwards and downwards; and when *F* is down, *G* is raised up. At *H* is a large box, where many great stones are put to

help the motion of the crane or beams downwards. At *K* is an axis of iron.

*N* is a huge iron spade that hangs by two pieces of wood which move on an axis *LM*. This spade being let down into the mud, by the spiral-mast's moving the ends of the beams at *G* upwards, there is a great iron scoop *RV*, which is pull'd open from the spade, by winding up of a rope at *Q*; which rope moves over a double



double pulley Z, and is fasten'd to the chain X fix'd towards the bottom of the scoop. It is shut by winding up the rope S at P, and moving the rope over the pulley O, and at the same time loosening the rope T. The scoop being full of mud, and shut against the spade N, the spiral is turned back, and spade and scoop are lifted up over a large mud boat, and immediately the scoop is pulled open, that the mud may fall out. Every scoop full is equal to at least three good cart loads, and may be thus empty'd several times in an hour.

When G is down the spiral, the mast bends a little forwards; but when it goes upwards, the spiral-mast stands strait. At the bottom of the spiral is a very thick piece of wood strengthen'd with four cross irons; and the whole spiral-mast stands in an iron hollow, wherein it moves backwards and forwards a little.

The iron work of this engine cost (they say) 700 ducats. This *Cavo-fango* boat may be raised higher or lower in the water, as the workmen please; for at AC 8 are long poles; *ex. gr.* *a b* is a pole fix'd in the mud, and fasten'd to the boat by an iron hook at 8, and *d* is a rope, which being wound up at *g*, on the axis at *d*, the boat is raised higher.

Five or six of these engines belong to Venice; and in each are seven or eight men, besides two men to manage the mud-boat.

It is said a Frenchman invented it, and a Venetian reformed and perfected it.

We saw on the 22d Jan. being Candle-mas day, *Sti. Novo*, the duke, &c. go in procession, from *S. Maria Formosa* in memory of the brides recovered out of the *Isbrians* hands.

Tragedy.

One night we saw at *S. Samuello* a tragedy, wherein was much drollery, and a design laid to abuse the memory of our queen *Elizabeth*, she being represented much in love with the earl of *Essex*, whom she at last beheaded. The occasion of his death they made this: one *Lucinda* being also in love with *Essex*, she seeing him and the queen talking privately together, discharged a pistol at the queen, for which *Essex* was suspected, and so lost his life. The fool in the play kiss'd the queen.

At the *Mendicanti* one *Bushnell*, an Englishman, is carving a monument for *Aloysius Mocenigo*, who hath deserved this following inscription.

*Ne molem quam cernis  
Mausolæum puta spectator  
Triumphus hoc est qui Cretæ positus  
Aloysio Mocenico  
D. Marci Procuratori  
Huc per Civium lachrymas adveſtus est  
D. Marcus Soffitator  
VOL. VI.*

*Qui Mocenicæ genti  
Suum jussit militare Leonem  
In Aloysio vel Extincto rugit  
Cives illius exemplo  
Ad gloriam provocaturus  
Hic Maris Mars; Terræ Terror  
Venetæ classis bis Imperator  
Patriæ semper salus  
Religione, Consilio, Pietate,  
Bellica Virtute clarissimus  
Habet tot documenta  
A Turcis Jesu Bethleemi  
Martinenghi Vitturi.  
D. Demetrii propugnacula  
Pendè expugnata propugnavit  
D. Theodori Turluli munimenta  
Ex unguibus hostium evulsit  
Thracum classes victoriarum aura tumidas  
Adversum Martem pati nescias  
Cladibus assuescere docuit  
Parvaq; manu profligatus  
Toto Aegeo profugas egit  
Assanum Bassam Babyloniac domitorem  
Interfecit  
Natalinum Furlanum  
Olbomanarum navium Moderatorem  
A Christo, Venetisq; Transfugam  
Catenis oneravit  
Turcarum cuniculis lacerata Creta  
Per murorum hiatus  
Se in Urbem hoste effundente  
Perterritos Duces, plorantes Cives  
Milites abeuntes revocavit  
Fugæ consiliarium virga castigavit  
Solut senex ferreum se murum objiciens  
Hostes percecudit, fugavit  
Veneto imperio in una Urbe  
Totum regnum restituit  
Nescio Romanum Metellum  
An Venetum Aloysium.  
Cretensis vocabulo aptius honestes  
Ille regnum domuit, hic asseruit  
Hinc à Cretensi senatu populoq;  
Aureo, æreoq; numismate donatus est  
Triumphorum plenus  
Palmas accepturus obiit  
Anno MDCLIII. mense Octobri die XVII  
Aloysius et Petrus  
D. M. Procuratores ex Testamento  
Commissarii, magno Patruo  
Lachrymabundi posuere.*

In 1663. Sig<sup>r</sup>i Simon Giogalli and Gu-  
lielmo Samuelli were my merchants.

In 1664. Signior Pietro Paolo Campana  
was my merchant.

1663.

The first time I was at Venice there were  
these Englishmen.

Dr. Willughby and Mr. Swale, a York-  
shire papist, students of Padua.

The earl of Castlemain, Mr. James Pal-  
mer, fellow of Trinity-college Cambridge,  
6 N Mr.

SKIPPTON.

Mr. James Oxinden, Mr. Beck, fellow of King's-college.

Mr. Hales, an ill-condition'd merchant to Mr. Willughby, Mr. Jones, consul of the *English* nation, who kept an entertaining-house.

Mr. Henry Massingberd, lately of Trinity-college, Mr. Comer, a musician and a picture-drawer.

Mr. Ravenscroft, a *Venice* merchant, and Dr. Harper, both papists; one . . . who is an engineer employ'd by the republick of *Venice*; his son speaks many languages; Mr. Darcy.

1664

The last time I was at *Venice* there were also several *English*, viz. the earl of *Sunderland*, Sir *Edward Stradling*, Mr. *Henry Savil*, Sir *John Williams*, two Mr. *Skipwiths*, Mr. *Soames*, Dr. *Paman*, Dr. *Crofs*, Dr. *Stokeham* of *Padua*, Mr. *Lawrence*, Mr. *Wormly*, Mr. *Grosvenor*, a merchant, Mr. *Smith*, Mr. *James Oxinden*, Mr. *Brown*, Dr. *Brown* of *Norwich* his son; Mr. *Massingberd*, Mr. *Hobson* and Mr. *Dryden*, merchants of *Venice*; Mr. *Stanton* and Mr. *Bishop*, merchants that lately came from *Aleppo*.

The carnival began the next day after *Christmas* day; but it was prohibited for some time by the council of ten, but afterwards permitted again. This time there is a great deal of liberty and licentiousness. The gentlewomen disguise themselves and go masked; and usually there follow'd after them some men likewise in masquerade. Sometimes there are thousands in masquerades, walking for the most part about the piazza of *St. Mark*. One time we observed a company dress'd all in a yellow stuff or coarse silk, having tauny vizards, and huge roses on their shoes, knots on their garters, hat-bands, &c. of the same stuff. First came two of them with staves, making way thro' a crowd of spectators, then two or three trumpets sounding; next followed five with yellow spears, then one who represented a king with a crown of feathers, his train held up by two boys, and five or six attendants followed with spears in their hands. We saw many other extravagant inventions; some had baskets of eggs attending on them, which they threw at those that look'd out of their windows. Some of the eggs shells are fill'd with rose-water to throw at their friends, and some are fill'd with ink. Some of the maskers play on instruments, others dance, &c. Many women were disguised in the noblemens gowns, others were habited in priests cassocks. One day there were five or six *French* officers richly habited, who came to see

*Venice* and the carnival, but were more gazed at than any of the maskers.

In the carnival time there is a publick ball allow'd for the ordinary sort of people, who may in several rooms play at cards. In one large chamber we saw, about the beginning of the night, a great number of people. At the upper end of this room two fiddlers play'd, whilst several walk'd a dance; and round about on benches sate many whores masked, who expected when any of the company would take them out, and lead them round in the dance. If they were somewhat pleasing in their carriage, then their mates would withdraw, and discourse with them a little more privately; and if they liked them when they saw them unmasked, a bargain was struck, and away; if not, the masked whore was placed in her seat again, and then she was free for any other. Every round of the dance each couple paid a foldo to the musick. In the middle hung a branch'd candlestick, and many lascivious pictures were expos'd here.

The opera's of *Venice* are comedies acted in carnival time, with a great deal of magnificence and curiosity. We saw three of them, two at the *Theatro Grimani* (so call'd, because *Grimani* built it, and contriv'd the scenes.) In the morning we hired chairs in the cockpit for five, paying two livres, besides four livres apiece for our bolletini or printed tickets. About two hours of the night we took our seats, which were marked with one of our names, and observed the playhouse to be oval and high built, having seven stories of little boxes or balco's for the noblemen, merchants, &c. who pay a set rate for every box; and the first time they take them, they pay a year's rate before-hand. Just before the stage the musicians have a place.

The name of the first was *Rosilena*. Before the curtain was drawn up, a trumpet sounded, and a violin answered it very well. The scenes were stately, and seemed natural. In the prologue some of the actors hung in the air, and then flew cross the stage, and one flew downwards, who represented a fury with two boys holding him by his legs, and then he flew up again. (See the schemes afterwards of this and the scenes motion.) The removing of the scenes was very neat and artificial; clouds seemed to move, and the walls of a castle to be blown up. There were exactly represented gardens, houses, &c. On each side of the stage was a fair statue. There were but three acts in this play, all of it sung excellently well; and she that acted the part of *Rosilena* was a

Roman

A publick ball for the common people.



Roman born, and is reputed to have the best voice in the world. After the two first acts there were antick dances rarely perform'd by persons drefs'd like *Armenians* and pages. When any thing pleas'd very well, the company cry'd out, *Bien, Bien!* The gentlewomen came in masquerade; but when they were in their boxes, they pull'd off their vizards: they wear broad falling lac'd bands. The noblemen were indifferently silent; and those in the boxes did not spit so often into the pit, as they do at the common plays.

We saw another play (at *Grimani's* theatre) called *Scipio Africanus*. Before they began, the trumpet and violin play'd, then the curtain was drawn up, and there appear'd a magnificent scene representing an amphitheatre fill'd with spectators; and at the further end sat *Scipio Africanus* in his triumphant chair, before whom gladiators danced, and fought very well. After this there was remarkable, the flying down of one (like *Fortune*) with a sail from a tower, and two more falling from another tower; a dance of spirits very antick; another dance of martialists. Ships were burnt at sea; a *Sybil* vanish'd into the ground,

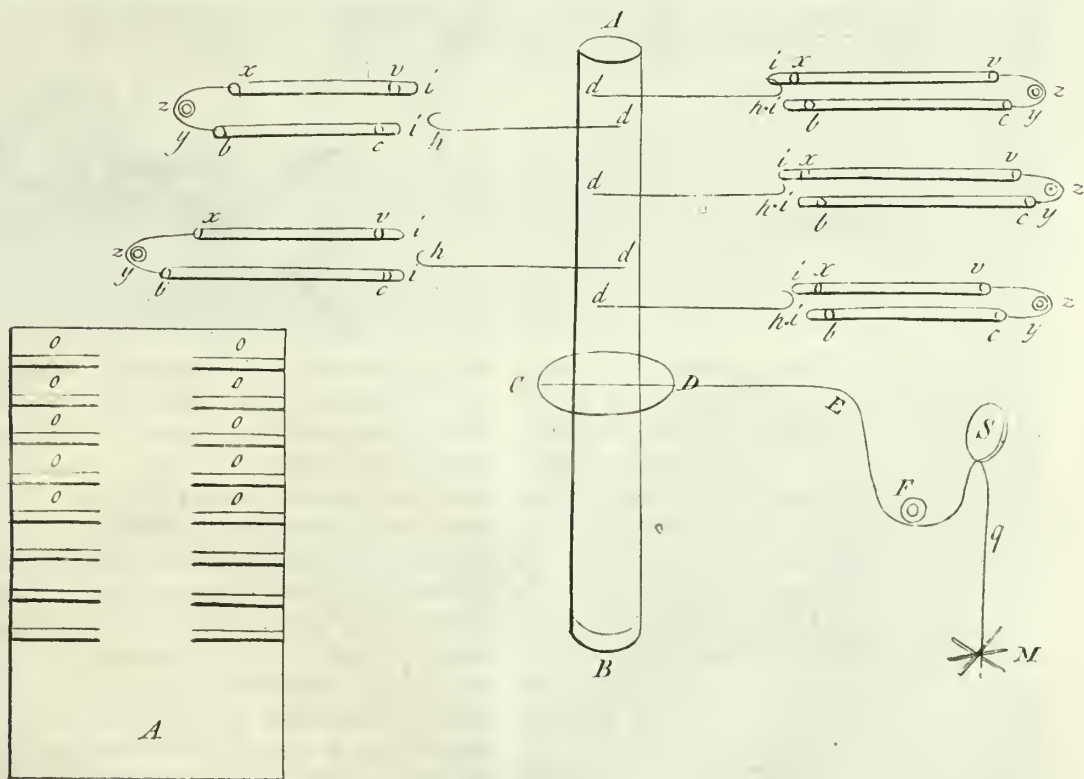
and a flame is made: other curious representations and fair perspectives. *Ercilea's* part was acted by her that acted *Rosilena*, who acquitted herself very well, and receiv'd great applause. This was counted the best opera. These two plays were acted near *S. Giovanni & è Paolo*.

SKIPPON.

We saw a third opera, which was at *S. Salvatore*. The theatre was not so large as *Grimani's*: the scenes were very fair, and there was represented an earthquake, gardens, a palace, castle, and a curious perspective. In the prologue *Juno* and *Pallas* hung in the air in their chariots, which moved cross the top of the stage. At the end of the two first acts, were dances, the first perform'd by pages, and the last by fencers, who fenced very neatly and artificially, making their thrusts regularly, and to the humour of the musick, which play'd all the while. All was sung, and one woman, *Deidamia*, receiv'd great applause; but the humour of the play seem'd much like the two former, having an old woman that made some sport, &c. The actors cloaths appear'd very rich and splendid, tho' they wore false jewels and bad silver.

Engineers'd  
to move  
the scenes.

At the opera of *S. Giov. e Paolo* we observ'd the scenes to be chang'd after this manner;



Note, the stone *S*, and the pully *F* seem false represented in this scheme; for the stone should appear downwards in the motion, below *M*.

Over the top of the stage are many floors; and there is under the stage a long axis *AB*, which hath fasten'd to it the cords *ddddd*, with iron hooks *h h h h h*, and

SKIPTON.

and a long rope *E*, which being pull'd down by the weight of the stone *S*, moves over the pully *F*, and unwinds at *C D*. This stone, by the help of the cord *q*, is wound up over the stage, at the turnstile *M*; and that being let go, the rope *E* unwinding off the axis *A B*, turns the axis from *C* to *D*, and winds up the cords *d d d d*; and the forementioned hooks being put into the nooses of ropes *iiii*, &c. pull towards the axis the *animæ* or bottoms of frames wherein the painted scenes are, and bring them forward in sight of the spectators: *y y*, &c. is a cord that couples two of those *animæ*; and as the hook *i* is placed in the noose, so the bottoms of the frame or *anima* move forward and backward, *ex. gr.* when *x v* is drawn forward, then *b c* is pull'd backward, the cord *y* moving on the pully *z*. There is a man always stands ready at *M*,

who, upon a sign given, lets the stone fall, and changes a great number of scenes on a sudden, there being many of these hooks and *animæ*. Before another scene appears, the stone must be wound up again.

Those scenes which fall downwards as arches, &c. are let down by a long axis above, just in the same manner.

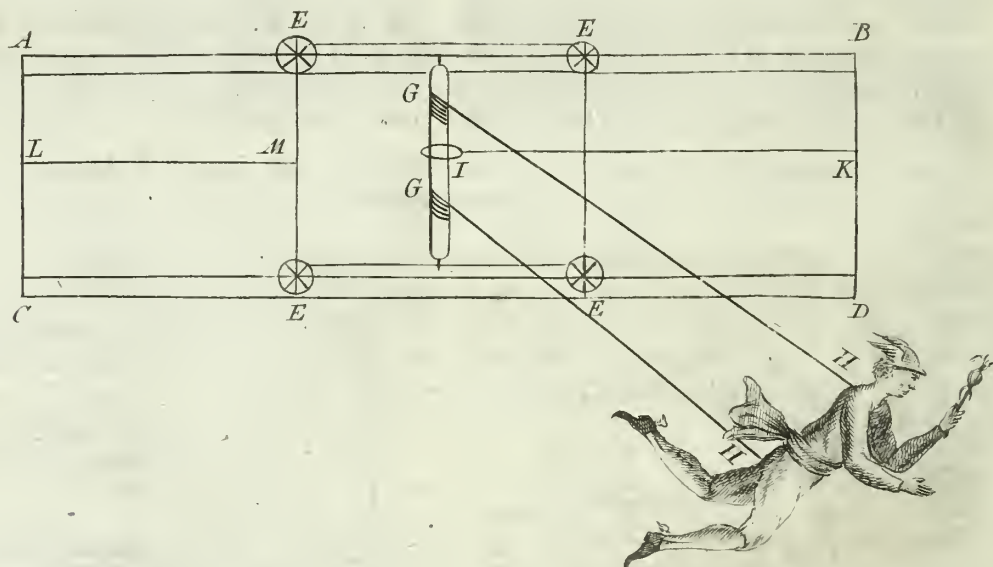
The frames of the scenes move within the slits *o o o o*, &c. made in the floor of the stage *A*.

The floor of the stage rises as prospects do from the eye.

The pictured scenes are very lively at a good distance, and by candle-light; but near hand the work is very great and coarse.

The curtain before the stage, is drawn up by a great many ropes lapp'd about an axis, which is also turn'd by the weight of a great stone.

*The Engine us'd to fly down with.*



*A B C D* are two furrows in a long frame cross the top of the scenes. *EEEE* are four wheels belonging to a chariot that hangs underneath, and wherein an actor sits, who flies down by the help of two small chains *H H*, which chains unwind off the axis at *G G*; and as they unwind, a rope, tied to a beam at *K*, is wound up on a wheel *i*, and the chariot runs from *M* to *K*. Another rope ty'd to the back of the engine at *M*, unwinds off an axis at *L*; which being wound up again, draws back the engine.

Ridotto.

In the carnival time there is a publick allowance of playing at cards in the ridotto, a great hall where, in the night, we saw many large rooms fill'd with gamblers. Several *Venetian* noblemen sat before a table and a heap of gold; and many that play'd with them were in masquerade. In a cloister underneath were

many porters and water-men playing. The game is *basset*, after this manner: *Game of basset.* he that keeps the bank or stock of money, shuffles the cards; then any one that stakes what he pleases, names a card, as ace, two, &c. no matter of what suit; then the banker turns the cards with their faces upwards, and deals two at a time, laying them down by him till the card comes, which, if first of the pair, the dealer wins; but if the second of the pair, the other wins. When that card is dealt out, another card is named, and so on till they be dealt; and if the card call'd for be the last of the first pair, the banker loses nothing; but if it be the first of the first pair, he wins two thirds of the stake, which is the advantage the dealer has by a *safard* (this being so call'd.) As many as will, may play at a time; but they must carefully mark their card. If the card



card named be in the first pair before the pack be turned with the faces upwards, it is no *fasard*, for either the dealer or the other wins, as the card is first or last. Many that play, come in masquerade, win or lose a great deal of money, go away and never speak a word. The banker is obliged to pay as far as his bank will; but if he hath not enough, he leaves his bank to the winner, and goes his way.

*Che gioco guadagna, che mette perde, che iaglia ariecha*, is a proverb.

The cards in use here are the same in number with ours, and are divided into four suits, viz. 1. *Spadi*, 2. *Bastioni*, 3. *Denari*, 4. *Copi*, being differently painted from ours. The king is known by his crown; the cavallo, or a man on horseback, is instead of the queen; and the fanti or footman instead of the knave.

Ponte Rialto.

*Ponte Rialto* is a bridge of one very large arch over the grand canal, and is very broad, having shops of each side. This bridge being engrav'd, and common to be met with in every nation, I shall refer thereto.

Nigh this bridge is a building whereon is written,

*Principatus Leonardi Lauredani incltyti Ducis MDXXI.*

Jews.

The *Jews* have their quarters in a part of the city where they are shut up every night, a *Jew* and a christian keeping the keys of the gates. In this place call'd the *Ghetto*, they have a large piazza built about with houses seven and eight stories high, three or four families living in a house. They have five or six synagogues.

We met with one *Jew* who spoke *English*, and had lived with his uncle *Ferdinando*, a rich merchant in *London*. He told us many of these particulars following, viz. That the *Jews* in *Venice* were about 4000, men, women, and children, and were divided into three nations, 1. the *Italians*, 2. *Spaniards* and *Portuguese*, 3. *Levants*. Each nation hath its judges, the *Italians* three, the *Spaniards* and *Portuguese* three, and the *Levants* one, chosen by the several nations once in three years, who govern and order chief affairs. In every synagogue they also have rulers or elders, chosen once every year. In the *Spanish* seven are elected, but in the others the number is uncertain.

They read the law and the prophets once over in a year. The law is divided into 52 *Parasas*. Every day of the week they have service three times, viz. in the morning, afternoon, and the evening; and thrice a week they read the law, viz. on *Mondays*, *Thursdays* and *Saturdays*. On

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*Mondays* and *Thursdays* they read it only in the morning; but on *Saturdays* they read it both in the forenoon and afternoon. When the law is to be read, the rulers of the synagogue appoint every time seven readers, the first of which must be of *Aaron's* family, the second of *Levi's* tribe, the other five are taken out of the common *Israel*.

SKIPPO.

They observe three feasts, the passover, the feast of tabernacles, and the giving out of the law. The passover is kept eight days: the first and last day are solemniz'd in the synagogues; but the other six are observ'd only as holy days, being oblig'd not to work in that space; but may go abroad and take their pleasures. When the law is read over, it is carry'd round the synagogue within, with great singing, &c. Those that carry the law, buy that honour, and the money is bestowed on the poor, and for the maintaining of the synagogue. The passover is not kept here with a lamb, but with unleavened bread made into cakes. When they are at service in the synagogue, they cover their heads with a veil, at each corner whereof is written the name *JEHOVAH*, that is wrought in. On each arm, and on their breasts they wear that name. The rulers of the synagogue chuse a rabbi, who preaches to them once a month, and is allow'd about 100 *l. per annum* sterling. There is no creation of rabbis, or ordaining of ministers; only those that have studied, and are learned, are usually elected by the rulers of the synagogue, to be ministers. All the *Jews* children are taught to read the bible in *Hebrew*; and he that teaches them is allow'd as much as the minister or rabbi. Circumcision is usually perform'd in the parents houses. The father redeems the child by giving the rabbi or minister some pieces of silver; but if the parents be poor, he goes to the mother, and tells her, God hath given the child to him, but considering she would be a good nurse, he bestows that money on her to bring up the child. If the parents be rich, and the priest not poor, he gives the money to the poor.

One *Saturday* morning we saw their service, which was perform'd in a singing tone that continu'd a good while; then one in a large desk (having four marble pillars supporting a canopy over it) sung, and all the congregation sung, standing up with their faces towards the end of the room, where the law is kept in a press, with a curtain before it, and adorned with marble pillars, and rails about it. When they had sung thus for a long time, he in the desk, and one or two more, fetch'd the law, all the people standing up, and

6 O

singing

SKIPPON.  


singing very loud, till the law was brought and laid down in the desk. They went on one side of the synagogue to fetch it, and brought it the other side, one of the synagogue carrying it, and the reader following him. When they came up into the desk, the silver tops of the *Umbilici* were taken off, and an embroider'd cloth unbound; then he that brought it, open'd the law, and held it up towards the congregation, turning himself round. We observed when they were bringing the law, some of the synagogue windows were open'd. The reader read aloud in the law, and then he that brought it read to himself, and after a little time he whisper'd somewhat to the reader, who spoke it out aloud: we were told, it was his charity to the poor, for redeeming of *Jews* in slavery, &c. After this manner seven went up into the desk, read, &c. and as they came down and went by some, they said something to them. We observ'd some of these seven, when they were return'd to their seats, touch'd many near them on the tops of their hats; and some of the seven went to others and were touch'd themselves. When the seven had done, the law was carry'd back the same way they fetch'd it, all the people standing up, and singing aloud. Before it was put into the press, somewhat was sung near that place, and after that, all stood with their faces that way, and once they made a low bow together, with a general great stamp, and then they made a prayer.

Before the law was brought out, we observed between their prayers and hymns, a boy that sung for some time alone; and after the seven had read, a boy read somewhat out of a book in the desk, in a singing tone.

Between their prayers, before the reading of the law, one in the desk spoke somewhat in *Italian* (which we did not well understand) to the congregation; and the reader, between the reading of the law, spoke also in *Italian* to such as ow'd monies to the synagogue. Afterwards the other fellow told them in *Italian*, that one (naming him) would preach in the afternoon.

This morning service being done, they went home to dinner, and return'd presently after to the synagogue, where they did as in the forenoon; then we heard a *Jew* preach in the desk. He discours'd in *Italian*, with his hat on, and his veil about his shoulders. He spoke concerning *Jacob's* prudence in getting his

brother's birthright; and he used much action with his body and hands. After he had done, a prayer was said, all the people standing up, but none uncovering their heads (which they never do in their synagogues) they all at that time muttered somewhat. When the sermon was ended they all thanked him aloud.

All the *Jews* wear such veils in the synagogue as they do at *Amsterdam*; but these at *Venice* only cover'd their shoulders with them, and not their heads, except the reader and one or two more.

The synagogue we were in, is large, and towards the roof, hath an oval gallery laticed, where the women come once or twice in a week.

There were many brass candlesticks and lamps, some of which, before the place where the law is kept, were lighted.

These *Jews* have procedures among themselves against creditors, &c. and do also use the laws of *Venice*.

Under every synagogue are entrances, with benches round, where many that come too late, sit and say their devotions. None of them dare to attempt the pronouncing of the name *JEHOVAH*. All the men wear hats cover'd with red; the women have a head-dress hanging backward in their necks, and some of them wear red head-dresses. The *Levantine Jews* wear turbants, and are girt about the middle of their loose gowns, their habits being not much different from the *Turks*.

We went into some of the *Jews* houses and shops, which were crowded up with all sorts of household-stuff, they generally trading in buying and selling of old cloaths, &c.

The *Jews* swear too freely *per Dio santo*, &c.

In this city many *Greeks* are tolerated the freedom of their religion; and they have a church dedicated to St. George, which is not large, but adorned with pictures, and a cupola in the middle of the roof. The high altar hath many pictures of Christ and saints about it, and on each side is a little altar. Before them is a screen or partition of wood, with a door before every altar. On the outside of the partition are the pictures of our Saviour, the virgin *Mary*, St. *George*, St. *Nicolas*, *Moses*, *Cosmas*, &c. before which stand eight candles in high brass standards. On each side of the church are double seats or stalls. Over the door to the great altar is the picture of our Saviour's head, and this underwritten,

+ ΧΕΘΘ ὁ ἐλπίζων εἰς σε ἐκ ἀποτυχάσει ποτε.

On



On grave-stones are these inscriptions,

SKIPPON.

1. Προσδοκῶ ἀνάστασιν νεκρῶν καὶ ζωὴν τῷ μέλλοντι αἰῶνι.  
Γεωργίῳ τῷ ἡγουμένῳ καὶ Ἐπφρανίῳ τῷ Ἀδελφῷ αὐτοῦ τῶν ἐξ Ἰωαννίνων. Α. Χ. ΜΕ.
2. Προσδοκῶ καὶ ζωὴν τῷ μέλλοντι αἰῶνι. Μιχαὴλ τῷ Πετρῷ ΔΗΜΕΤΡΙΟΥ τῷ  
Κύπρι καὶ τῶν κληρονόμων αὐτοῦ. Α. Χ. Η.
3. Προσδοκῶ ἀνάστασιν νεκρῶν. Λεονταρμεντάνῳ καὶ τῶν κληρονόμων αὐτοῦ μηνὶ Ἰουνίῳ.  
ι. ε. .α. χ. ζ.

+ΖΦΤΟΣ Ὁ ΤΖΗΑΡΆΣ. Ὁ ΕΞ ΙΩΑΝΙΝΩΝ. Ὁ ΕΠΙ ΤΟΥ ΛΧΟΝΤΟΣ,  
 Κ ΑΥΘΕΝΤΟΣ ΠΑΣΙΣ ΜΟΛΔΟΒΟΒΛΑΧΙΑΣ ΠΕΡΥ ΤΟΥ ΜΙΧΝΕΣ  
 ΤΣ ΠΡΩΤΟΣ ΠΑΘΑΡΙΟΣ Κ ΓΑΜΒΡΟΣ ΑΥΤΟΥ ΑΞΙΦΟΣ ΕΚΛΕΧΘΕΙΣ  
 Ὁ ΔΑΜΡΟΣ Κ ὉΡΘΟΔΟΞΟΣ ΒΙΦΣΑΣ ΕΝ ΤΩΔΕ Τῷ ΜΗΜΕΙΩ  
 Τῷ ὙΠΟ ΤΣ ΑΔΣΑΦΣ ΑΠΟΣΟΔΟΝ ΚΑΤΑΣΚΕΥΑΣΘΕΝΤΙ ΑΥΤῷ  
 ΤΕ Κ ΤΟῖΣ ΚΑΙΡΟΝΟΜΟΙΣ ΠΡΟΣΔΟΚΩΝ ΤΗΝ ΝΕΚΡΩΝ ΑΝΑ-  
 ΣΤΑΣΙΝ. ΠΡΕ. ΜΕΛ. Α. Φ. Ο. Θ. ΑΙΡΙΔΙΧ.

6. *Thomæ Flangino Patronorum disertissimo Maria Uxor Viro benem. H. M. P. ex Testam. obiit An. ab Incarn. MDCXLVIII. Ætat. LXX.*

Over the door of the altar are two curious small pictures of *Aaron* and *Melchisedek*, and these inscriptions, viz.

Ὁ Ἅγιος προφήτης Ἀαρών. On his forehead, Ἀσραὶ Σαβαώθ,  
Μελχισεδὲκ ἱερεὺς τῷ Θεῷ τῷ ὑψίστῳ.

Below is written,

Ἐμμανὴλ ἱερεὺς Ζάινεσ ὁ ῥηθυμναῖος ἐποίει.

On the curtain that covered these pictures,

Δήσις τῷ δέλε ΔΗΜΗΤΡΟΥ παλαθλόγε καὶ τῆς συμβίβς αὐτῷ Μαριάς.

Over the door is an inscription, which I could but imperfectly read, by reason of the distance, *viz.*

Τῶν ἐν ἀρεταῖς ἀπάσῃς εὐδοκμήσαντι  
 εὐεργησιῶν διὰ μνήμην τόδ' ἀτίθετο.

*Memoriæ immortalī, Gabrielis Seviro Archiep. Philadelph. ut Q. doctrina, pietate et sanctitate excelluit. Ser. Reip. ob eximiam fidem carus extitit, posteris quoq; præclar. exemplum foret. Græci incolæ et advenæ. Beneficor. mem. nunquam salis Venerabundi. MDCXIX.*

We observed one *Sunday*, before they began their service, many *Greeks*, as soon as they came into the middle of the church, turned their faces towards the high altar, cross'd and bow'd themselves three times, and afterwards went up to the pictures, and before each of them cross'd and bow'd themselves three times, and then kiss'd them. Many of the people then seated themselves, and put on their hats; the better sort, among which some *Venetian* noblemen, sat in the stalls near the altar, and those of lesser quality took their places in the lower half of the church, and

many stood on a mat which covered the pavement: the upper half or choir had no company but those in the stalls. The archbishop of *Philadelphia*, and many monks attending him, came into the church; and making their reverences to the altar, the bishop went to his chair raised two steps on the south side of the church, having a carpet under his feet, and the monks took their seats in the stalls on each side of the choir. Immediately the altar door was open'd, and a curtain drawn, then the priest that was to officiate, came to that door, being habited with

SKIPPOX.

with a rich cope, open before, under which he had a long coat embroider'd, and a tippet before. The priest standing here with an incense pot in his hand, cens'd the pictures with a great deal of reverence, and then cens'd towards the bishop, who receiv'd it with a bow and opening of his hand, and after that he cens'd the monks and people. A boy that stood by him, kiss'd the bishop's hand, and then the priest read in a singing tone at the altar; a boy answered, and the people cross'd themselves; the priest read again, and the boy answered: after that the monks and priests in the choir sung first on one side, and then on the other. The priest and boy sung again, and the monks and priests sung again; after this there were two surplice boys, girt about the middle, one from the right, and the other from the left door of the high altar, standing some time by the doors; then they came towards the candles, where they also stood a while; afterwards went up the steps before the altar door, one standing on each side of the ascent; then they went down, and each of them took a standard with a lighted candle in it, first making a low reverence to the altar, and then to the bishop. With these candles they went towards the left door of the high altar, and expected a little till the priest came out with a book in his hand, which he brought to the bishop (the bishop with the priests stood bowing together to the altar) who came down one step from his chair, and kiss'd it; the priest then made a low bow to him and the altar, and return'd by the middle door, the boys and candles going before him. All this time the people were very devout, bowing their heads, &c. The boys brought the candles to their places, and put them out, the monks and priests singing. The priest then read, and the boy answered; the monks, &c. sung. A fellow went up a ladder and lighted the candles by the lamps (seven of them) that hang before the pictures. The priest said somewhat at the door towards the people: a boy in the middle read; and at his beginning to read the priest said somewhat again. When the boy had done reading, he kiss'd the bishop's hand. The priest said somewhat, and the choir sung. A desk covered with a carpet is brought to the altar door, and the boys take their candles, and stand some distance off before the door, whilst the priest read the gospel (part of the *x cap. Lu.*) in a singing tone, the people being very attentive, tho', at other parts of the service, they were remiss in their devotions: the desk is removed. About the beginning of the priest's reading the

gospel, the boy said somewhat, and at the end all the people cross'd themselves: the bishop bless'd the people. The altar curtain was drawn, the priest read and boy answered; then a pause, the priest at that time reading a mystical prayer. The priest then read aloud, and the boy answered; a second mystical prayer. The boy answered, when the priest read again; a third mystical prayer; and so till there were ten mystical prayers; between every one the priest read and the boy answered: then all the people cross'd themselves, and the choir sung whilst the priest cens'd. The two boys with their candles making their vows to the altar and bishop, went to the north door of the altar, where they waited a little for the priest, who came out, the boys going before him with their candles, and one boy before him, cens'ing as he went, and another boy follow'd with two tapers held cross-ways. The priest held in his right hand the cup, which was covered with a silk or cloth, having the picture of our Saviour on it; and when it was brought out, the bishop repeated the creed and the Lord's prayer. In his left hand the priest held over his head the bread, which was also cover'd; and in this posture he went to the middle of the choir and said something; then he went to the bishop, who step'd down from his seat, and bowed with his bare head toward the altar, all the people being then extremely devout, bowing their heads and crossing themselves: the priest then returned, and read at the high altar, and the boys and monks sung. The two boys brought their candles to their places, and put them out. After this the priest came to the altar door, and cens'd as he did before; then several collectors went about with silver dishes, and desired peoples charity; and all the poor people then in the church went up and down begging; in this time the priest said something at the altar door. The boys candles are lighted again, and they fetch'd the priest out of the left door, carrying the candles before him, and the boy who read in the middle of the choir, cens'd him. The priest now came out with the bread in his right hand, and over his head somewhat veiled in his left hand. Behind him followed the boy with the two tapers held cross-ways: the priest went again to the bishop, as before. He return'd to the altar, and then there was singing. The boys stood with their candles before the altar door, where the curtain being drawn open, the priest held the cup, all the people bowing; then the priest said something, and set the cup again upon the altar, bowing to it several times, and crossing himself. The choir  
 sung,



fung, and the priest went to the left altar, and read there, the boy answering. Then the priest came out into the body of the church (after he had said something at the altar-door, and the candles were put out by the fellow that lighted them, and after the consecrated bread was brought in a silver dish, by a monk, from the altar, who held it by the archbishop) with his censuring-pot, and a little book in his hand, the choir singing all the time. Then the priest went to the middle door, and said something there, and after that came out, and stood before the door before he went last in. The bread in the dish was cut into many pieces, and, as the service was concluding, those of first quality (after the monks) came and took the bread out of the bishop's hand, first kissing the bishop's hand, and ate it, and then the ordinary sort of people received the bread, and after them the priest that officiated took the dish, and carried the bread to the women and the poorest sort at the lower end of the church. Every one of the *Greeks* that took bread, went to the saints pictures and kissed them.

After all was done (leaving our swords without) we went into their *Sanctum sanctorum*, which some of their priests seemed very angry at.

They used no holy water in this church, and have no images.

The archbishop was an old man; his name was *Michael*, but now changed. He is chosen by the patriarch of *Constantinople*. He had a long staff, black and silver'd over. The top of it was like a crutch. His habit was purple, having hanging before him three lists of red between silver laces, and a piece of blue taffety on each shoulder, and a piece at that part of his habit which covered his knees. He had on his head a black cap, not unlike that the vulgar *Italians* wear, and over that a black serge hood, which hung loose about his neck and shoulders.

The monks wear black gowns with open sleeves. Over their heads they have such caps and hoods as the bishop's is, and, when they walk abroad, they wear broad brim'd hats over all. These monks are of the order of *St. Basil*, and never eat flesh. They change their first names when they enter into the order. Every priest that officiates in the church, may marry, and he wears a black gown like the monks. They never cut their hair.

*November 22.* being a holy-day, there was a canopy supported by four silver standards, plac'd in the middle of the choir of the *Greek* church; and then we observed these particulars: When the poor went up and down begging, the priest

came out at the altar-door, and said some-  
thing, and, while the people received the bread, he said something again in the same place. The boys that carried the candles, were, this day, habited in red, having a little white cross on their backs. The priest had hanging behind his neck the picture of our Saviour, and *Greek* written about it. Under the canopy stood a desk, and on it a picture, which was kiss'd after the receiving of the bread. The boy read at this desk.

*November 30.* being a festival dedicated to *St. Andrew, Stilo veteri*, which the *Greeks* use, we observed in their church, a gilded desk, on the middle whereof the picture of *St. Andrew* was laid. Before it stood two silver standards with lighted candles. When the people came in, they bowed, &c. to the altar; then went to this picture, and kiss'd *St. Andrew's* foot. The priests that officiated, before they put on their vestments, bowed and cross'd themselves together before our Saviour and the virgin *Mary's* pictures; then kiss'd them and the picture of *St. Andrew* on the desk; after that they habited themselves. When the archbishop and monks attending him came in, the altar door was immediately opened, and the curtains drawn. The bishop cross'd and bowed himself before the altar; then went to our Saviour and the virgin *Mary's* pictures, and afterwards to *St. Andrew's*, the monks singing in the choir all the while.

The archbishop came then into his seat, and four priests came out in their vestures, and another priest in a white sattin habit, over whose left shoulder was cast a long and narrow fascia of red, whereon was wrought the word *αγιος*, six times. In his hand was the censuring pot. Two little boys in scarlet habits brought a bundle of vestments, which were put on the bishop (his ordinary habit being first taken off) at his chair, in the sight of all the people, by the four priests, who first kiss'd his hand, and when they took up any vesture, they kiss'd it, and then the bishop kiss'd it before he had it put on. He was habited with several things, and over all had a loose cope, open before; and about his neck was hung a square embroidered piece of cloth, and a gold picture or relic. All the time he was dressing, the priest in white cross'd him, and sung somewhat, and sometimes the choir sung. The service was not much different from that formerly observed; only these particulars we took notice of, *viz.* that, while the boy read in the middle of the church, the bishop, who went into the altar-room presently after he was habited, sat in the door before the altar, the white priest

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holding a silver candlestick with three candles in it, standing at one side of the door. This priest came and stood several times before the altar, and sung somewhat. The bishop's staff was given to a little boy, who was in his usual habit, and stood on one side, without the altar door, holding up the staff. The priest in white went with his book up into the pulpit, which had a candle on each side, the two boys with their candles, and the boy with the bishop's staff held up between them, going before him, and standing on the ground before the pulpit all the time the priest was reading in the gospel. The bishop at one time came to the altar door, and having a silver candlestick with three candles, blest the people. At other times he held the candlesticks within nigh the altar, and three or four times came to the altar door with one candle in a single candlestick, and blest the people. The priest in white standing one time before the altar-door, had his red *fascia* tied about his shoulders in the form of a St. *Andrew's* cross. When the cup and bread were brought out, the two boys took their candles, following the boy with the bishop's staff, then came the white priest with the book, and in the middle of the church said somewhat towards the people. Next came a priest with the cup, and he said somewhat in the middle towards the people. After him a third priest, with the bread over his head, speaking also in the middle. A fourth priest came with a saint's bone, and he said somewhat. The fifth priest brought another relick, and spake somewhat towards the people. Behind all came the boy with his cross-tapers. The priest in white went towards the altar-door, where the bishop stood, and censured him, then took the book, and kiss'd it, and laid it on the altar-table. This priest then went in, and the next priest stood before, while the bishop censured him, took the cup, kiss'd it, and plac'd it on the table; then the third priest, whom the bishop censured, and took the bread, &c. The fourth and fifth priests were also censured by the bishop before the altar-door; but he took not the relicks from them, they bringing them in themselves. Every time the bishop took the book, cup and bread, he gave the censuring-pot to a servant. One of the monks in the choir repeated the creed and Lord's prayer this day. The bishop, at the conclusion of all, came out, and seated himself in his chair, where he gave out the bread as at other times. When he went first into the altar-room, the choir sung three times about the patriarch of *Constantinople*, three times of this bishop, and three times *αγιος Θεός*.

Many Roman catholick beggars with their beads in their hands, came hither to receive alms, &c. and some of them, we were told (notwithstanding the *Roman* priests forbid them) came to be cured by going into the altar-room, where a *Greek* priest sets his foot on their heads, and says somewhat.

Some of the *Greek* women wear long black veils.

When we returned from *Rome* to *Venice* in *February* 1664, being lent-time, we observed these following particulars one morning in the *Greek* church, viz. We heard a sermon in *Greek*. Before the preacher began, he bowed himself to the people, and kiss'd the pulpit; then he prayed a while to himself, and after that said an *Ave Mary*, with his face towards the crucifix; then began his sermon, which lasted somewhat more than an hour. Two or three times he made great pauses, and the people seem'd to applaud him by hawking and spitting much. While the collection was making for the poor, the preacher exhorted the congregation as they do in popish churches.

One *Sunday* in lent, after sermon was done, the sexton brought a dish into the middle of the choir, and, on each side, placed a standard with a lighted taper; then two boys, habited with white frocks, took two other candles, and making their usual reverences, went to the north door of the altar, and expected the priest, who brought out a silver dish upon his head (a boy with a censer perfuming him) which he placed on the desk, and then took out of it a silver cross, and many nosegays, laying them on the desk; then the priest went round about it, censuring the four sides. This done, the archbishop came and stood before the desk, a priest standing on each hand. After certain prayers and bowings the bishop kiss'd the cross, and returned again to his seat. The officiating priest did the like, and then took the cross and nosegays in his hand, and goes to the middle door, where he stood before it. In the mean time the *Panis benedictus* is distributed as formerly. After that the people went to the priest who held the cross, which, bowing themselves, they kiss'd, and the priest gave every one a nosegay, and they put some money into the silver basin held by one that stood by.

The *Armenians* have a small, square, low-roof'd room for their church, hung round with gilt leather, where there is an altar dress'd like the papists, being adorned with pictures and candles, &c. The altar is in a hollow of the wall, and in the middle of it is a gilded tabernacle, the front whereof hath a crucifix. On the right side



side is our Saviour's, and on the left the virgin *Mary's* picture. There are also the pictures of *St. John*, *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*. From the middle of the roof hung a brass branched candlestick, and before the altar three lamps, the middlemost of which was lighted before they begun service. The priest was an old man, with a long white beard, habited in a flower'd cope, (like the *Greeks*) girt about. Over his neck was put a flower'd tippet, which stood up behind like a high collar. On his head was a fine wrought cap. The deacons or assistants were drefs'd in a long white habit. Some of them had a red cross wrought behind, and letters written, and a red cross below their breasts. The people cross'd themselves with holy-water three times.

One *Sunday* morning we observ'd the manner of their service. First, we took notice of the priest in his ordinary wearing habit, reading and praying at the altar. At one time he kneeled before it, and bowed his body and head nigh the ground for a good while together, praying all the time; then he went into a by-room or vestry. After this a deacon lighted the uppermost candle on each side, and he goes into the vestry; then two deacons came out singing. Next entred the priest in his habiliments, holding the cup, which he set upon the table; then he turned about and blessed the people. The priest then kiss'd the altar-table, and one of the deacons cens'd him and the people. The priest drefs'd up the cup by covering it, &c. He steep'd down, and prayed towards the altar with his hands shut, three deacons singing. The priest said somewhat, and the deacons answered. One of them took a little glass plate and cruse, another held a handkerchief, and the priest wash'd his hands, the deacons saying somewhat. The priest bowed low towards the table, and turned about bowing towards the people, then spoke something in a mournful tone, a deacon answering. The priest stood up and spoke somewhat, then turned to the altar, prayed and bowed; he spread out his hands, the deacons answering. The priest prayed and kiss'd the table, he uncovered the cup. Two deacons sung, and one gave him the wafer, which he bless'd or consecrated, and puit it into a plate, then covered the cup. He poured wine into the cup, which he consecrated by crossing, &c. then he laid the plate upon the cup, and over all a red silk cloth. He muttered somewhat, three deacons all the while singing. He opened on the right side of it. A fourth deacon now came in, and the singing stops. The priest spake somewhat, and two deacons answe-

red. The priest cross'd his forehead and SKIPPON. breast, and turned about blessing the people. The deacons sung again. The priest said somewhat, the deacons answering and singing again. The priest mutter'd, cross'd, and bowed towards the altar. One of the deacons laid a napkin upon the priest's hands, then he took the evangelists, kissing the book, and laid it on the napkin. The priest said somewhat, and the deacons sung. The priest elevated the book, and turned about towards the north, south, east and west. A deacon cens'd the people, and they cross'd themselves. A deacon kiss'd the book, and then the priest waved it over his head, the assistants or deacons stooping all the while. A deacon took the book from the priest, kiss'd it, and laid it upon the table, all the deacons still singing. The priest mutter'd, and then said somewhat aloud. A folding stool or desk was brought into the middle, upon which the epistles were laid, and in the book one of the deacons read. After the deacons had sung a while, the deacon read towards the people, holding a small wax candle in his hand. This done, two deacons held each of them a lighted candle behind the priest; all the deacons sung; the epistles and stool desk were taken away; the priest bless'd the people; a deacon ascended one step on the right side of the altar, the two deacons holding their candles on each side of him, while he read the gospel, which done, he turned to the altar and prayed, the rest of them muttering somewhat. One of the deacons candles was put out, and the other was carried about by the other deacon, who cens'd the people, and they cross'd themselves. The deacon that read the gospel continued praying; the priest kiss'd the gospel, and said somewhat; all the deacons sung. The two next candles on either side of the altar were lighted; the priest said somewhat, turned about, and bless'd the people; a deacon took off the priest's embroidered cap, and laid it upon the altar. Then a third candle on either side was lighted; the priest said somewhat; the people kneeled, and some kiss'd the ground, the deacons crying *Oh*; the priest bless'd and kiss'd the table; he cens'd the cup and pictures; the deacons kneeled. The priest elevated the cup which was covered, a deacon cens'ing behind him. The priest waved the cup over the table, and then turned round, and waved it towards every quarter; the people stood up; the priest cens'd the cup; water is brought, and he washed his fingers; the deacons sung all the while; the priest uncovered, or folded the cloth to the edge of the cup; he blest the people; the deacons sung; the

SKIPFON. the priest kifs'd the edge of the cup, and a deacon kifs'd the right side of the table, and then the right shoulder of the priest; this deacon kifs'd, then another, and so this *Osculum Pacis* was communicated to all the people, who kifs'd first the right shoulder, and then the left cross ways. The priest bless'd the people, and he quite covered the cup. The deacons sung, and the priest said somewhat, and bless'd the people. The deacons sung. The priest mutter'd, then spoke aloud. On the right side of the altar a bell was rung. The priest cross'd the cup, and mutter'd somewhat. The deacons sung. The priest took off the silk cover, and then the little dish, out of which he took the wafer and kifs'd it; he laid it then in the palm of his left hand, crossing or consecrating it; he kifs'd the cup, and the people cross'd and beat their breasts; the priest covered the cup again, elevated and waved it over the table, he mutter'd somewhat. The deacons sung. The priest bless'd the people; he cross'd, bow'd, and kifs'd the table; he cross'd the cup and uncover'd; he took off the dish, put it on the cup again and cross'd it; he laid on the silk cover and mutter'd somewhat. The deacon that read the gospel kifs'd each side of the table. The priest said somewhat, and the deacons sung their answers; they sung a great while together, and loud. The priest mutter'd. The deacon who read the gospel kifs'd the left side of the table. The priest said somewhat, and the deacons answer'd singing. The priest bless'd the people. Alms-boxes went about; the priest turn'd and bless'd the people. The great candles were lighted. A deacon or priest in black said somewhat, the rest in white answering. The priest spoke somewhat, and is cens'd on both sides by a deacon, and then all the people were cens'd. The deacons sung. All the people kneeled; the priest blessed them. The deacons kneeled. The priest and all the people bowed; he kifs'd the table and cross'd the cup, took the dish off. The bell was rung again, and the priest elevated the wafer; he laid down the dish and elevated the cup, the bell being rung a third time; he put the dish on the cup, and the silk cover on that. The priest cross'd himself and said somewhat. The deacons sung. The priest uncover'd the cup; he took the wafer and put it a little way into the cup, and there holding it, turned about and shewed it. All the people rose up. The priest steeped the wafer with his finger in the wine. The deacons sung out of a book. A great wafer was brought by one of the deacons to the deacon in black, who consecrated it; then the deacon that brought it carried it to one side of

the altar, and broke it in pieces. The priest held his fingers either in the cup or over it a good while together. The priest bowed down with his mouth over the cup, and ate some of the wafer; then he drank, and shewed the cup round, holding it just by the brims; the remainder of the wafer he sopp'd in the cup; he bowed to the cup and eat the wafer. The great candles were put out. The bell rung. More wine was poured into the cup, which he drank off, and more wine was put in the last time, which he shook about before he took all off; he wiped his mouth and the inside of the cup very clean with a handkerchief, then laid on the plate, and thereon the cloth he wiped it with, and over all the red silk cover. The priest's cap was put on; he kifs'd the table; a napkin was put on his hands, and one of the deacons gave him the gospel (which was covered with silver.) The priest came down a step, and pray'd with his face to the altar. The deacons made a doleful groaning, then they sung. The priest said somewhat, and turn'd about to the people, some bowed and touch'd the ground, crossing themselves. The priest holding the gospel, stood towards the people, who came and put their benevolence into a dish held by a deacon on the left side of the priest; they kifs'd the gospel, and then the priest's hand, and receiv'd a piece of the wafer, consecrated by the deacon in black, of a deacon on the right side of the priest. All the candles were put out, but one on the right side of the altar. The priest stood with his face to the people, and read out of the gospel; then he elevated and waved it, holding it always on the napkin. The priest then spoke somewhat, and the last candle was put out; he bowed, crossed, turned about, and blessed the people; he uncovered the cup, and all the people left him alone standing at the altar table.

On each side of the altar were five candles, and a very great one, set gradually one higher than another.

Before the service began, we observed one habited in a purple veil, and a cap set upright like a Capuchin's.

The holy lamb was pictured before on the altar; the men put their turbants off, and many of them their shoes, yet some of them had their caps and turbants on sometimes.

There are but two priests in *Venice*, who are ordained by their patriarch. They have one patriarch at *Constantinople*: He must not be a married man, tho' widowers are capable of that dignity as well as those that never had wives. He lives among a kind of monks they have. *S. Gregory*, an archbishop, is their patron.

The



The *Armenian* priests must marry but once.

The priests in strange countries in their habits differ not from secular persons, but in their own country they wear black. The usual habit of the *Armenians* is after the eastern fashion, with a turban, &c.

A priest is obliged to lie in the church two or three nights before he celebrates mass. The deacons are seculars, who yet must have their heads shaven, and none else may assist at mass or make responses, unless he hath some particular command, or a ceremonious institution.

The seculars in the *Turks* and *Persians* dominions may not walk abroad after it is night, a prison or severer punishment being the penalty; but the priests have liberty at all times, and may go with their wives whither they will, there being at this time in the *Lazaretto* of *Venice* a priest's wife lately come out of the *Levant*.

The *Armenians* and *Grecians* have great enmity between one another, and we were told the *Turk* and *Persian* will not permit either *Greeks*, *Georgians*, or *Armenians* to carry their wives, &c. out of their country, because they want people to breed; for every male, after 15 years of age pays to the *Persian* an annual rate; a *Greek* gives about four rials and an half; an *Armenian* about five rials, but the women are poll-free. The reason why the *Armenian* pays more than the *Greek* is, because they wrote *Mahomet's* life, with some circumstances that displeased the *Mahometans*; before this, they assisted the *Turks* against the *Greeks*.

They have mass on *Sundays* and holidays, and they eat fish on *Wednesdays* and *Fridays*. They keep *Lent* very strictly, eating neither flesh nor oil, and drink no wine, feeding only upon herbs, &c.

In *Armenia*, and those parts where the *Armenians* are most frequent, are *Greeks*, *Surians*, *Jacobites*, *Maronites* and *Georgians*, all in friendship with the *Greeks*, but the *Armenians*. Nigh *Aleppo* live *Jacobites*.

We were told, that if any one omits communicating the *osculum pacis* in the mass, it is a deadly sin; this kiss begins when the priest says the *Pax Vobiscum* in their language, which is always used in their service. The priest, when he turn'd his body, always turned from the right to the left. The *Armenian* lay people receive not the cup.

After a lay *Armenian* hath had three wives, it is unlawful to marry a fourth.

In the voyage of father *Philippe*, a *French* man, l. 5. c. 5. 'tis said the patriarch of the *Armenians* privately consecrates a king of that people.

At one signior *Bovi's* I bought some *Armenian* books, and there I saw many

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pictures of *Armenian* men, and two pictures of *Armenian* women, their habit not much differing from the usual represented in printed books concerning the *East Indians*. Signior *Bovi* hath printed a good part of the *Armenian* bible, but some think it will scarce ever be finish'd.

We had some discourse with *Bovi's* servant, who was of the *Georgian* religion, and born in *Georgia*. The *Armenians* and they are different in their religion. They have an hereditary prince or duke, whose territory is small, and not rich, but his power is absolute. The city of his residence is called *Padian*. Not long since, the *Persian* took a town from them, and afterwards resolved to banish them thence; which the *Georgians* understanding, they made a conspiracy, and on a sudden destroy'd all the *Persians* in the city.

We visited one *Rofachio*, a reputed astrologer, who was a mountebank that sold medicaments in the piazza of *St. Mark*. He shew'd us his collection of rarities, which were kept in pretty good order. His lesser things were in boxes divided into small partitions, with a wire-grate over them, so that they were all expos'd to view without danger of being misplaced. We observed the tail of the *Pastinaca piscis*; *maxillæ piscis Lamia*, [an shark?] *serpens volans*, which had a long furrow on either side, in which were cartilaginous parts (he said) when it was alive, that served for wings; a *Pyraustes* or salamander, shaped like a lizard, but broader and flatter and bigger than a rat. It had five claws before and behind on every foot: the tail consisted of 20 annuli spinosi. It is found in *Africa*. A great chamæleon; a lion's head; a serpent curiously and lively represented in a carved stone; the horns of the *Gazella Ind.* and of the *Rupicapra* or *Gazella Alpina*, called *Gimps*; a huge *Indian Scollop* shell or *pesten*; a *Bachurlars* head, which is a bird taken in *May* about *Modena*: he told us, it hath much kindness for a man; the skeleton of a *Marmotto*; a living *Marmotto*, which sleeps all winter; they are taken in the *Valteline Alps*, &c. He had five sorts of parrots in cages, which hung in a chamber together, warmed by a fire in the middle of the room; a fine paraquito with a red bill, a very long tail, a black spot and ring about the neck; white hollow tubuli, furrow'd on the outside, which, he said, are found between *Bolonia* and *Florence*: he said they were excellent against sore throats, hoarseness, &c. if hung about one's neck. These we found in the shore of the river *Tanner*, nigh *Aste*, in our journey to *Genoa*.

We saw a pretty puppet play, which had changes of scenes; and the figures were

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Marmotto.

were moved by indiscernable wires from above, and were made to act and dance with much art. We saw here a *Marmotto* awake; it is *Mus Alp.* the head of it was like a rabbit, belly reddish, other parts of a griseous colour mix'd with some red; the tail black at the end: each fore-foot hath four digits, which he uses as squirrels do; the hinder feet have five toes apiece; the head is depress'd and blackish; it sleeps in the winter under ground upon the *Alps*; it eats bread, nuts, &c. this was a female: it is shorter and thicker than a rabbit, and in the upper jaw are two strong and long *incisores*.

Mint-house.

The mint-house is a stately building behind the *Procuratorio Nuovo*. On each side within the entrance, is a huge marble statue; a square court, where, in one place, we saw the furnace they melt brass plates in, which are afterwards cut into long narrow pieces by a great pair of scissars fix'd in the ground. A workman took a good quantity of those squares, and put them into a large frying-pan among glowing charcoal; then the workman took the pan, and set up one foot on a stone, and laid the handle over his knee, and ventilated the coals and pieces of brass together; and when he perceives the brass is turn'd into a darkish blue colour, he, at several times, toss'd out the coals into another pan on the ground, so that at last nothing remains but the brass; which being thrown out and cool'd, they are steep'd for some time in oyl, and then one takes a dish-full, and one by one beats them into an orbicular form with his great hammer and anvil. After this they are beaten with the same hammer again, which makes them more round; then they are brought to the stampers, who strike one impression of iron on it, as it lies on another iron impression fix'd like an anvil.

In the same manner we saw *Cecchini* stamp'd. There were many at work, but most were employ'd in the making of brass foldi.

The values of money are very uncertain at *Venice*, the council of ten crying it down one week, and within few weeks after the people raise the value again.

Signior Travaglini.

When we returned from *Rome* to *Venice*, we visited one Signior *Travaglini*, a very ingenious person, and an admirer of *Des Cartes*. He is a good chymist and natural philosopher. From him we receiv'd information how to make a *pulvis fulminans*, viz.

Pulvis fulminans.

Take one pt. of *Sal Tart.* two of sulphur, and three of nitre, which must be all beaten together in a mortar, and mingled very well. This powder we saw put into a spoon placed over a flame or hot coals; and

when the sulphur began to melt, and all the powder began to look black, a great clap was given like that of *Aurum fulminans*.

He told us also, that *Vitrum Antimonii colore Rubini præditum*, is thus made.

*Vitrum Antimonii colore Rubini.*

Equal parts of common salt and antimony, reduce them to a fine powder, and mingled well, put them into an earthen pot, which must be placed upon the mouth of a glass furnace, where a reverberatory flame is made; there let it stand for three or four days till the antimony be calcined; let the powder be then wash'd and freed from the salt: after it is dry'd, put it into a crucible with a little crude antimony and borax, and then melted, it is of a rubin-colour.

He shew'd us the furnaces where castile soap is boil'd, and this account he gave us of the *Fattura* or making of it.

The making of castile soap.

It is made of the best olive oyl, and a *lixivium*. The *lixivium* is made of the ashes of kali and other sea-wreck brought from Spain, and by us in England called *Berillia*: of this *Berillia* two thirds, and of the ordinary sea-wreck one third. These are mingled and broke into pieces with a hammer, and then they grind them into powder with a stone, as we use to grind apples for cyder; after that they sift them, and the powder then is mingled with a little slaked lime, and made up into small pellets, which they put into leeches or troughs, and there pour water upon them to make a *lixivium*. The caldrons they boil the soap in are of a huge size, which have at the bottom a copper vessel, but above that the sides are built of stone, very close cemented together, and bound with irons, and round about enclosed within a case of wood. Into these caldrons they put a great quantity of oyl, one third part of the measure, or more or less, as they please; then they fill up the vessel with the *lixivium*, kindle a fire in the furnace, and so cause all to boil continually; and as the lye boils away, they still fill it up with new lye, till all the oyl be consumed; and being united with the salt of the *lixivium*, is turned into a soap, which rises continually up to the top like a scum, which, by degrees, condenses there: this scum rises as long as there is any oyl remaining, and so the cremor of soap grows thicker and thicker. Those that are skilful can tell by their smell when the oyl is all boyled away. The *lixivium* is counted strong enough so long as it will bear an egg. The water they use here is taken out of the sea, but it may be as well made of fresh water. To hasten the making of the lye, they take some of the boiling *lixivium* out of the caldron; to which purpose there is a pipe that conveys it out of the caldron into a pit or trough, which, with cold water, they pour upon



upon the ashes to expedite the separation of the salt. When the oyl is boil'd all away, then they let all cool; and taking off the crust of soap, they give it up, thro' a hole in the plancher, into another room, where it is spread upon a floor, and smoothed the thickness of a brick, with a brass instrument used by one man's hand. After the soap is dried, they cut it into the shape of long bricks, there being nicks in the borders of the beds the soap is spread in, on purpose to direct the instruments to cut it into oblong parallelograms; this done they pare these pieces, and free them from impurities which may stick to them as the soap is spread in the beds; for they are strewed always with lime-dust to hinder the soap from sticking. They use a plane to pare with, and the pieces are divided into less with a wire, and then knock the seal on.

The reason why they mix kelp with the *Berillia*, is, because the latter alone would make the soap too soft, and the first too brittle.

To colour the soap green, they take the juice of *Beta*, a good quantity of it, and put it into the caldrons with the lixivium and oyl. The Germans desire it thus. Perhaps the nitre in the juice may add some vigour to the soap.

The fire is continual, and the liquor always boils till the operation be finish'd.

The canons *della Donna di Loreto* wear purple habits.

One day when we were at *Venice*, a good quantity of *English* scarlet cloth was burnt publicly in *St. Mark's* place, it being unlawful here for strangers to bring in some commodities, which they burn as soon as discover'd. Wine is given to the hospital, but the casks and boats it is brought in, are burnt.

The wines in request are, 1. *Vin. Rosso & Garbo*; 2. *Vinum Creticum sive Malvaticum*; 3. *Vinum Hispanicum*; 4. *Vinum Censanum*.

The citizens and noblemens houses of *Venice*, have all their doors to the street, open'd by a latch which is lifted up with a wire that is pull'd above in the upper rooms, as we observ'd at *Augsburg* in *Germany*. The upper rooms are floor'd with a fine plaister, which is laid very smooth, and colour'd with a shining red very neatly; and in the middle of the room they usually lay a long piece of green cloth to walk on.

*Sansevinus*, in his description of the city, says, there are 70 parishes in it, every parish having a church. The compass of *Venice* is eight miles. It hath 31 monasteries for men, and 28 nunneries. There are more than 450 stone bridges, between 9 and 10,000 gondali. The grand canal

is in length, from the sea custom-house to *St. Clara*, 1300 paces.

A *Venetian Braccia* is equal to  $26\frac{3}{4}$  inch, which is to measure cloth by: the silk measure is equal to about 25 inches, or  $25\frac{1}{2}$  inch.

About the middle of *October* 1663. there was a great storm of thunder and lightning one night, and soon after the winter began, which was very sharp sometimes; and about the beginning of *February* the weather grew warm again.

Some of the *Venetian* noblemen are so poor, by reason of their debaucheries and ill husbandry, that they go to strangers lodgings, and beg their charity. At several times there were two used to come to our lodging in their gowns and caps, asking our relief with a great deal of humility. We were told, that there is a publick purse to maintain them, and that some of them do live according to their quality, keeping house, a gondola or two, and yet go up and down begging.

When any die in a shop-keeper's house, the shop windows are shut up for three or four days, and on the outside is written the death of the person, *ex. gr. Per la Morte del Fratello del Padrone*, which in *English* signifies, For the death of the master of the house his brother.

There is in *Venice* sometimes a naked man or woman hired for the painters to draw the muscles of the body by; the naked person being expos'd in a publick room provided by the master of the academy, every painter giving somewhat.

*Venice* treacle is famous, and is carefully compounded by several apothecaries, two or three noblemen, and two or three of the physicians college, being always present.

A young *Irish* priest visited us, who is tutor to a son of procurator *Mocenigo*, one of the richest noblemen in this republick. All commerce with *Amsterdam* and *Holland*, was, by *bando* or proclamation, forbidden here, because of the plague.

We observed a great number of bernacle shells sticking to the sides of an old *English* vessel which lay here at this time. These bernacles we afterwards observed sticking to the back of a tortoise we took between *Malta* and *Sicily*, and saw them in the fish-market at *Rome*.

The *Venetian* noblemen, in the winter, have their gowns furr'd; and one side before is lined with the white or belly of a *Muscovy* squirrel, and the other side with the back or grey of the fur; which they changed. In the first part of the winter they folded the white over the grey, and after *Christmas* the other. They girt in cold weather their gowns about with a black

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Measures.  
Braccia di  
lana.  
Braccia di  
seta.

Bernacle-shells.

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Venetian  
women.

black leather girdle fringed, having silver buckles before. The place where they walk in the piazza, is call'd *il Broglia*.

All the young women (except the ordinary common whores) are close kept within by their jealous husbands and parents: and the gentlewomen, when they go abroad, as to mas's, &c. are attended by old women, who observe their behaviour; the old woman being one of the first things the husband provides after he is marry'd: and one old woman will undertake the care of three or four gentlewomen, getting a good living by this means; and sometimes they prove bauds underhand. Few women walk the streets besides the old bawds, &c. who wear a black scarf or white linen over their heads and shoulders. Those of better quality have, instead of a black scarf, a white one, which they put over head and shoulders in the manner of a veil, and shew but little of their faces abroad in the streets. Most of the noblemens daughters are put into nunneries after they are come to some age, where they live till they are marry'd out. The suitors scarce ever see them till the wedding day, all the business being transacted by the parents and the mediation of an old woman, &c. The greatest matches are solemnized with balls and open house-keeping for three days for all comers, and then the gentlewomen meet and play at cards together by themselves. No women but such as are counted courtesans look out of their windows. The Venetian women are generally of a low stature. Those that are fattish, and but indifferently handsome, are reputed beauties.

Venetian  
customs.

The inhabitants of *Venice* cloath themselves very warm in the winter. The shop-keepers wear gowns, and most of the women have loose coats lined with fur; and some of the men and women have their shoes lined with cloth, &c. The hostesses in inns, when they go up and down their houses in the night, carry a little iron lamp in their hands, which is like the old *Roman* ones.

The common sort of people, as porters, gondaliers, &c. are insolent exactors of strangers, if they be not agreed withal before you hire them.

The generality are well habited; and every one of the lowest quality (except beggars) wear a gold ring or two, and the women have also bracelets, &c.

The beggars that are lame, &c. lie on bridges at church-doors, &c. and beg for *S. Antony's*, for *S. Antony of Padua's* sake, &c.

Most tradesmen make no conscience of asking at least twice as much as they intend to take, tho', at first, they will re-

peat variety of oaths, that they cannot afford the commodity cheaper: yet they have this good quality; if they give you bad money, they will change it four or five days after. Their shop signs are taken down every night. They write under the sign what it is; and some of the signs are absurd, as the two *Jesus's*, the two *St. Peter's*, &c.

The *Venetians* (as all *Italians* do) swear frequently, *per Dio*, *per Dio santo*, *per Diana*, *Corpo di Christo*, *per Christo*, *Cospetto di Dio*, *Cospetto di Diana*, &c. Some will make a cross, and then say, *per questa Croce*. Others will say, *per Catzo di Dio*, *per Puttano di Dio*. When they scornfully admire any thing, they say *Catzo*, *Heibo*: and if they see any thing very strange, they will sometimes cross themselves.

The *Venetians* are not counted by the highest sons of the church, very good catholicks, and therefore they say *Venetiani mezo Christiani*, i. e. *Venetians* are half christians.

The *Italians* roast their meat over the coals, and boil their meat for the most part in pipkins. They strew scraped cheese on most of their dishes, and eat much garlick, which they put into most of their lawces. *Vide Mr. Ray's* observations.

When three persons walk together, that every one may have the middle by turns, they walk thus, *A B C*, from one end of the walk to the other. *B* steps back to the left before *A*, who coming behind, steps into the middle; then *A* steps back to the right before *C*, who coming behind, steps into the middle.

There is this usual *Latin* rhyme on the monks,

*Monachorum Stomachi*  
*Pocula Bacchi*  
*Vos estis, Deus est Testis,*  
*Populi Pestis.*

The *Italians* have a sport which they call *Gioco d'amore* (*digitorum lusus seu micatio*) which is thus; two stand together with their hands clutch'd, and both of them, just at the same time, jerk out their hands, and stretch out what number of fingers they please, each of the players naming a number; and he that chances to name the number of fingers thrown out by both parties, wins. *Ex. gr.* if one throws out three, and the other two, and one says five, he wins; but if both hit on the same number, and say five, neither win. A game or set is to win the first five, ten, &c. All the art is in speaking the number, jerking out the hand, and stretching out the fingers in the same instant of time; for if they should not do so, he that can see the others finger first stretched out, might always win. Three, four, or more may play



play together; but usually there are but two, tho' many will very attentively look on.

This was a sport among the old Romans; for *Cicero*, in his third book of offices, page 129, speaks of a common proverb; *Cum enim fidem alicujus, bonitatemq; laudant, dignum esse dicunt, quicum in tenebris Mices* (i. e. *Mices digitis*) i. e. Such a one is a very honest man, you may trust him.

Their clocks here have their dials marked not as ours, but are figur'd from one to 24, and they count from six of the clock at night, till six in the evening; therefore if it be our seven at night, they call it one hour of the night, and so the clock strikes, and so it is for the day.

The first foundation of *St. Mark* was laid on the first of *March* 421. and therefore they begin the year on that day, says *Leti*.

A very little man.

We saw at *Venice* a very little man, three quarters of a *braccia* high; his name was *Daniel Sack*, aged 46 years, born at *Japan*. His voice was manly: he had a beard and face like a man: his hands and fingers were monstrous, having short pads and fingers without any bones in them: his feet and toes were not very unlike his hands: he stood with his legs across, and ate tobacco, &c. His father was a handful higher, and lived at this time in *Genoa*; and his mother came of a small generation which hath continued for many ages in *Japan*.

All that come from *Turky* or any infected places, are shut up in the lazaretto (a place where all necessities and conveniences are provided) for 40 days; but if any of the company should fall sick in that time, they are confin'd for 40 days longer.

From *Venice* to *London* the merchant pays for freight usually about 4 *l.* 10 *sh.* sterling every ton.

Signior *Pietro Paolo Campana* was my merchant.

*Jo. Baptist. Ferro*, an apothecary of *Venice*, is very well skill'd in plants, and hath fair books of dry'd plants, and one book with plants drawn rarely well with a pen.

The ground in *Italy* (as we observed) did not chop or open with chinks in the heat of summer, as it does in *England*.

*The art of painting upon glass at Venice.*

1. To make the *Carnation colour*; take one part of iron dust that is beaten off by smiths, one part of bloodstone, half a part of gum arabick, and as much jet as the weight of all together; grind all upon a copper-plate, sprinkling water upon them (or mixing water with them) then mingle them with water to the thickness

of milk, and set them in the sun for two or three days till they settle; pour off the top, throw away the dregs at the bottom, and let the rest dry in the sun.

SKIPPON.

2. To make another *Carnation colour*; take the same iron dust, one part, twice as much jet, and one part of the silver stone letters are dry'd withal, as much red chalk as the weight of all together; grind and dry them as before.

3. *Yellow*; take one part of burnt silver-lace, twice as much antimony, and four times as much brimstone; put all in a crucible, and let the brimstone be burnt away; then grind and dry as before. *Memorandum*, to put nine times as much yellow ochre and grind, &c.

4. *Grey colour*; take one part of iron dust, as much jet, then grind &c. as before. This is the ground for other colours.

5. *Grey colour*, which is to hold, and not be painted over; take one part of iron dust, half of red copper dust, twice as much jet as all together, grind them fine, and keep them without drying in the sun.

6. *Light purple*; take one part of bloodstone, twice as much jet; grind, &c.

7. *Red*; take three parts of menie, one part of bloodstone, and six times as much jet, then grind, &c. and keep it for use.

8. Another *carnation colour*; take one part of yellow burnt ochre, and two parts of jet, grind, &c.

9. The colour of *jet* that is used in all these, is made of half of a very white pellucid sea pebble, which must be burnt and put hot into water to make it fall to powder, and grind it upon a stone without water; melt in a crucible, and keep it for use: half a part of menie must be taken.

10. *White*; take two parts of jet, one of glass, painters green, half a part of strow blue (*Qu. an stone-blue?*) grind them in water, &c.

11. *Blue*; take one part of strow-blue, one third ægle marine, i. e. mollie, which goldsmiths enamel blue with, grind in water, &c.

*Note*, To work the grey or ground colour, take of the same grey colour about the bigness of a small nut, grind it two hours upon a copper-plate; take also as much gum arabick as the bigness of a pea, grind it and keep it in a copper dish; mingle the same quantity of gum in water, and pour it upon it; and if in summer (to keep it from drying, and to make it stick the better to the glass) pour a drop or two of stale; with this draw the out-lines upon glass, and let it dry a day or two; then with a great soft pencil or brush lay another ground very smooth of the same grey; then let it dry as before,

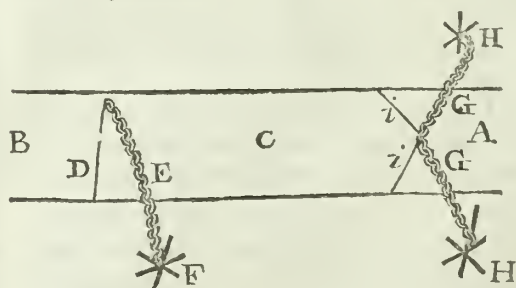
SKIPPON. and lay the same colour thicker the third time, where you would have shades; then with a pen without a slit, scratch away the ground colour (where you would heighten the colour) to the bare glass: let the glass be very dry, and lay on the carnations for the face, hands, &c. then the red colours, if there be need of any, and then the whites for linen, fatten, &c. then blue, green, and purple; and last of all the yellow upon the bare glass, on the wrong side of it.

*Note.* All the colours are laid on in gum water. When this is done, lay a floor of unburnt lime in an oven; upon that lay clear glass a finger's distance from the sides of the oven, or else it will break; upon the clear glass lay the painted glass, with the coloured side upwards; upon that lay a floor of unburnt lime very finely powdered; upon which, if you have more painted glass, lay another floor, with the colours downwards, and, as near as you can, the same colours one above another, green over green, &c. and so one floor of glass and another of lime, &c. Over the uppermost floor lay four or five panes of several colours, as green, red, &c. some also at the bottom under all, and some above all, and some in the middle between the floors. These are to be taken out with a pair of tongs to see whether the glass be burnt enough; for if they look clear and transparent, they may all be taken out; but as long as they appear dark and not pellucid, you must let them lie in still: the mouth of the furnace must be stop'd with thin tiles, leaving a little hole in the middle, and at every corner, to put in charcoal. When the oven has been heated three or four hours with charcoal, put in beech wood, very well dry'd, for eight or nine hours, or till the glass be burnt enough. Let the furnace or oven cool for three or four days before you take out the glass; for if it be not thoroughly cool, the glass will break; and after it is cool'd and taken out, rub off the yellow on the back-side with a hard brush, there being always enough of the tincture drunk in by the glass. The lime floors must be half a finger thick, and must always be spread so that the glass may be in a plain.

The pan in the furnace must be two feet long, one foot and an half broad, half a foot deep, the sides of the pan about a finger thick. This pan must be set upon an iron grate in a greater furnace, so that there may be a hand's-breadth distance quite round the sides, and a hand's-breadth above; but underneath where the fire is to be put, two hands-breadth: the thickness of the sides must be half a brick. Both the trough or pan and the furnace must

be made of the best earth to endure the fire. The furnace is left quite open at top; and at equal distances are laid three iron bars or plates cross-ways, which are three fingers broad. Upon these must be laid thin tiles made of the same earth, in number eight, four in a row on either side, made so, that every tile may rest upon half of two of the bars, and in the middle there must be a hole left, and one at each corner. By stopping or opening these five holes the fire may be increased or abated; the chinks between the tiles must be stopp'd with lime mingled with hair, or any good cement. At the front of the furnace are two holes, the lowermost, under the grate (upon which the trough stands) to put in fire at; the uppermost above the grate, thro' which they take out the panes of glass, to see whether the painted glass be enough. These must both have stoppers fitted for them to take out and put in, as in chymical furnaces.

*Thursday, Decemb. 3.* About an hour before day we entred the *Padua* bark, a large boat covered like our barges, and went from the middle of the grand canal, pass'd by *Santa Chiara* and the *Giudecca*, then came by a pair of gallies in the water, whereon hung the quarters of *Turkish* pirates; after this we went by *St. George* ... a monastery in a little island; and a good distance off, on our left hand, saw the island call'd *St. Angelo*, where gunpowder is made for the republick of *Venice*; then came into the mouth of a river between marshes; and at five miles distance from the city, pass'd by *Fusina*, a small village on our right hand, where the boat was dismiss'd which towed our bark, every one giving four soldi. Here came out a long-boat with 10 or 12 oars, who presently boarded us, and searched all trunks, portmanteau's, &c. One gentleman had all his ribband taken away, which he had bought to trim a new suit with, because it was whole in the piece. At this place we pass'd a *sostegno* or sluice, after this *Sluice* manner;



The stream of the river ran from *A* to *B*; and supposing the boat coming down the stream, it stays at *A* till the water of *C* is of the same level, which is done by opening little sluices or portelli *i i*, in the

two



two valvæ, which make an obtuse angle against the stream. When the superficies of the water *A* and *C* is even, then the valvæ are drawn open by chains *G G*, which are wound up the turnstiles *H H*; then the boat enters, and the valvæ are shut again. After this a portello at the gate *D* is open'd, and the water of *C* falls by degrees to the level of *B*; then the gate is drawn open by the chain *E*, and wound up the turnstile *F*, for the boat to pass down stream.

Five miles from this sluice we came by *Oviago*, a village on the right hand, and pass'd thro' a third sluice (having pass'd the second soon after that which is describ'd) we came here into the *Brent*, a large river, which hath a long wooden bridge over it. The stream of the river is divided at this place into two currents, and makes a small island, on one side whereof is a row of mills driven by the stream. We pass'd a fourth sluice five miles before we reach'd *Padua*, and left the main river on the right hand, entering a straight cut, which lasted to the walls of that city. At the fourth sluice there is a brick bridge of two large arches over the river *Brent*, and a bridge of one arch over the sluice. At every sluice is an inscription set up by the republick, signifying the several rates.

Between *Fusina* and the fourth sluice are many pretty villæ or country houses seated by the water-side, that belong to *Venetian* noblemen. One about the middle of the way is large and handsome, which is *D. Valerius* his son. From the fourth sluice to *Padua* there is no building worth the notice. Two miles before we arriv'd at *Padua*, many porters got into our boat, being importunate to carry our luggage; and landing at the portello gate, where there is a fair ascent by stone steps, a great number of rude porters crowded into the bark, for to be employ'd in carrying the passengers things.

During our stay in this city we observ'd these particulars following. First we went to *St. Anthony's* church, call'd *il Santo*, which is a fair and large building within. On the north side that saint's body is enshrined in a chapel adorned with admirable brass sculpture, expressing the most notable circumstances of *St. Anthony's* life: the figures of men and women are lively carved. The workmen were *Tullius Lombardus* and *Joan. Sansovinus*. Devout people go behind the altar, and kiss the marble that contains the saint's body, which, they say, always gives a sweet smell, that more probably is caused by perfumes the monks craftily will have the people believe to be the odour of a

dead carcass. A *Venetian* nobleman, upon his recovery from a sickness, gave to this altar a picture of massy silver.

Within this shrine is inscrib'd,

*Anno Christi Natalibus MDXXII. Petite et accipietis. Onerati estis et ego reficiam vos. Venite ad me omnes qui laboratis.*

There is a marble ascent to the choir, and a curious carv'd pair of brass gates between a marble rail. This was given by a friar, and the value of it is esteem'd at 2500 crowns. In the roof of the church are six cupole. Behind the choir is a walk, and many chapels round about. In the chapel at the east end is a stone thus inscrib'd to *Andreas Argolus*, a mathematician.

*D. O. M.*

1. *Anãreas Argolus ex S.C. Eques D. Marci et in Patav. Gymn. P. Matheseos Professor. pro familia sua inter Marfos jamdudum clarissima, non magis quam pro Rep. Astronomica improbis pene laboribus perfunctus animum æternæ quieti advortens. V.S. L.M. ætatis anno LXXVII Red. Mundi CIOICXLVIII.*

*Nobilitus, virtus, proles, absentia, honorq; Auxit non patriam sustulit invidiam Astrorum motus omnes arcanaq; prompsit Dextera, Mens hæret qui movet astra Deo.*

*Præsides Nosocomii D. Francisco dicati ad quod cum Turchettæ genti hæreditate jus sacelli hujus pervenit Viro præstantissimo ac celeberrimo locum monumenti summo assensu concesserunt. Anno Sal. MDCXLVIII Kal. Junii.*

There are these inscriptions following on the tombs of *Sylvaticus*, *Sala*, and *Veslingius*, in this church.

2. *Perenni famæ Jo. Bapt. Sylvatici Pat. Patricii Eq. e Consultor. Primarii I. Pont. Interpretis, cujus in primis muneribus facundiam, fidem, consilium patria semper suscepit, Academiæ sæcundum acumen pleno Gymnas. Venerata est, quem certatim Principes ob magnum rerum usum amplis præmiis evocarunt Natio Germ. juristar. Patrono et Advocato heu quondam suo optimè merito unanimis P. An. Salut. MDCXXIX.*

3. *Joanni Dominico Sala Patavino Medicorum Principi Qui antiqua artis miracula revocans fugientes animas non semel repressit membrisq; suis hæcere compulit, et ad demerendos laude postera mortales per sex et triginta annos salutis arcana florentiss. gymnasio evulgans id plures docuit quod pene solus poterat, Jacobus et Franciscus Filii Parenti optimo P.P. Vixit annos LXV. decessit anno MDCXLIII.*

4. *Joanni*

*Padua.*

*St. Anthony's church.*

SKIPPON.

4. *Joanni Veslingio Mindano Equiti Naturæ Veriq; scrutatori solertissimo qui sapientiæ atq; exoticarum stirpium studio, Ægypto peragrata ab Veneto senatu rei barbariæ et corporum sectioni præfatus, eum Latinitatis et Græcæ Eruditionis cultum mutis artibus circumfudit ut illic Naturæ ludentis pompam amularetur hic spectaculi diritatem oratione deliniret, ut quantum oculi paterentur tantum sibi placerent aures ad extremum laboris fractus dum miseræ plebi gratuitam operam commodat noxio contactu publicæ salutis Vitam impendit. xxx mens. Aug. An. Chr. CIOIOCLIX. Ætat. LI. Joannes Pueppa Lotharingus Socero B. M. P. Curantibus Octavio Ferrario et Joanne Rhodio.*

At a chapel in this church is inscrib'd,

*Ad digniorem sanctissimi corporis Christi custodiam sacellum hoc ex pia concessione illustriss. D. D. factum à Lei. Com. Sanguineti obtentum Ven. agr. Arcæ S. Antonii ære suo ampliavit et exornavit, dominio jureq; eorundem ac successorum Salvo. MDCLI.*

Under a statue in the chapel,

*Dux Bello insignis Dux et victricibus armis  
Inclutus atq; animis Gattamelata fui  
Narnia me genuit, media degente, meoq;  
Imperio, Venetum sceptrum superba tuli  
Munere me digno et statua decoravit equestri  
Ordo senatorum, nostraq; pura fides.*

Before this church is Gattamelata's figure on a brass horse upon a pedestal, whereon are these verses,

*Te quoq; Joannes Antoni immitia fata  
Morte licet doleant, eripere tamen.  
Clara tibi fama, necnon victricia signa  
Inq; acie Virtus, fulminis instar erat  
Unica spes hominum, nam tu juvenilibus armis  
Consilio fueras et gravitate senex.  
Gattamelata Pater decorant pietasq; fidesq;  
Ingenium, mores, nomen et eloquium.*

Decemb. 15. Being Christmas day, new stile, we heard one of the Franciscan friars this church belongs to, make a sermon in the afternoon. After he had done, two (of the four) organs play'd, and other musick till the evening. Before the musick began, the prior with six monks in their cloth of silver copes, went to the north side of the choir nigh the altar; then two others stood (each with a candle in his hand) before them, whilst the prior said something, and cross'd himself; then he sat down in a red velvet chair, having three monks on each side of him, who sat down by him, and pull'd white

coifs over their heads, and the two candles were carry'd away.

We heard a sermon another time in this church: the friar first bowed to the crucifix in the pulpit, then cross'd himself and said an *Ave Maria*. He repeated his text in *Latin*. About the middle of the sermon several of the lay-brothers went up and down among the people with little purses at the ends of long staves, receiving of alms.

Cardinal Bembi's monument is in this church.

*Santa Justina's* church is stately within, finely paved with marble. It hath great pillars and cupoli in the roof: it is after the fashion of *S. Georgio Maggiore* at Venice, but bigger. The front was not yet covered with marble, as is intended. Here are few altars and ornaments, except what is in the choir, the convent of Benedictines this church belongs to, being charged with taxes during the present war with the *Turks*. *St. Justina's* body lies under the high altar, which hath a canopy over it that hangs down from the roof. The altar is marble, and curiously adorned with *Mosaick* work. Behind it is this inscription,

*Divæ Justinæ mortales exuvias, Arcana Urbis pignora tot seculorum depositum Civium pietate mille cladibus ereptum Monachi Cassinenses regia templi mole complexi Veneta Majestate cuncta refovente his demum penetrabilibus sacrarunt An. MDCXL.*

On each side this altar is an organ very richly gilt. Behind the altar is the choir, the seats whereof are wood, and rarely carved with the story of our Saviour's miracles and sufferings. Before every stall is a box of bran or saw-dust, which saves the floor from spit. The middle of the choir is neatly paved, and a long box of bran stands there. At the east end is a rich picture.

The convent is great and well built, consisting of four or five fair courts: one is large, and cloister'd with handsome pillars. In one of the cloisters are these inscriptions,

1. *D. O. M. Albertinus Mussatus Poeta Laureatus hic denuo funeratur, ut Nominis charitati par cineribus sit in hac luce splendor.*
2. *Piæ Abbatum ac Monachorum Memorix Quorum sepulchra altera extructo Cæmeterio hic desierunt, ut Posteris his persolvant quod sibi exoptant P. X. Kal. Junii MDCIII.*

*Silentium* is written over the picture of a lizard, and a goose with a stone in her mouth.



mouth. The monks have convenient cells, and a large cellar well stored with wine: Their revenue is said to be 100,000 ducats *per annum*.

Prato della Valle.

Nigh the church is a great green piazza, called *Prato della Valle*, where S. Antony's fair is kept, and where the gentry make the tour with their coaches in pleasant weather. Every first *Saturday* of all the months is a market of beasts here, for which no toll is paid.

A fair building here, whereon is inscrib'd;

*Collegium Amuleum à M. Antonio Cardinali Amuleo, Propinquorum Commodo ac Reip. Ornamento institutum, Joannes Baptista Bernardus, M. Antonius Grittus, Augustinus Amuleus crexerunt.*

The schools are a handsome building, largely describ'd in *Gymnasium Patav. Schottus*.

In the roof of the cloisters are the names of these *Englishmen*, under their coats of arms.

Geo. Rogers  
Tho. Sheaf, *Berthensis*  
Tho. Cromwell  
Gul. Pound  
Fra. Houft  
Gualt. Wilsford, *Cantuariensis*  
Car. Rich  
Tho. Buckenham  
Rich. London, *Norfolciensis*  
Joa. Danellus  
Gul. Harveus  
Hen. Hunerstonus  
Bern. Brun, *Westmidensis*  
D. Hen. Peyton, *Colonel et Eques*  
Ill. D. Alger. Percy, *Baro*  
D. Oliv. Cave  
Rob. Lloid  
Tho. Brandon  
Joan. Finciamus  
Joan. Fread  
Gul. Stokeham, *Angl. Conf.*  
Tho. Turnerus  
Fra. Willibeo  
Laur. Wright  
Rich. Lumly

D. Joan. Dalton  
Rob. Canfield  
Joan. Abdy  
Rob. Child, *Cantianus*  
Hen. Stanly  
Gul. Langham  
Levinus Flud, *M. D.*  
D. Geo. Rock  
Rich. Harris  
Joan. Erskin  
Gul. Chaloner, *Eques Baro*  
Ludov. Chichester  
Rich. Sheeletus  
Jo. le Rous, *Suff. Anglus, à Cubic. Regis Thesaur.*  
Petrus Ball, *Devon. Confiliarius*  
Tho. Hungerford  
Tho. Morris  
Jacobus Parravacinus, *Pb. et M. D.*  
Tho. Harpour  
Joan. Hauruins  
Ric. Vitus  
Joan. Mapletoft  
Carolus Willughby  
Tho. Lawrence

Odoard Pax  
Anton. Rooper  
Joan. Rooper  
Petrus Vavasour  
Gabriel Onifield  
Joan. Kirton  
Tho. Browne  
Hen. Tichbourne  
Joan. Frewen  
Edw. Cholmely  
Tho. Peyton, *Armiger*  
Tho. Haruris, *Cantii*  
Edw. Varner  
Fra. Povy  
Alex. Balaam  
Gul. Leet  
Tho. Cademan  
D. Rob. Poyntz  
Jacob Griffidinus, *Cardiff.*  
Tho. Turnerus  
Joan. Finch  
Tho. Baines  
Jacobus Randolpus  
Rob. Henchman  
Ill. et Ecc. D. Isaac Wake, *Eques, et M. Brit. Regis Legatus Anglus*

All these names are under *Anglica Natio*, and besides 'em are these of other countries, viz. *Georgius Lombardus, Cretenfis, Annibal Cornaccens, Cafulanus*.

These following inscriptions are made to some *English*, that studied in this university;

*Ricardo Wilobeo Anglo Vicario bene Merenti. V. I. P. C.*

The arms of this and the foremention'd *Fra. Willughby* are quarterly; the first hath three water budgets; the second is gules a lyon passant arg. the third is fable a fesse arg. between three heads of the same; the fourth is the same with the first. *Charles Willughby's* coat is three budgets, &c.

In the lower cloister, under the marble picture of Mr. *Finch*, (since knighted) is inscrib'd;

VOL. VI.

*Privelegiorum Scholasticorum acerrimo Defensori nec non Restauratori Joanni Finch Nobili Anglo, qui fasces sibi renuenti publica acclamatione delatos mira animi nobilitate simul ac moderatione gessit hoc tantæ Virtutis præmium sibi adhuc regenti decretum renuit, quod tamen universitas juris. Anno subsequente restabilivit. Protest. ac Syndico Mariono Nob. Veronensi Regiminis ac Virtutum hærede. Anno Salutis MDCLVII.*

*Tho. Baines, Nob. Anglus, Consil. & Assessor. Michael Marchius, Nob. Apulus, Consil. & Assessor.*

The law-schools is a great room, where there is another inscription to the same person, viz.

*Immortali Famæ Joannis Finchii Nobilis Angli, qui Syndicatum non ambivit sed admisit,*

SKIPPON.



*admisit, Violentia enim amorque nesciens  
frenum invitis bumeris magistratus togam  
imposuit quam ille dignitati suæ restituit  
privilegia hujus Archigymnastii nutantia  
confirmavit deperdita recuperavit ita ut qui  
Bove lætante intraverit eodem gemente ex-  
iverit Universitas juristarum H.P.M.P.C.  
Anno Domini MDCLVII.*

In the upper cloister is a marble picture,  
to Dr. Stokeham, and this inscription ;

*Quod intueris Marmor Spectator expressit  
Virtutis admiratio in illustrissimo Gulielmo  
Stokeham Nob. Anglo, qui ingenti expecta-  
tione acclamatus Prorec. & Synd. ingenita  
Minerva vicit expectationem traditum sibi  
privilegiorum firmavit jus, alienatum asse-  
ruit impensis quotannis perperam erogatis  
levavit ærarium cujus rationibus accuratè  
expediendis futuro consuluit augmento Pro-  
rec. posteris æmulando plenis acclamationi-  
bus dein Calculis Unanimis hoc Mnemosynon  
grata statuit Univer. jur. An. MDCLXI.  
Reg. Parmenione Trissino Co. Vic. &  
Nob. Veron.*

Henricus Lindefavus  
Alexand. Falconarius  
Thomas Somervil, *Cambus-  
nethensis Glottianus*  
Ant. Lantrorfhes  
D. Arrig. Erskin

Henr. Suenton  
Gul. Cranstonus  
Rob. Newton, *Edinburg*  
Joan. Mineus, *Edinb.*  
Georg. Sibbaldus  
Nicol. Harus

Tho. Forbes  
Patricius Clunefius, *Rof-  
sensis*  
Tho. Camerarius  
Rob. Bodins  
Jacobus Cadenendus, *Aberd.*

An inscription under *Henr. Lindefavus's*  
coat of arms, which is printed in *Gymna-  
sum Patavinum*.

On a wall is written ;

*Almæ Universitatis D.D. Consiliariorum pe-  
renne Decus marmoreis stemmatibus P.  
meritis expressum P.C.*

Over a school door is inscrib'd ;

*Ad Lauream studiorum cultoribus Sermæ  
Reip. auctoritate conferendam ob polyma-  
thiam Hieronymus Lando Eques in Præ-  
tura crexit, Anno MDCXXVII.*

Near the coats of arms is written ;

*Bene de Republ. literaria meritorum memo-  
riam ad perpetuum successorum exemplar  
sic erigi jusserunt.*

In the wall of the upper cloister is a  
stone thus inscrib'd ;

*Con decreto dell'excelso consiglio di Dieci  
de VII Giugno MDCLVII. Fu bandito  
Gio. Battista Tonefio per bauer proditoria-  
mente assassinato et interfetto il Dottor Guid.  
Antonio Albanese Lettor publico per in-*

In the law-schools is another to the same,  
under his coat of arms ;

*Gloriæ Immorituræ Gulielmi Stokeham Nobilis  
Angli Prorektoris & Syndici cujus summa  
moderatio ad sui exemplar componens ju-  
ventutem Euganeæ Themidi insuetam con-  
ciliavit quietem, qua Urbis & Gymnastii  
Patavini moderatores rarâ administratione  
sibi percaros devinxit univ. juristarum D.D.  
Anno MDCLXI.*

*Ludovico Evano Britanno Equiti et Rektori  
Dignissimo Universitas juristarum P. C.  
MDCV.*

*Adolescenti Eximio Roberto Napiero Nob.  
Anglo Qui in Athenæi Patavini regimine  
ut perimat furiales furias, ne feriant et  
furiant in Mortales justitiæ habenas non  
frenavit sed strinxit, Archigycaum Ar-  
tistarum hæc insignia struxit, MDCLXII.*

Under *Natio Burgundica* is *Thomas Westby*  
*Laanastrensis*.

Under *Scotia*, *Gul. Valdegravius Anglus*,  
*Joan. Hawkins Anglus*, *D. Tho. Ryder An-  
glus* ; and these *Scotchmen*, viz.

*giustissima et iniquissima causa del promajori  
bauto nel suo dottorato.*

The university hath this government : *The uni-  
The students are of 34 nations, divided versity.*  
into two bodies, 22 are of the university  
of jurists, (of which number the *English*  
nation is one) and 12 of the university of  
artists or physicians.

Not under three of a country, that are  
matriculated, make a nation, who once a  
year elect a consul ; if they be under that  
number, the syndic of that body the na-  
tion is in chuses a consul where he pleases.

These consuls chuse every year by bal-  
lotting two syndics ; one is called syndic  
of the jurists, and the other of the artists,  
each being chosen by the consuls of the  
two bodies distinctly.

The syndic of the jurists may, if he  
will, be *Rektor Magnificus* ; but of late  
the charge of maintaining so great an ho-  
nour hath persuaded them to be content  
with the title of syndic, finding the ex-  
pences of a good table, and the keeping  
two servants in livery, to be enough for  
such an office : All the profit he receives  
is a ducat from every doctor created  
here.

The



The syndic hath power to command any scholar to his lodging, and confine him, if there be fear of quarrelling, &c. if the scholar disobey, the syndic hath authority to expel him.

The syndics and consuls make the two university senates.

None of the professors, or any that have taken the degree of doctor, can be of this government.

The consuls, in processions, take place of the professors.

Every nation hath a professor, or person of note, who assists them in businesses; he is complimented by the consul, and usually he is presented with a new-year's gift, which all the nation contributes towards, giving about half a scudo a man.

The consul looks after the nation's affair, and the syndic minds the business of all the nations he is chosen for.

Every nation hath a beadle, who brings the book of matriculation to such as are to be admitted in the university, and therein they write their names, and give a piece of money to the beadle. The *English* give a pistole a man, whereof five livres of *Venice* are given to the beadle, and the rest is kept for the benefit of the library belonging to the nation: The consul hath the books in his custody.

In each body, or university, the syndic is one year an *Italian*, and the next year a *Tramontano*.

The day before a doctor is created, the promoter accompanies him to the great college, which is held at the *Domo*; in an adjoining room there are three urns, in which are placed the names of all the books the *puncta* or questions are taken out of; the candidate takes out two of the books names, and then the *puncta* of these two authors are put severally into two urns, and the candidate draws one out of each. The candidate from that time to the same hour the next day is to study, and make a short discourse upon it. The next day he comes with the promoter and hears mass, a beadle with his mace attending on them; after that they go up to the foremention'd room, where the promoter leaves the candidate alone for a good while; then the promoter returns and sits by him behind a table at the upper end of the room. The bishop, or in his absence a canon, who sits in a chair on the right hand, and doctors of the faculty, that are gentlemen of *Padua*, with the professors of the same faculty the candidate is to be created doctor of, take their seats, (being on each side of the room) none else being admitted except the syndic, who sits next to the bishop. When the discourse on the *puncta* is read, three doctors are chosen

by lot, the two first dispute against the *puncta*, and the third propounds a case, which the candidate is to resolve; when this done he and his promoter go out, and then the doctors and professors ballot whether he shall pass or no: If he hath all their votes, there is written in his patent, *Nemine penitus atque penitus contradicente*; and if he wants a - - - tho' he hath above half, there is put into the patent, *Pro majore parte*, which *pro majore* is counted a great disgrace, and the candidate may refuse it, and try for his degree the next year. When the vote is passed, the promoter brings him in again, and the beadle opens the door, signifying to the scholars without, that he is made doctor, which news is received with their applause, crying *Viva, Viva*, and some of his friends throw verses about in his commendation; the scholars then croud in, crying *Viva, Viva*, again: The bishop then makes a speech to the new doctor, and a short one to the company; after that drums without beat, and the promoter makes a speech, using the ceremonies of our universities, giving him a book open and shut, a ring, kils and cap; then the scholars cry *Viva* again: At last the beadle places him between the bishop and the syndic, and then the new doctor thanks every doctor in the room: After this he pulls off his gown and walks home, being attended by his friends, and sometimes with the solemnity of drums beating, &c. The charges of this publick creation are about 100 crowns; and the papists who are made doctors swear to the pope's bull, which protestants refusing, the republick of *Venice* allows a private college, (held at the schools) consisting of eight doctors, who ballot and use all the foremention'd formalities except swearing to the bull: Here five suffrages are called a *Pro majore*, and six, seven, or eight are *Nemine contradicente*, and the expences amount not to much above 40 crowns, half of which is deposited before the balloting, and is paid whether the candidate passes or not. Part of these new doctors charges goes to the publick stock, which pays for the arms, inscriptions, and statues erected to the syndics and consuls. The doctor of physick's cap hath narrow brims, and the body of it folded into welts.

We heard some of the professors lectures, but those we were most pleased with were *Ferrarius's* lectures. He usually had many auditors, and at several times we heard him discourse of these particulars, viz.

1. That the *Romans* brought in several *Mense*, or tables, one after another, with dishes on them, called, *prima mensa*, *secunda*

SKIPPON. *cunda, tertia, &c.* sometimes they were so luxurious as to bring in 25. He read on this verse of *Virgil*,

*Postquam exempta fames epulis mensæq;  
remota.*

He explained the *Promulsidarium Gustatorium*, that it was a table brought in before the solid meat came, whereon was placed *mulsus*, or *gustus*, i. e. wine mingled with honey; next to this they had a table of slighter fare, among which they used to have artificial eggs made of meal, and little birds pepper'd; on the table they had the *Zodiac* pictured, and thereon were set *Fercula*, or dishes of meat answering to the figures of the signs, as two mullets on *pisces*, &c. He spoke of the vastness of their lances, some for winter, which were called *Argentum Hyemale*, and some for summer, call'd *Argentum Æstivum*; some of these weigh'd 100 lb. He mentions one that weigh'd 500 lb. for which they build furnaces on purpose. He spoke of another way of feasting without tables, when a servant held a dish to every guest.

2. That there were three sorts of *Purpura*, 1. Of the shell; 2. Of an herb, and the third made of cochineal, now in use; the last sort grew so rare among the ancients, that the kings took it upon occasion of great solemnities from one of the gods. He said that the *Roman* boys went in the same habit with the senators, who did not wear purple gowns, but over them a piece of purple which came over each shoulder, and about the middle made a point where the flaps or ends met, and were called thence *Clavius*.

3. He discoursed of the *Vasa Argentea, Aurea, Myrrhina* and *Vitrea*; he said the ancients had the art of carving glass, which was often broke under the workman's hand, and for that he quoted out of *Martial*,

*Ab quoties perdidit Author Opus!*

The *Vasa Myrrhina* were not known by the ancients what matter they were made of, because the *Romans* had them from the *Parthians*.

4. He read on *Theophrastus* his characters, and discoursed on the description of a rustick, that he wore shoes too big for his feet, that he wore nails in his shoes, and tuck'd up his garment immodestly, whence he inferred that the *Grecians* wore no breeches; and proved also that the *Romans* had none, because *Cæsar* when he was kill'd in the senate-house, let down his habit to cover his nakedness, which

he was unwilling should be expos'd to publick view after his death.

5. He read about the *Palladium*, and concerning *Talismanical* figures, which gave him occasion to tell several stories, among the rest one of his knowledge, that when he went to school a *Spanish* lieutenant was troubled with an ague, which he cured by writing a few words to this sense, *Febre fuge*, and cutting off a letter from the paper every day, and he observed the distemper to abate accordingly; when he cut the letter *F*. last of all, the ague left him; the same year about 50 more were reported to be cured after that manner.

6. He discoursed on the *Lustrum*, (he said *Lustrum* did also signify *Popina*) why it signifies five years, because the *Exta* of animals were then shewn publickly to the people, who did *lustrare* those entrails, and were at the same time cens'd. The *Lupercalia* were sacrifices to *Pan*, who was called *Lyceus* by the *Greeks*. The *Luperci* were the priests of *Pan*, who ran about the streets naked, with whips (made of the skins of goats cut into thongs) in their hands, whipping men and women they met with; the women would put out their hands, and be greedy of their blows, *fecunditatis causâ*. This custom he said came from the *Mendusii*, a people in *Egypt*, who did *Hirco subicere Uxores*. The *Purgatio publica et privata*; these purgations were called *Februa*, thence the time was called *Februarius*, the first month of their year. On the 24th of *June*, being the *Natalis Dies* of the city of *Rome*, it was a custom to leap thro' fires, and in the dutchy of *Milan* (his native country) *Ferrarius* had observed on the same day dedicated to *John Baptist*, boys and men to leap through fires. The *Romans* called this feast *Palillia*, from *Pales* the goddess of corn.

The *Amburbia* was another kind of purgation, when they went about the city. The *Ambervalia*, when they did *ambire arva*.

7. He told a story of a duel, or *monomachia* (duelling he said is the same with *bellum*) between two fellows who were thus fitted to fight; the hair of their heads was cut off, that there might be no spell in their hair; their nails were cut, and their habit was of leather; then a tub of grease was brought, with which they anointed their cloaths. Each had a club in his hand of the same length and weight. Before they fell to blows they were both sworn upon a bible, concerning the matter of their strife; one swore the thing was true, and the other denied it upon oath. Sugar was set by them to refresh themselves when they were at any time weary.

He



He spoke against single combats, and the shootings too frequent among the students, &c.

Marchetti. We heard . . . *Marchetti* read in the physick schools about the *Erysipelas*, and after his lecture (as at the beginning) his auditors cry'd *Viva*. When he had done here, he went to the hospital nigh the Franciscans, where in a little room he discoursed about the *Partus Cæsarius*, having the dead body of a woman before him.

At another time he demonstrated the way of tapping the *Abdomen* for a dropsy.

Fra. Bonardus. We heard *Franciscus Bonardus*, protector of the *English* nation, make one lecture in the physick schools.

Steph. de Angelis. We heard also *Stephanus de Angelis* (a monk of the order of the Holy Spirit, whose habit was of a cinnamon colour over white) read on a problem in the third book of *Euclid*, and demonstrate the longitude and latitude on a sphere.

If any scholar comes late to a lecture, the rest usually shew their dislike of it by stamping with their feet. When the professor has done they cry *Viva*; then he comes down, and the scholars make a lane for him within the school, and as he passes along he gives them his thanks, and then he stands just without the door and salutes all the scholars as they come out. After this, many of his auditors attend him home. Most of the professors wear gowns. They walk in the cloister about half an hour before the beadle cries *hora Domine*, then the professor follows the beadle into the school, and all the auditors that belong to his lecture go in presently after him.

There are about 11 or 12 schools, an anatomy theatre, and a room where the syndic and the consuls make an university. There are three terms in a year, which they call *Terza's*; about six or seven days before the end of a term, the scholars usually break up, that is, when the professor begins his lecture, the auditors presently make a great noise with stamping, and will not permit him to speak. This term we were in *Padua*, the republick of *Venice* sent order there should be no disturbance, and commanded all professors to continue their lectures notwithstanding the scholars knocking and stamping; in that order a considerable abatement was threatened out of the professors stipends, for every lecture they should miss. The order was obeyed both by professors and students.

The physick garden. The physick garden is of a round figure, and kept neatly; the botanick professor is *Georgius à Turre*, who in the summer reads lectures on plants; he is allowed here a very convenient house to dwell in.

Almost all the *Padua* students (especially the *Italians*) wear pistols in a girdle under

their cloaks. One day being at the schools, a pistol was observed to be discharged, which happen'd by accident, a scholar shewing a new pistol to another, and we took notice that all the students about the schools run out, and had their pistols in their hands, imagining the beginning of a quarrel.

In this city none dare stir abroad after it grows dark, for fear of scholars and others who walk up and down most part of the night, with carbines and pistols, 20 or 30 in a company, every one habited in dark cloaths, their hair under a cap, and a pair of pumps made of an old hat on their feet, that they may walk softly and firm. The streets are generally cloistered, and if any come within hearing, every man stands behind a pillar, and they call out *Che va li?* i. e. Who goes there? and they bid them go back; but if there be another party on the other side of the street, and they will not retire, then they shoot at one another, and will keep each other from moving for a whole night; and at last, without any mischief done, will suffer one another to pass. If one should be wounded, and he cries to confession, they immediately carry him to his lodging (the other party giving leave) and privately endeavour his cure, or if he dies they bury him very silently. When they go thus about, they usually put somewhat in their mouths to counterfeit a strange voice, that they may the better conceal themselves when they take to the contrary side. If they be not well skill'd in the streets, and do not understand how to keep their pillars, there is great danger. Sometimes they will let one or two persons pass by them, if they have no suspicion of another party or *Chivali* (for so they term these disorderly night walks) and if strangers; tho' the safer way is to retire, for oftentimes the *Chivali's* are in drink, and some have been killed for venturing too far. Every night, during our stay in this city, we heard frequent shootings, but no mischief done, except one scholar's being slightly wounded.

The city of *Padua* is governed by a *Podesta*, sent from *Venice* every . . . who as soon as he is chosen makes these four officers, Governments of the city.

1. The *Vicario*.
2. *Judex Maleficiorum*.
3. A third call'd *de Aquila*.
4. A proveditor for victuals, &c. which four are all strangers.

There are 12 *judices Pedanei*, who are *Paduan* gentlemen, chosen by lot once a year out of the *Collegium Juristarum*; and every one hath his name while he is in office, viz. 1. *Orso*. 2. *Volpe*. 3. *Cervo*. 4. *Camelo*. 5. *Carvallo*. 6. *Grypho*. 7. *Bove*. 8. *Porco*.

SKIPPOF. 8. *Porco*. 9. *Asino*. 10. *Scorpione*. 11. *Gam-baro*. 12. *Leone*. One told us, that they have distinct courts? For every sentence given they receive four livres; and for a contumacy, *i. e.* when one is cited and does not appear, eight soldi. From these are appeals to the *vicarius*, and from him to the *podestà*, and sometimes from the *podestà* to the council of *Quaranti* at *Venice*.

The *Orso* hath 100 ducats *per annum*, and the rest (except *Camelo*, who hath but 25) 50.

The notaries who make all publick instruments, deeds, &c. for every 100 ducats in the bargain, have 24 soldi for their fee; and for 1000 ducats and upwards, tho' the sum be never so great, they have five ducats.

When they begin a suit, the actor goes first to an advocate, and then fees a *com-mandadore* or *præco* to find out the *Reus*, and demand satisfaction, which, if re-fus'd, he is cited to appear in court.

All the *Padua* gentlemen above 30 years old, make a great council, and, by lot, chuse 32, who are the private council. Four of these are *Assessores* with the *podestà*, four are supervisors of the *Mons pietatis*, five are *Provisores sanitatis*; and if the plague be in the city or country, five more are added.

The privy council hears civil causes.

An hundred thousand ducats is the usual rate given by a gentleman of *Padua* to be made a nobleman of *Venice*.

Hospital.

The hospital hath a distinct government to take an account of the revenues (valued at 15000 ducats *per annum*) and to inspect other affairs. The *Collegium Juristarum* chuses by lot 12 noblemen of *Padua* to be governors; and they elect a prior (who is also a gentleman) once a year, and these officers following, for life, *viz.* a sub-prior, who is a citizen, and hath a house, &c. allow'd him; three doctors of physick, who have each 80 ducats *per annum*, and presents on great feasts. They are obliged to come every day and visit the sick. There is also a *Medicus Assistsens*. A chyrurgion that lives in the city, hath 30 ducats *per annum*; and a *Chyrurgus Assistsens*, who may give outward medicines, hath six ducats *per week*, a house, bread, wine, &c. The *Assistsens* every morning enquires after the condition of the sick, and relates it to the doctors when they come. Two apothecaries; two priests; the *Agens*, who gives out all necessaries for the sick; an *Infirmarius* and an *Infirmaria*, who let blood and attend on the sick persons, looking after the rooms, cloaths, &c. two cooks, two butlers, one baker, a lawyer, a porter, &c.

No sick person can be admitted here by the *Chyrurgus Assistsens*, if he hath the itch, or any incurable disease, unless he procures a letter from the prior, one of the 12 jurists, or from one of the doctors.

We visited . . . *Marchetti*, younger *Marchetti*. brother to the professor we heard in the schools, who hath many curiosities in anatomy. We saw the veins, arteries, and nerves dry'd, and laid out distinctly according to their natural situation, as well as could be done, on three boards, to which they were glewed. The *Nervus sextiparis*, and the veins of the *pulmo* were not done, because they would have obscured and confounded the rest. The veins, &c. are taken out whole, by beating the *parenchyma*, &c. and often macerating in hot water.

We saw also upon a board the branches of the *Vena porta* in the mesentery, liver, and spleen, well pictured.

The great hall call'd *Palazzo della Ragione*, is a very large room, somewhat narrower and shorter than *Westminster hall*. It hath a stone pair of stairs up to it. At the upper end is an inscription to *Livy* and *Speronius*, both which are mentioned in *Schottus*. Here is also erected a marble effigies of a lady, with this following inscription,

*Venerarare pudicitiam Simulachrum et Victimam, Lucretiam de Dondis ab horologio Pii Æneæ de Obizzonibus Orciani Marchionis Uxorem. Hæc inter noctis tenebras maritales asserens tædas, furiales recentes Tarquinii faces casto cruore extinxit. Sicq; Romanam Lucretiam intemerati tori gloria vicit, tantæ suæ Heroinæ Generosis manibus hanc dicavit aram Civitas Patavina decreto die xxxi Decembris Anni MDCLXI.*

The story of this lady's death was thus related to us; That about midnight she was assaulted and stab'd by one that would have violated her chastity; and she crying out, her son overheard her; and coming to her chamber-door, was thrust back by a bloody hand, and struck over the face. The murtherer presently escap'd, and enquiry was made after him. The magistrates imprisoned her husband upon suspicion, but he cleared himself by proving his absence from *Padua* at the same time. A nobleman of *Padua* was also severely examined and rack'd, but he did likewise acquit himself. Notwithstanding, the fore-mentioned son imagining him to be the author of the murder, procur'd some *Bravi*, who were disguis'd in rustical habits, and they shot him dead as he was coming out of the *Santo* one morn-



morning from mafs. Some of the *Padua* gentleman's company let fly immediately, and kill'd two of the *Bravi*. The rest hafted away with the marquis's fon to the neareft gate, where they had horfes ready. The marquis's fon was publish'd a banditto for this fact. He went afterwards to *Rome*, whence he was alfo banish'd for giving a cuff on the ear to one of the pope's court.

Many in *Padua* think the marquis himfelf, being jealous, was the caufe of his wife's death; but to the beft of our enquiry little fatisfaction could be given.

Courts of judicature are kept in this hall, which is well floored with a plaifter. On each fide of it is a portico with marble pillars and rails of a red colour, and below on each fide is another portico. Over four doors here are the marble pictures of four famous men, and infcriptions under them printed in *Schottus*.

1. *Paulus* the jurift holding a book, whereon is written, *Locus rectè jus appellatur*.

2. *Albertus*, having a book thus infcrib'd, *Beati qui custodiunt judicium, et faciunt justitiam in omni tempore*.

Over this figure is a picture of the Trinity, being here blafphemoufly represented by an old man with three faces and three beards.

3. *Livy*, with a book wherein is written, *Parvus ignis magnum sæpe excitavit incendium*.

4. *Apponus*.

Podesta's  
palace.

Adjoyning to this hall is the *podesta's* palace, where, in one room, are many infcriptions fet up by the university in honour to the feveral *podesta's*.

I tranfcrib'd that which was made for the laft, viz.

*Bernardo Donato Prætori optimo fascibus domi forisq; conspicuo, sanguine magno, Virtute maximo; Qui summa vigilantia, pietate ac prudentia populo annonam, gymnasio pacem, urbi beatitatem, omnium supra fidem præstitit, Viro omnibus seculis invidendo, in observantie cultusq; triumphum hoc ex cordibus coacervatum monumentum Publicus jurist. Ordo D. et C. An. Dom. MDCLX. exequente Syn. ac Pro-re. Gulielmo Stokeham Nob. Anglo.*

A fair stone pair of stairs leads up to a hall of the *podesta's* house, which was hung round with pictures, and adorned with statues and infcriptions. Three infcriptions are under the picture of *Franciscus Germanus*; the pictures of *Hieronymus Justinianus*, and *Joan. Venerius*, have alfo infcriptions. A coat of arms here with *Richard Trevor Cons. Anglus*, written on it. A handfome little court with a

double portico, the uppermost whereof is painted with arms, &c. On one fide is a fair and large library, having over one of the doors this infcrib'd,

SKIPPON.

*Senatus Venetus Musis Euganeis An. Dom. MDCXXXII. Francisco Ericio Duce.*

Over the other door,

Ἡ Ὀπλοθήκη Ἀθηνᾶς.

*Quæ ex SC ad Ædem D. Mar. Magdal. primum, posita Fran. Mauroceno D M P. Hier. Cornel. Eq. et D M P. et Dominico Molino R L. IIIVIRI. Vince Capello Prat. et Petro Sagredo P V. ut in hanc basilicam redigeretur successit Aloyf. Valareff. Eq. P. V. Fran. Mauroc. D M P. Hier. Cornel. Eq. et D M P. et Petrus Foscaremus IIIViri Auctores facti MDCXXXII. Kal. Octobris Fran. Pisano Prat. Aloyf. Valer. Eq. P. V.*

The domo is a very mean church: the choir is raised up many steps. In the south wing is a handfome brafs canopy over an altar of marble. A monument here to queen *Bertha* and her husband. The monument of the *Zabarels* are in this church, mentioned in *Schottus*. Under the choir is the body of St. *Daniel* (one of the patrons of *Padua*, whose feast is 24 Dec. S. N.) enshrined in a marble altar, having the story of his death, &c. well carved in brafs.

In the bishop's court, differences among the clergy, divorces, &c. are heard. The bishop is chief judge; next to him is the *Vicarius*, the chancellor, vice-chancellor, two notaries, two advocates, and one *Fiscalis*. In a vacancy the chapter chufes a *Vicarius* and two *Oeconomis* to look after affairs.

Nigh the piazza del *Capitaneo*, is a fair prison, and another handfome large building call'd *Mons pietatis*, where there is a stock or bank of money, which is lent upon pledges brought in by the poor, &c.

Mons pietatis.

The *Jesuits* college was visited by us, where we had discourse with an *English* father, one *Barton* or *Hamerton*, who is reputed an ingenious scholar, skill'd in astronomy and other parts of mathematics. He seem'd to be somewhat discontented at many things in his own order, &c. and afterwards we heard he made a private escape out of this college, and in disguise went for *England*.

Jesuits college.

There were not above 12 or 14 *Jesuits* in this place; that order being little regarded in the state of *Venice*, especially in *Padua*, tho' they behav'd soberly.

The *Arena* was formerly an amphitheatre, but is now the court yard before

Arena.

signior

SKIPPON.

Signior  
Mantua's  
palace.

Signior *Mocenigo's* palace, which is built at the farther end, amphitheatre-wise.

Signior *Mantua's* palace is a handsome building, where, in the court, is a huge statue of *Hercules* standing on a pedestal carved with goats heads, &c. this inscription on it,

*Hercules Buphiloponus Bestiarius qui tristitiam orbis depulit omnem peramplo hoc signo Mantuæ Cura reflorescit.*

Here is also an old stone thus inscrib'd,

C PAPIRIVS  
CL  
SODALIS SIBI  
FI FLONIAE  
LL MVRRAE  
VXSORI  
V . . E

An antient head here of stone, and another being a masqued head, as the *Paduans* formerly went.

These two sentences are written on the house,

*Id facere laus est quod decet, non quod licet.  
Deus nobis hæc otia fecit.*

*Sylvaticus* the professor's palace is fairly built.

Thomas  
Becket.

*Thomas Becket* hath a church dedicated to him in this city.

A cloister belonging to the order of *Philippus Nerius*.

Livy's  
house.

An old house call'd *Livy's* house.

Augustine  
Eremites.

The *Augustin Eremites* church is a long dark building shap'd like *Trinity-college* in *Cambridge*. These monks wear a white habit in their cloister, but abroad are in black.

St. Augu-  
stine's.  
church.

*St. Augustine's* church is a good old building, the body whereof is supported by tall round pillars. The choir is behind the high altar, which is curiously made of fine marble, and adorned with rich *Mosaic* work, representing our Saviour at the last supper with his disciples, &c. Behind it is inscrib'd,

*Adsis quicunq; hæc sacra limina teris, nam sine Bebeloel et Ooliab Ara Domini sacratissimum hoc Augustale Tabernaculum splendidissimum Ubi Omnipotens habitat cum hominibus Pietate Patrum fundavit Charitas fidelium auxit, cunctis autem complementum dedit Deus; Disce quod pietate res parvae crescunt impietate maximae dilabuntur, nil sine Numine Divum, Hoc te volui, Numen pronus adora et abi. Pref. die xx Mar. Anno Christianae aere. MDCLXIII.*

The *Dominicans* have a cloister here; and we saw in the *Dormitorium*, *Albertus*

*Magnus* his cell, where they have now placed an altar. Over the door is written,

*Quam legis Alberto Domus hæc fuit hospita magno*

*Parva quidem haud parvo sed tamen amplo viro*

*Parvus erat, subiit parvac cum limine portae*

*Magnus at exiguo sub lare factus erat*

*Senferat hoc dixitq; superba Ratisbona magnum*

*Hospitem in hospitio dispare Padua Colis*

*Archisacerdotis Mitram magnosq; penates*

*Accipe magne Ratis sic Bona navis erit*

*Post majora Deus referans palatia Magne*

*Dixit habe magni magna theatra Poli*

*Audiit et magni propylaea petiit Olympi*

*Num majore capi limine magnus habet?*

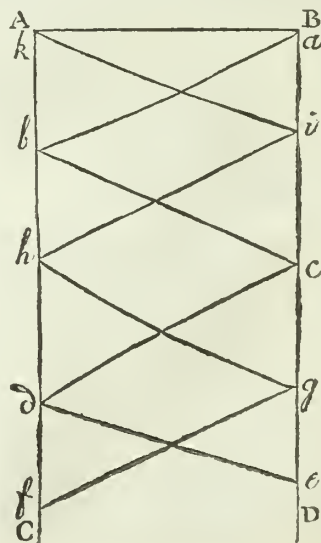
*Deo ter Maximo Numini*

*Alberto ter Magno Lumini.*

In this city we saw the making of viol-strings, after this manner. First they take the small guts of lambs, weathers, kids, wolves (but use no cats guts) and after they have separated them, and cleansed them from the mesentery, excrements, &c. they put them into the river for half a day, and then keep them for eight or ten days in water mingled in a great tub with a good quantity of *Griepoli*, i. e. tartar, and a small quantity of *Rock Allum*.

Note, That this water at the beginning is not so strongly impregnated as at the latter end.

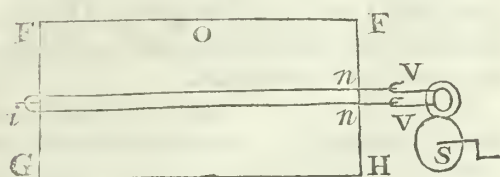
Before they use the water, they scrape off all the fat, &c. with a piece of cane hollowed like an apple scoop; then they take several dishes of the water, and steep the guts in them, and draw them every day twice out of the water, and twice out of dishes without water; thus they are order'd for eight or ten days together; for the oftener they are drawn so, the fairer the strings are made. The workmen have smooth thimbles of brass, thro' which the guts are drawn. When they are wrought enough, they wind the gut upon the frame *A B C D*, on the pegs *a b c d e f g h i k*.



The



The guts are twisted after this manner on a frame E F G H fasten'd at *o* to the wall.



The middle of a gut is put about the peg *i*, and the ends of it are fasten'd to two hooks *v v*, where the gut is twisted by the wheel *S*, till the gut is shortned to the length of the frame ; and then the ends *v v* are tied to pegs at *nn*, two sticks being put between the two parts of the twisted gut or string, to keep them from touching one another : Many strings are thus twisted and fastned to the frame, which is put into a pit about the length and depth of a grave, having on one side of it within, a hole where brimstone is burnt, and the pit being shut close with a wooden cover, the smoak of the brimstone smothers within, and makes the strings look white : After an hour or two the frame is taken out, and the strings are exposed to dry ; and as the season of the year is, so they are sooner or later dry'd ; then the strings are oiled by drawing them thorow a piece of a hat that is oiled : After they have expos'd them to dry, they take a small rope, made of horse-hair, and steeped in the same liquor where the guts were, and rub it on six or seven strings at a time, and then oil them, and at last tie them up in little bundles for sale.

The smallest strings are made but of one gut, and the younger the animal the finer the string ; the greater are made of 10, 12, and so on to 100 twisted together.

*Note*, That the strings are double on each side of the frame.

The dressing  
of skins  
with their  
hair on.

We saw in *Padua* the manner of dressing skins with the hair on : First they soak the raw skins in a river a day or longer, then lay them on a sloping block, as in tanning, scraping them with a two-handed knife ; after that they soak in a vat, which holds ten mastels (every mastel is . . . *ingestria*) of water, wherein are mix'd 60 lb. of salt, and 12 sacks of meal ; every skin lies in this water, according to its bigness, as a sheep-skin, a month or two ; hare-skin two or three days : When they have been half soaked in this lixivium, they work them upon a semicircular iron, with a double edge) fix'd into a post ; this makes them supple, and then they put them into the vat again ; and after they take them quite out of the vat, they dry them in

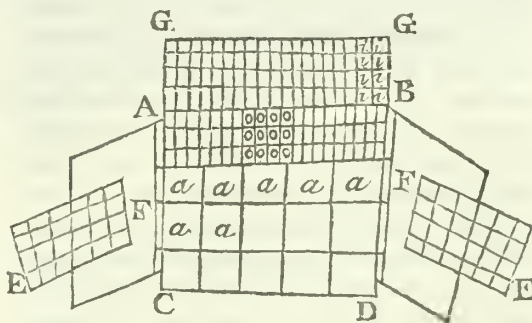
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the sun, and work them after that on such a knife as is frequently used in skinners and glovers shops ; and after all they dress the hair smooth with a carding iron. If they would get off the hair, they steep the skins in lime vats.

They use instead of meal and salt for the tanning of leather for shoes, &c. 150 lb. of *Vallonia*, (so called from *Apollonia*, now *Vallonia*, a town in *Dalmatia*, whence they are brought) *i. e.* *Cerrus*, mix'd with five one half mastels of water, wherein they put 10 hides, and for 12 days they stir them once or twice in a day.

The making of cards was observ'd by us in this place : First they take a sheet of fine pastboard, and upon that lay a pastboard of the same bigness, which hath holes cut in it where they should paint ; for the several colours they have such a pastboard ; after they are press'd, cut and smooth'd, they take sheets of paper printed with a lyon, or any other figure, as often as there are cards in the pastboard, and these sheets being cut into the bigness of the cards, they press and cut smooth, and after that starch one to each card on the backside, and then smooth them and press them a great many times together between two smooth plates of iron. A pack of these cards is fold for 20 foldi.

We visited one *Arras* a German chymist, *A chymist's cabinet.* who shewed us a small cabinet, with 400 glafs bottles filled with the *Materia Medica*, chymically prepared. The cabinet was thus contriv'd :



A B C D is the cabinet, *a a a a* are drawers with cells full of bottles in the body of the cabinet ; *o o o o* are cells on the top ; A G B G is a drawer behind full of cells, which may be pull'd up ; it rests upon two iron springs fastned on each side : On each side of the cabinet is the like drawer ; and in the shuts E F, E F are the like.

The chief preparations observ'd by us were the true tincture of coral ; the tincture of *Sol*, *Luna* (which was of a very clear blue colour) and *Mars*. In one glafs was the fix'd salt of . . . . . crySTALLIZ'd into two perfect crosses ; the volatile salt

6 U

or

SKIPTON.

of vipers; the crystal of *Arsenic*, which was like glass; the fix'd salts of many plants; the tincture of sulphur; *Spiritus ardens Sacchari Saturni*; the tincture of sulphur drawn out by a vinose spirit. He demanded 100 chicquins for this cabinet, and a process of all the preparations in writing. We found him making *Flores Sulphuris*, with three pots set upon one another, and an alembic at the top. His room was hung about with dry'd plants on white paper.

Another chymist.

There was another chymist here, who had formerly lived in *England* with the duke of *Bucks*: He is a *Fleming* born, his name is *Regio*, his chief trade is to sell secrets; he offered to Mr. *Willughby*, one of my fellow-travellers, for 25 *l.* sterling, these four *Arcana*; 1. *Mercurius metallorum*, i. e. the extracting of quicksilver out of lead; he pretended to know how to extract it out of tin and other metals, but he said the operation would be tedious. 2. The extracting of sulphur out of mercury. 3. The fixing of sulphur to such a degree, that it should endure a very great fire, yet he confessed he was not able to fix it absolutely. 4. The making of gold volatile, so that a considerable part of it should come over the helm, and the operation of this being several times reiterated, the remaining gold should be one tenth lighter, and there should be gold enough in the liquor that arises to colour silver. Mr. *Willughby* proffered him ten *cechini* for these four secrets, which he refused to discover them for.

This city is encompassed with a high brick wall, that keeps up a broad and thick rampart; there are some bulwarks, but seem too far asunder to defend one another: We observed the trenches full of water, (except at one side) having the river *Brent* under the walls on one side, and a water ditch on other sides. The river *Bachilio*, which comes from *Vicenza*, runs into the *Brent*, and runs through part of this city, and so does one branch of the *Brent*. The *Bachilio* hath its water kept up by a sluice within the town.

A mile every way round there is no enclosure, nor trees suffered to be planted, that no enemy might find shelter, &c. This circumjacent plain is usually sowed with corn, and is called *La Guasta*, i. e. the waste.

From the walls is a full prospect of the *Alps*, and the *Euganean* hills.

The inner (called *Antenor's*) wall is high built, and thick.

One of the city gates is called *Porta Liviana*.

Magazine.

*Castello di Munitione* was built by *Ezzelino the Tyrant*; it hath a large cloister'd court.

It is a custom here, that those who have *Customs* the wall on their right hands in the streets may keep it, unless they will pass a compliment on any they meet. If drink be brought into a friend's house, the visitor drinks first; and the stranger goes first up stairs, into the house, &c. and is left by the owner last in the house.

At this place and *Venice* if any one buys meat in the market, there are boys always attending with baskets, being ready to carry what you will deliver to them to your lodging, which they will very faithfully do for the reward of two or three soldi.

The little stools used in these parts have a narrow slit on the middle of the top, to thrust their fingers in at, and so lift them from one place to another.

If any confessor enjoins too severe a penance, the penitent here presently takes his leave, and finds out another confessor that may be more favourable.

The *Padua* gentlemen seem not very devout at the mass, or other service, discouraging and laughing with one another, and when the host is elevated many of them will only bow their bodies and knees a little; whereas in other popish places they fall down then on their knees, beat their breasts, use sighings, &c. If there be ladies at church the gentlemen attend upon them to their coaches, without speaking one word.

The bread here is much esteem'd, according to that proverb;

*Pan Padoano, Vin Vicentino, Trippe Trevisane, & Putana Venetiana.*

No brown bread is permitted to be sold publickly.

The territory of *Padua* is rich, whence arises this saying;

*Bononia la grassa, ma Padoa la passa, & Venetia la guasta.*

These sayings are used here;

*Iustitia Presbyterorum, persecutio Monachorum, scabies Hebreorum, peccavi Domine, miserere mei.*

*A furore Rusticorum, à rumore canum & à natura Fæm. 40<sup>th</sup> Libera, &c.*

We observ'd once many hospital wenches in yellow veils, going two and two together, having a crucifix carried before 'em, and they sung as they went in the streets.

The duke of *Norfolk* is kept here in a fair palace that belongs to *Cornarus*, a *Venetian* nobleman. The duke is a proper man,



man, of good proportions, &c. but being much distemper'd in his head, he is shut up in a ground chamber, without glafs windows, and the door lock'd upon him: We had some discourse with him, but found him then incapable to speak any good sense: His dinner and other meals are brought to him, but he never eats in the presence of any: His servants force him to bed every night, and he hath often new cloaths, which he burns or tatters out presently; he was at this time very meanly habited: He hath five or six *English* servants: His overseer or steward is a *Brescian*; his name is *Carlo*, and he speaks *English* well. We were in *Christmas* time invited to dinner, with the rest of the *English*, to the duke of *Norfolk's* house.

We were civilly treated by Dr. *Murry*, a *Scotchman*, at his creation-dinner, when he took the degree of doctor.

We visited Dr. *Cadenet*, a *Scotchman*, professor of logic in this university: He formerly liv'd in *Vicenza*, and there taught gentlemens sons, till the *Jesuits* came and set up school.

The *English* that were in *Padua* while we were there, were Dr. *Stokeham*, Dr. *Willughby*, and Mr. *Swale*.

White earthen ware is made in this city of clay brought from *Vicenza*.

Apona.

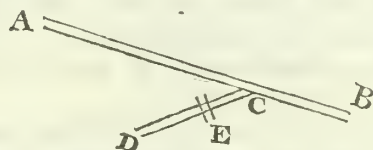
Baths, &c.

We hired horses one day for four livres a horse, and rode five miles to *Abano* or *Apona*, a small village, where we view'd the baths, which have very plentiful springs that rise out of a rocky hillock, and there make several channels, the brinks whereof are crufted very hard by a salt or stony matter the water is impregnated with, and a pure white salt shoots out of the banks where the water runs. The water is so hot that the country people bring their hogs hither to scald off the hair. Sheep will drink of it where it is cooler, and will lick the salt. One of the springs drives an overshot mill, where we observ'd the wheel cover'd with a hard dark crust or stone, which they are forced to beat off with a mattock, at least every month: At this mill there is none of the foremention'd salt. The bottom of the channels hath no stony substance; the water looks greenish. Leaves and pieces of wood are crufted over with stone. At the mill, besides the stream which drives the top of the wheel, there is another channel of water, which (if there be occasion) is let out upon the side of the wheel. The springs are within two or three foot of one another; one is so temperate that a man may indure his hand in it for some time. Towards the bottom of the hill is a publick large bath, and just by are four or five baths in houses, like those at

*Baden* and *Aken*. The water here differs in taste from those in the foremention'd places. These baths are used by such as have the *French* pox, &c. A mile off is a fountain, called *Fonte della Madonna*, which is not so hot as these at *Apona*, but is sold in apothecaries shops for to drink. About half a mile off are the *Euganean* hills, on one of which is a *Benedictine* cloister.

As we returned to *Padua* we took notice of a handsome palace on the left hand, and observ'd the country peoples houses and barns to have long *Portici* before them. The ground is well tilled and planted with rows of trees, and vines twisting about them. About the beginning of *January* they prune their vines.

A little before we enter'd the city we pass'd over a branch of the river *Bacchiglione*, and observ'd the course of its stream from A to B.



A B is the river, C B is a branch that runs under the walls, C D is the other branch which turns backward, E was the bridge we pass'd over, a quarter of a mile from *Padua*.

We hired horses (ten livres a horse) and went four miles bad way to a village call'd *Il Ponte*, from a bridge over a pleasant stream; then rode on a firm caufeway, by two great mills, and several small country houses belonging to gentlemen, and seven miles from *Padua* came to *Polverara*, a village where we observ'd a sort of poultry mention'd in *Schottus* to be the biggest in *Italy*, &c. yet they are short of his description, tho' somewhat bigger than the common sort of cocks and hens: they are never of any colour but black, and have great tufts of feathers on their heads, and the like under their lower mandible, and both hens and cocks have horned combs; whence they are vulgarly, and perhaps corruptly, called *Galline deschiati*, i. e. *cristati*.

The country people seem to be poor, but are very civil to strangers, being ready in their answers, when they are asked the way to any place, &c. They drink wine mix'd with a greater quantity of water.

*Jan. 6.* We went in the *Padua* bark to *Venice*, and escaped the searchers this time.

*Feb. 1.* Two hours before night we entered the *Barca di Padua*, and in the *Lagune*

SKIPPON.

*Lagune* were stopp'd a while by the searchers, who felt every one's pocket, open'd chests, &c. We were all night in the boat, and the company contributing, we bought taggots and made a fire in the middle, so entertained ourselves with discourse of two merry monks, one a Benedictine, and the other a Franciscan *minoris observ.* At sun-rising the 2d of Feb. we arriv'd at *Padua*, and there immediately hired a small narrow coach, drawn by three horses abreast, paying four livres apiece to *Vicenza*.

We went out at the gate called *Savonarola*, and pass'd over the river *Brent*, and at nine miles distance came to our baiting place at *Socco*, a village: Near it are some neat gentlemens houses, and on the left hand saw an old castle on a hill call'd *Monte Calso*. After that we travelled a pretty strait causeway, having several small palaces on each side, and we observ'd the country well cultivated, as in *Friuli*, about *Treviso* and *Polverara*, &c. Nine miles from *Socco* we entered *Vicenza*: A little before we arrived there we went over the *Tesena*, a small river.

Vicenza.

This city is pleasantly situated, partly on a plain, and partly on a rising ground; it is indifferently walled with brick, and is much less than *Padua*: In many places are *Portici* before the houses; the streets are badly paved: Here are some stately palaces, among which that of count *Trissini* is most noted. Just without the walls are vineyards, which afford very delicious red wines, known by their epithets *Dolce* & *Piccante*, sold for 12 soldi an *ingesteria*; a white and sweet wine and a four wine sold here. Many nobility in this place, so that it is a proverb;

*Quanti ha Venetia de Ponti & Gondalieri,  
Tanti ha Vicenza de Conti & Cavalieri.*

The river *Bachilione* runs thro' this city, over it is a handsome stone bridge, called *Ponte di S. Michael*.

Theatrum  
Olympi-  
cum.

We saw the *Theatrum Olympicum*, which is spacious: The spectators have 14 seats, (like those in the pit of our play-houses) covered with boards: The roof is well painted with birds, clouds, &c. The *Orchestra* is large, where the gentlemen and ladies sit in chairs. The stage is curiously contriv'd into five perspectives, built of and representing houses, &c. There the musick plays, and the actors come out into the pit, where they dance and act: The front of the stage is adorn'd with statues, pillars, &c.

In two out-rooms were inscriptions and gentlemens arms; one inscription I transcribed, viz.

*Petro Paulo Bissario Comiti Commendatorio  
cujus in Orando facundiam, adversa-  
rius exhorruit, Princeps exaudivit, syrenes  
Adriatici vel miraculum suspexere et Al-  
fonso Comiti de Luschi pro vigesima fisci  
militarum impetranda Legatis suis Olym-  
picorum Academici posuit Anno Domini  
MDCXL.*

*Schottus* hath more inscriptions. In one room hung the names of those belonging to this academy, viz.

*Nomi delli Ill<sup>mi</sup> Sig<sup>ri</sup> Academici Olimpici.*

*Protettore, Ill<sup>mo</sup> et Reverend<sup>mo</sup> Monsignor  
Giuseppe Giuriano Vescovo di Vicenza  
Duca, Marq. et Conte.*

Principe.

D. Gabriel Porto.

Configlieri.

D. Carlo Fortezza.

D. Alberto San Giovanni Dr.

D. Guido Feramosca. Dr.

D. Andrea Quinto.

Conservator delle legge.

D. Vincentio Negri Dr. et Kr.

Contradicente.

D. Clemente Thiene. †.

Padri.

D. Aloise Valle Dr. et Kr.

D. Lælio Gualdo. Kr.

Censori.

D. Francesco Bollis Dr. †.

D. Alfonso Losco.

D. Leonard. Valmarana.

D. Alvise Magre. Dr.

Conservatori delle robbe.

D. Franc. Deltofo.

D. Scipion Bissari.

Presidenti alla Musica.

D. Giulio Capra.

D. Ostilio Bissari.

Presidenti al Theatro.

D. Bonifacio Pogliana.

D. Fabio Piovene.

Presidenti all'exaction del danaro.

D. Vincentio Garzadoro.

D. Francesco Barbarano.



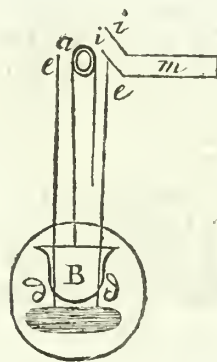
*Qu.* Whether these following be only *Academici* without offices?

D. Lodov. Aleardi.  
 D. Teodoro Triffini.  
 D. Girolamo Garzadoro.  
 D. Fra. Piovene. Dr.  
 D. Cæsar Ragana.  
 D. Marcello Garzadoro.  
 D. Lud. Chieragatto.  
 D. Oratio Sale.  
 D. Lodov. Porto.  
 D. Antonio Piovene. Dr. N. V.  
 D. Enrico Biffari. Monaco Camadioci.  
 D. Olyvardo Deltofo Monaco.  
 D. Marco Ant. Valmarana.  
 D. Aleffandro Godi.  
 D. Girol. Meglioranza.  
 D. Camillo Barbarana.  
 D. Fabio Scroffa.  
 D. Sylvio Conti Monaco.  
 D. Eftor Delbuc.  
 D. Jacomo Barbarana.  
 D. Ludov. Triffino.  
 D. Vittorio Porto. †.  
 D. Gulielmo Ghellini.  
 D. Quintio. Saraceni.  
 D. Marco Anton. Chiragatto.  
 D. Aleffandro Thiene. Dr.  
 D. Giovanni Bapt. Gualdo.  
 D. Barthol. Capodilista.  
 D. Ermens Colorado.  
 D. Girol. Pompeio.  
 D. Giuseppe Porto Leonidas.  
 D. Barthol. Squarci Dr.  
 D. Bernardino Porto.  
 D. Giacomo Biffari. Dr.  
 D. Eranc. Sorio.  
 D. Scipione Vello.  
 D. Franc. Garzadoro.  
 D. Guido Thiene.  
 D. Giulio Merzari.  
 D. Ænea Arnaldi.  
 D. Justino Trento.  
 D. Jacomo Zachia Dominico.  
 D. Fra. Scroffa.  
 D. Alf. Capra.  
 D. Paulo Æmyl. Saraceni.  
 D. Nic. Gualdo Kr. Priorato.  
 D. Annib. Thiene.  
 D. Paulo Bennaßuti.  
 D. Anton. Maria Ragona Dr.  
 D. Mich. Angelo Angelico Dr.  
 D. Gio. Bapt. Fraconzano.  
 D. Vinc. Capra.  
 D. Pomp. Justiniano.  
 D. Gio. Pagiello Dr.  
 D. Oratio Deltofo.  
 D. Nic. Pogliano.  
 D. Julio. Porto.  
 D. Ant. Cividale Dr.  
 D. Gasparo Montanaro Academico et Secret.  
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The prince of the academy is chosen SKIPPON. every year by ballot, by the *Academici*.

None are admitted but noblemen of this city, who meet when the prince calls them together. They have several exercises, as making of speeches, dancing, &c.

Count *Valmarana's* garden is very noble and pleasant, having a river that passes through it; a labyrinth of myrtle hedges: One side of the garden is planted with several sorts of oranges and lemons, which in the winter time are shut up under a penthouse that hath doors; they open in sun-shine and favourable weather; they have charcoal fire in several places of the penthouse, and all the chinks are stopp'd with tow, to secure the trees from the injury of cold. The garden is water'd by a well, which hath a copper bucket



B, that is pulled up between two strong wires *e d*, *e d*, by a rope that runs on the pulley *a*; when the bucket is at the top, two irons *i i*, stand out, which turn the water out, and pour it into the trough *m*, whence it is conveyed into several channels.

In a pleasure room water is made to play out of the floor in a surprizing manner. In the wall here are three handsome statues, with these inscriptions,

1. *Altorem me Bacche tuum, ne ludis et unquam Nil mihi amabilius contigit hifce dolis.*
2. *Pro vino invisa Bacchus supraluet unda, Ne credas oculis vina Falerna bibo.*
3. *Hæc mihi pura mero longe præstantior unda Nugæ hæc sub specie dulcia musta latent.*

On the outside of this house is written,

*Si te Calores aut Myrtei Mæandri Errores fortasse lassarunt, succede huic Umbræ ubi te Dii ipsi Libentes et Lætabundi excipient Bacchus, Silenus, Pan nitida gelida*  
 6 X

SKIPPON.

*gelida ac dulci aqua reficient immo et vino  
si Baccho credas.*

*Schottus* mentions other inscriptions.

This garden was now let out for 200 ducats *per annum*.

The great  
hall.

The great hall is built like that at *Padua*, but is much less, tho' the portici on each side are higher and wider, and appear more stately.

The Po-  
desta's pa-  
lace.

The *Podesta's* palace hath always a guard of soldiers; in an out-room are the pictures of many *Podestas*.

The piaz-  
za.

Here is a handsome long piazza, well pav'd with brick, and divided into many *Areolæ* for the water to pass more freely. Two stone pillars in this piazza, somewhat less than those at *Venice*, having the same figures on the top.

At the great hall is this antient inscription,

IMP CAES  
M ANTONIO  
GORDIANO PIO  
FEL AVG PP COS. II  
PROCOS TRIBVN  
POTEST. V. PONT  
MAXIMO  
RESPUBLICA  
EX LIBERALITATE  
MATIDIARVM  
D. D.

And under it is inscribed on a marble,

*Lapidem hunc diu sub terra latentem prope  
forum frumentarium repertum Decemviri  
Reip. Vicentinæ hoc loco conspicuo P.CC.  
AN. MDLXXXVI.  
Ant. et Franc. Castellorum. M.*

In one of the streets is this written on a stone pillar, erected where formerly a house stood;

*Questo è il loco doue era la Casa del Sceleratissimo Galeazzo da Roma, il qual con  
Iseppo Almerigo et altri suoi complici com-  
misero atrocissimi homicidii in questa citta  
del Anno 1548. D. 3. Luglio.*

In the middle of the same street is another stone thus inscribed,

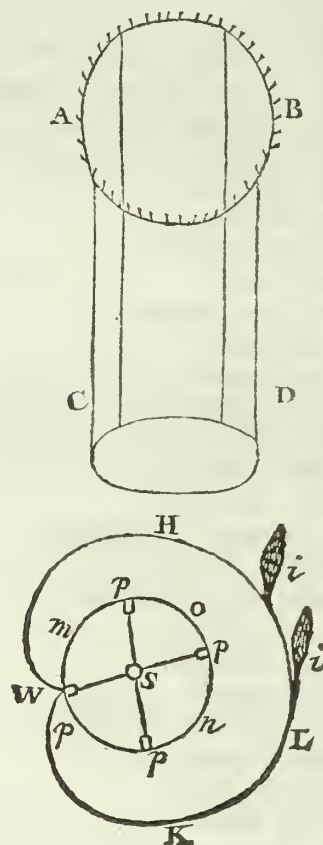
1661. *Scipion Piovene Bandito in perpetuo  
per l'inquisorato di T. F. Autor d'atroce  
strage de Ministri et altri innocenti nel  
giorno del palio, in facia della publica  
Recheza.*

The go-  
vernment.

At this city the gentlemen chuse 12 out of their number, four of which must

be doctors of law; and the 12 elect two consuls.

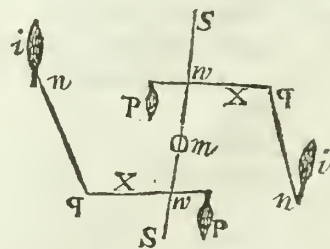
We saw the manner of twisting filk in this place, by an engine that is moved by a water-wheel, which transfers its motion by the help of several cogs and lanthorns to a great horizontal wheel, with the cogs perpendicular as at A B which is fastened to the top of a great frame C D that hath on the outside a double row of spindles with filk.



*i i* are the spindles.

The uppermost row of spindles is twirled round by a rope H K L that crosses about a pulley at W, and is lapped within the frame C D into a lesser circle *m o n*, upon forked rays *s p s p s p s p*, that go from the centre of the frame. This centre, when the engine moves, pulls about the cord or rope H K L and turns about the spindles.

The lower row of spindles are turned by another device, *viz.*

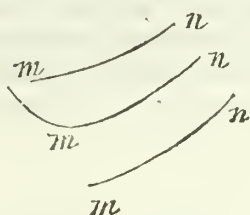


*m* is the centre of the frame; *n q, n q* are cross bars which turn about a little axis at *o*; at *q q* a cord is tied, which going thro' a hole



a hole at *ww*, near the centre, hath a weight fasten'd to it; *pp* are the weights, which pulling *qq*, make *nn* bear outwards; *nn* are armed with smooth steel, which pressing against the bottom of the spindles *ii*, twirl them round as the engine moves; from *m* to *S* goes a radius of wood, over which passes the cord *x*. To each spindle there are fix'd two little wires with eyes, through either of which they put a silk thread, and these two threads pass through a great hole, and are twisted together by the motion of the engine.

Round the frame *CD* are swithes or reels, and between every pair of them is a little wheel, with very long *radii*, which are lifted up by little spiral bars of wood, in the circumference of the frame.



*m m m* are the lower ends of the bars, which strike under the *radii*, and rising towards *n n n*, raise them up as the engine moves round. On either side of this wheel are little teeth, which move two wheels, that wind up the silk as it is twisted by the spindles.

The motion of the engine is very exact.

Of the coarser kind of silk, called *Filicello*, they make stockings.

Silk-dyeing.

At a silk-dyer's we were inform'd that the natural colour of silk is either white or yellow: The yellow is made white by being boiled in a great caldron of soap and water. Silk is dyed red by boiling it in this liquor, saffron 100 lb. *Alume disace* 14 lb. 90 ingesterie of the juice of lemons, 30 ingesterie being put in at a time. Black colour is given by a liquor, wherein there is 100 lb. of *Valonia*, 40 or 50 lb. of galls, that give it a gloss; and after that they put the silk in vitriol and honey.

Just without the gate that is towards *Mons Bericus*, we pass'd through a fair arch of stone, and presently ascended many stone steps, more than at the *English* Jesuit's college in *Liege*; after a good height we came to a resting place, where are two inscriptions mention'd in *Schottus*. Then mounted higher, and near the top of the hill entred a small chapel of *Our Lady*, wherein is observable a multitude of little pictures, figures of men, &c. in wax and wood, crutches, and the like, being so many memorials of miracles;

Our lady's chapel.

among the rest on a beam was a little gallows, with the figure of a man hanging, which represented an innocent person, who was condemned to die, but by our lady's assistance he fell down alive, and was freed.

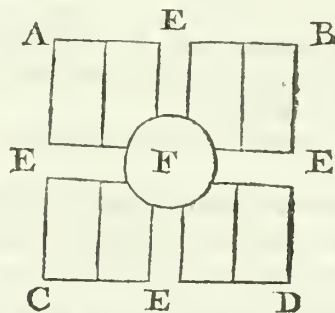
SKIPPOON.

From this hill we had a rare prospect of the city, country and mountains.

Some distance hence we visited a neat palace of count *Capra*, who was bandit'd, and fled to *Innsbruck*, where he did some mischief he lost his life for.

Count Capra's palace.

The palace is situated on a hill, and is commonly called *La Rotonda*: The figure of the outside is square; it hath on each side a fair ascent to a stately *portico*, supported by six pillars; underneath are rooms for the ordinary offices, as bake-house, kitchen, &c. Over them in the middle is a round hall, with a painted cupola, like that of the prince of *Orange's* nigh the *Hague*, but less, and not so fairly adorn'd. Four great *valvæ* opened towards each *portico*, where the light came in. This house hath three figures, a square, a cross, and a circle.



*ABCD* is the square; *EEEE* are the four entrances from the *portici*, that make the cross; *F* is the round hall.

There are two chambers in each corner square, some of which are finely painted on the roofs.

We saw here a *Mosaick* table of wood, describing a pair of tables, and *Gioco del Occho*.

*Feb. 4.* Hiring horses we rode six miles under the sides of hills on the right hand, and arrived at a village called *Gustoza*, where we took two guides, who with lighted straw conducted us into a great cave, which is reputed seven miles long, and was probably a place of security in time of wars and persecution; for we observ'd two entrances, which formerly had gates to them, and have holes near them, as in castle walls to shoot through. We went about a mile under ground, and took notice of large spaces, some of which were low-roof'd, and others indifferently high, but none so high and large as in *Wokey-Hole* in *Somersetshire*. One room was clos'd

SHIPRON.

clos'd up with a wall, and call'd *Camera d'Ammunitioni*. They shew'd us a rude stone, which they call'd *Pietra Ditocca*. Here was formerly a quarry, where they digg'd out stone, for we observ'd the impression of cart-wheels within the cave, and three or four great stones almost hewn out of the rock. Many vast rude pillars support the roofs, from whence hung *stalactites*, i. e. water petrified. At this time we found a great number of bats clinging to the sides and the roof of the cave: We saw a great oven, made by art in the rock, which was used by those that fled hither. A water stopp'd us from going further, and in that water we took *Squillæ* (which they call) *Venetiani*, but are truly *Pulices Marini*. The cave and water was now very warm.

Tridentus  
his palace  
and venti-  
duct.

Descending the hill we came into another cave, being only one large high-roof'd space, whence are ventiducts or channels cut out of the rock, that convey a cold wind into an adjoining palace belonging to *Tridentus*, a nobleman of *Vicenza*.

When they would have a cool air, they shut up the gate at the entrance of the cave, and open a door at the end of the channel, which lets in the fresco, every room having a hole in the wall or pavement to admit it.

In the hall is this inscription;

*Temporibus æstivis ad magnitudinem calorum  
sibi, necessariis, et amicis præclarum hoc  
remedium comparavit.*

Over a door that lets in the fresco is written;

*Ad locum istum ædificandum longum illud  
tempus quo non ero magis me movit Q 3.  
exiguum vitæ meæ.*

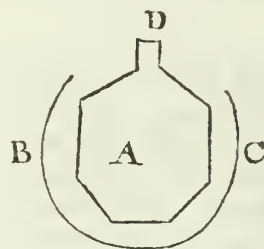
See *Piereskus's* life written by *Gassendus*.

On a stone was inscrib'd;

*Franciscus Tridentinus Vicentius iætus Hiero-  
solymitani Equitis Filius gelidi Venti flatum  
in Caverna Cubola vocatâ spirantem in  
ædes proprias per hanc Crypto-Porticum  
deduxit, ad temporandum ardentes et  
æstivos calores, tum cobibendo tum relax-  
ando novo atq; mirabili artificio per cubi-  
cula quæque ducendo, quæ pro libitu suo  
refrigerare et calefacere valet; ita ut ejus  
Villa ingenio, diligentia, impensâ ac emu-  
latione ornatior effecta, inter regia orna-  
menta connumerari possit. Anno MDLX.  
Ætatis suæ XXII.*

At *Vicenza* and *Verona* an hungar passed for 15 livres and a half, a pistole for 28 livres; *Spanish* rials were refused.

Feb. 5. Hiring horses for four livres a-piece, without a guide, we set forward for *Verona*; we rode a strait and broad way, through a pleasant valley, having hills on each side of us, and at ten miles distance came through a large village, situated on a hill, called *Monte Bello*, a castle on a hill near it of the same name. Six miles further we baited at *Villa Nova*, a small village. Then we travelled in sight of *Soave*, a walled place, with a castle on a hill on our right hand. Three miles from our baiting place we passed through *Caldere*, another village, and saw two or three castles upon hills on the right hand, and nigh the road a handsome cloister, seated on a hill, and belonging to white monks. Four miles further we came through *S. Martyn*, a village, and then to *S. Michael*, where there is a small cloister of eight white monks, who have a pretty church, called *La Madonna della Campagna*. The church is after this figure:



A the body of the church is octangular, with a high cupola on the top; D the high altar hath another cupola; B C is the portico, almost quite round the outside.

From *Monte Bello* to *Verona* the road was heavy and stony.

This evening we arrived at *Verona*, and passed the guard of soldiers at the gate without examination.

Towards *Mantua*-road the city is very well fortified with bulwarks, and a strong high wall, and deep and broad dry trenches.

We saw the garden of signior *Horatio Justi*: First we entered a fair garden, set about with tall cypresses, and then we ascended many steps, at the upper end whereof was a pretty grotto cut out of the rock, and a cage of birds; we made thence another ascent, and saw a little chapel of our lady, cut also out of the rock, and therein we observed two marble pedestals for tapers to stand on, which were like the pillar we saw in *Zurich* library, being naturally inlaid with several colour'd stones. From hence we went up many stairs within a place like a steeple, and came into another garden planted with cypresses, &c. Here we saw aloe trees bearing seed, and there is a summer-house with two or three rooms



rooms and a kitchen; another summer-house at the other end of the garden, whence we had a fair prospect of the city and country: A well of water, fountains, &c. are cut out of the rock: One quarter of the lower garden is a little island, with a narrow mote for swans, very handsomely adorn'd with statues and marble walls.

Under many statues in this garden are antient stones, some of which have these inscriptions, viz.

HELPIIDII  
IPHIDEL  
P SERVILIO  
PL PLACIDO

FABRICIA  
LEFESTA.

V. F.  
STLANIALL  
CYTHERIS  
SIBI ET  
... LA HO HOMVNC  
... O. SE ... M.

IF. QVIR. ALPINO  
PRAEFALAE CALLI  
TRIB LEG F. I. AVG.  
PRAEF. COH. II.  
DONDON BELLO GERM  
CLAVDIAT. IE. ARCELLIN  
... M ...

CORNELLIAE  
RESTITVTAE  
C. POMPONIVS  
HERMES  
CONIVG DVLCIS  
ET CORNELIAE  
FENGVSÆ SCC R  
SANCTISSIMAE  
EI. S. S.

INIV  
IVDV  
AVG  
R CIVIA  
GELLIAE  
R.I ...

NOVELLA  
QF SEVERA  
C. LÆLIVS  
OPTATVS  
.....  
.....  
TEI ...

D. M.  
TROPHIMES  
L. LUCRETIVS  
EPICTETVS  
BENEMERENTI.

VOL. VI.

D. M.  
IPS·ITHILIAE  
DVL·CISSIMAE  
C·VALERIVS  
C·ATVLLVS  
LEPORIBVS SVIS  
MOERENS P.

SKIPPON.  
~~~~~

We were told that the father of him who made these gardens, was general of the emperor's army in Hungary.

At the beast market we viewed the antient amphitheatre, which is kept up very well, and is describ'd by Schottus, &c. Amphitheatre.

In the middle of the piazza is a figure of Venetia sitting on a high pedestal, whereon is inscrib'd, Piazza.

*Benefactum Veronam cladibus pene eversam
Nundinarum felicitas refecit SC. Franc.
Ericio Princ. Reipub. amplissimo tantæ
molis beneficium debentes Veron. Mercatores
perp. mans. gr. animi monum. Andrææ.
P P. Cornelio Præt. Hyer. Par. Equ.
Procurat. publicæ maturatæ beneficentiæ
acceptam gratiam ferentes, Anno Dom.
MDCXXXII.*

In this piazza is a building for exercises on horseback, not quite finish'd, half of it is roof'd with a large arch; the front is high and stately, having two portici, one above the other, handsomely carv'd, and adorn'd with fair pillars: This inscription on it, A house for riding the great horse, &c.

*Designavit à fundamentisq; excitavit egregiam
præclari operis molem Joannes Mocenico
P F. CIΩICΩCX. consilio cujus et suasu ex
SC universa Resp. Veneta fieri jussit in
varios martis usus.*

Over the entrance of that end which is finish'd, is written,

*Scipiadum vera soboles Hier. Cornelius non
eversæ Carthaginis gloriam sed inclutus
avorum virtutis æmulatus præfecturam
prudentissimè gerens molem hanc ex solo
emergentem Ecce in quam amplitudinem
extulerit. CIΩICΩCXI.*

Over the entrance of the end not finish'd;

*Veronæ Præfectus Urbis decori quinque proximos
arcus erexit, portam adjunxit frontem
operis absolvit, patrum imperio paruit.
CIΩICΩCXII.*

Nigh this piazza is an inward wall and ditch, which encompasses part of the city: In this wall we observ'd, that it was built of three lays of brick, and three lays of stone,

SKIPFON. stone, and alternately of twelve rows of each, besides the foundation and top, which were of brick: The outward wall that goes round all the city is stronger.

Castello di S. Pietro. *Castello di S. Pietro* is small, and built of brick in the level of the city.

S. Zeno's church. *S. Zeno's* church belongs to the Benedictine monks: Before the church stands a huge porphyry basin, which the legend says *S. Zeno* commanded the devil to bring from *Jerusalem*.

In a corner of the church, nigh the west door, is a well call'd king *Pipin's* well.

S. Proculus his church. In the middle of *S. Proculus's* church-yard we went down about 12 stone steps into a small vault, where we saw the monument of king *Pipin*, which is a great stone hollowed like a trough standing in the middle, having a heavy stone cover over it, and on each side two marble pillars: In that hollow stone they say king *Pipin's* body did formerly lie, but being remov'd into *France*, instead thereof miraculously succeeded a great quantity of water, which hath a fresh and sweet taste, and is reputed good for fevers, sore eyes, &c. Credulous people believe there is no artificial conveyance of water, but that all is supplied from the stone only.

K. Pipin's monument. On the outside of *S. Zeno's* church is an inscription, the latter part whereof I transcrib'd, viz.

— Quo etiam tempore maxima penuria frugum totam fere Italiam angebat, ita ut Veronæ Minale milice XIII. milii XVIII. siligines XXI. frumenti XXII. solidis venderetur.

In the corner of a house is inscrib'd;

Quibus olim Amphitheatrum, mox urbis mœnia structa sunt, nunc dono Ill. Com. Bapt. Turriani quadrati lapides has ædes suffulciunt.

Ponte Nuovo. Not far from hence is *Ponte Nuovo*, a fair bridge over the *Atthesis*, which is a pleasant river: At this bridge is a good prospect of the castle of *S. Felix*, and the circumjacent houses.

Piazza della Signoria. There are many boat-mills in the river. *Piazza della Signoria* is neat, and built about with a fair palace of the *Podestà*, &c. it is not above the bigness of that at *Vicenza*, but paved like that, and hath a fountain in the middle.

The herb and fish-market is much larger, where at one end is erected a great marble pillar, like one of those at *Vicenza*. A fountain here, and the pavement is divided into small *areolæ* of brick.

The *Carpione* fish is brought hither from *Lago di Gardo*.

S. Maria Antica hath a little church-yard, encompassed with curious iron-work, *S. Maria Antica*. &c. Here are two stately old monuments of the *Scaligers*; and over the outside of the north entrance into the church is another monument of a *Scaliger*, call'd *Canis Grandis*, whereon was this epitaph;

Si Canis hic grandis ingentia facta peregit,
Marcia testis adest quam sævo marte subegit,
Scaligeram qui laude domum super astra tulisset,
Majores in luce moras si Parca dedisset.


Hunc nulli geminata dies peremit
Jam lapsis septem quater annis mille trecentis.

The *Domo* is a large and indifferently handsome old building; the seats of the choir are placed in an oval figure; on the north side is a pretty chapel, (well adorn'd with statues, &c.) made by one *Malafina*, and dedicated to *S. Hierom*, *S. Sebastian*, and *S. Theodore*. Under an effigies is written;

Accede Viator Accede, Spectaculum ecce dignum ad quod tuo intentus operi respicias
Augustino Valerio Cardin. Episcopo Veronensi, inter quem et Deum, Virtute conciliante omni, Summa necessitudo fuit, summa similitudo. Splendidissimus Veronensis Ordo, idemque gratissimus decreto, sumptuque publico Patrono suo et Parenti Beneficentissimo magno bono suo et diuturno.
A. D. MDCXXXIX.

S. Anastasius is a large church of the *S. Anastasius* Dominicans, where is a fair marble altar, erected by *Janus Fregosius Ligurum*, Princeps et Præf. Reip. Venet.

The *Musæum* or cabinet of *Maphæus Cusanus*, an apothecary, afforded us the sight of many curious rarities, viz. *Roman* and *Egyptian* idols; a *Nautilus* petrified; a cabbage root, *Cochlea*, *Echini marini*, *Serpens*, two *Cancris marini*, *Cor Phasiani*, a little cheese, cinnamon, and a sponge, all petrified; a very fair oriental and occidental bezoar stone; a curious cup of jasper; a piece of an unicorn's horn; a thunder-stone; two golden *Medaglioni* of *Galba* and *Vitellius*; many amethysts growing naturally together as ordinary crystal; a jasper with a crystal within it; an agat with a crystal within it; a jacinth as it grows; a ball found in the stomach of a *Rupicapra* or *Gimps*; the signatures of fishes on stone; the leg of a mummy; a black human figure made by *Cusanus* himself of the juice of liquorice;

liquorice; a *Catapulta* of brafs thus shap'd,  and channelled on both sides: it was found about *Trent Anno 1656*. A small urn with which the *Romans* call'd to sacrifice; curious *Entaglie*; two gold medals of *Philip* and *Alex. M.* a Roman gold ring; silver medals of *Julian* the apostate; *Leon. Justinian. Germanicus*; *Agrippa*; a series of the Roman emperors; a *Dioclesian* and *Maximinianus*, with this reverse, *Verona Amphitheatrum*; a little stone call'd *Oculus mundi*, which looks clear in water; two topazes, one white, and the other of a citron colour; many consulary coins; a coin thus inscrib'd, *Sipio Africanus*, on the reverse whereof, a horse-head and *Africha recepta*; a great number of other medals, very curiously made of silver, which seem'd not to be very antient, as *Cleopatra, Aristotle, Socrates, Hercules*; a *Rhodian* piece of two drams, like one of those, they say, our Saviour was sold for; a silver piece of *S. Ludovicus R. Fra.* silver money of the *Turks*; a medal of *S. Helena*; a silver medal of the queen of *Sweden*, inscribed *Christina Regina*, and on the reverse, *Avitam & auctam*; our Saviour's head made curiously of jasper; a large gold medal of *Lyfimachus*; *Livia* the wife of *Augustus*, in gold; a medaglion having the head of *Pietas*, and on the reverse *Vesta*; a silver medal of the emperor *Frid. R. Boh. Com. Palat. 1619.* and another when he had recovered *Bohemia 1622.* a silver piece, on one side whereof was written,

+
+ Afra + Afra +
+ Afra + Afra +
+ Afra +

On the reverse were letters within three circles, and within all, $\frac{I|N}{T|R}$ i. e. *Iesus*

Nazar. Judæorum Rex; a silver medal of *Charles V.* and *Pb. II. Galeazzo* duke of *Milan*; 30 dukes of *Venice* in silver; *Coralium nigrum*; a curious ivory cup, on the top whereof were three *polygona*, one within another, and thro' every hole a *spina*; another tall and neat ivory cup; a little sparrow with two heads; gold mine of *India*; *Os cubiti petrific.* *Nuces pineæ Ind.* a stone cast out of mount *Vesuvius*. All things were kept here very cleanly, and in good order.

Signior
Moscardo
his cabinet.

Signior *Moscardo* was extraordinarily civil to us, and shew'd us his collection of rarities, which are in part printed by him in *Italian*, and he was now writing the second part. Every thing was placed methodically, and we were permitted to

examine things as long as we pleas'd. There is a series (in 32 drawers) of Roman brafs coins from *Pompey M.* and among them a true *Medaglion* of *Julius Cæsar* (he said there was never any true *Otho* in brafs found) *Didius Gulius, Helvius Pertinax*, the three *Gordiani*; great pieces of brafs made when money was first stamp'd, viz. an *Affis* with the head of *Janus*; a *Triens* marked with four points, signifying the third part of the *Affis*; *Scipio Nasica*; *Philip* and *Alexander M.* a coin of *Francesco Carrara*; many Roman *Amuleta*; an old key; the arms of *Scaliger*, call'd *Canis grandis*; his dagger, &c. an antient figure of *Cupid* in white marble; a brafs *Mercury* with *Hebrew* characters on his breast, belly, arms, and thighs; many Roman idols and oracles; many sorts of lachrymal urns, lamps, &c. a curious antient marble head of *Nero*; the figure of an *Antenorides* with a *Cucullus* erected, in imitation whereof, it is guess'd, the duke of *Venice's* cap is shap'd; *Nautilus Cochlea*; a large *Peſſen*; *Echinometra*; *Membrum virile*; *Cortex fœniculi*; *Amygdalus*; *cornua cervi*; *lignum Mori frumentum*; *semen Paliuri*, all petrified; *Coda di Aſtaco*; the signature of a bear, of a plant, and fishes in stone. This inscription on an old stone,

IVNONIBVS
M CAESIVS
MFC CAESIVS
FRATRES
VS. LM.

We observed these fruits, viz. *Lablab five Phaseolus* *Bachiotle*; *castanea equina*; *Amomo* in *Caselo*; *Piper Æthiop.* *Indian Morice* bells or *Haove*; *Manna* (like small rice) which the *Israelites* ate in the wilderness; *Cuciofora Clusii*; *Conus Cedri*. Among the minerals and stones, *Lapis obsidianus*, which was green and pellucid like glass; *terra rossa Veroneſe*; *terra alba & odorata*; *terra sigillata Melitenſis*, with the picture of the grand master, about which was written,

F. Don Martin de Redin M. M Hospitalis Hierusalem.

A little stone call'd *Nicolaus Cardanus*; several *Ceraunia*; one very neat, and thus shap'd,



Pietra tuberone, like the thorn of a rayfish; *Pietra di Monte Sinab*, which had the signature of a wood; *terra di Nocera*; the granate stone in *Talc*; *minera five matrix*

SKIPPON. *trix Rubinorum*; a very great topaz; *Antale*, or the furrow'd *tubulus* we had at *Venice* of *Rosachio*; *Adarce*, a stone found in some rivers where salt and fresh water meets; *Maxillæ piscis Hippuri* with granulated teeth; *Maxillæ Synodontis piscis*, with sharp teeth; *Belicolo marino*, i. e. *operculum concharum*; *Corbela pesce*, shap'd like a *Cochlea marina*, but of a fungous nature; *Minera (rubra) argenti vivi*; *Smiris lapis*; *Ongbia odorata*, i. e. *Conchæ spec. stelenites*, which seem'd to be wood petrified; two giants teeth; the male *Camæleon*, which was slender, the female much thicker. Among his medals we saw an *Elizabeth's* 6 d. Many of *Calceolarius's* rarities are transferred hither; and he shew'd us those very corals which are pictured in that museum. He had been gathering these about 32 years. Within his closet is written,

*Virtuti, non ignaviae, quicquid
Fruior quicquid spero. S D.
Quid feret Indus Aferq; novum jam sole sub
isto
Nil erat ad sensus, hic memoranda patent.*

Academi-
ci Filarmonici.

We saw the palace where the *Academici Filarmonici* meet, who carry on much the same design with the *Virtuosi* of *Vicenza*, only these endeavour to promote musick most. There is a stately portico in the front. In a fair hall hang several impresses, and the pictures of these following, viz.

1. Albertus Lauesola Philarm. Pater. 1581
2. Maximilianus Peregrinus Equ. Ph. P. 1604
3. Jordanus Co. Seraticus Phil. P. 13. 1614
4. Petrus Pau. Malaspina Philarm. P. 1614
5. Caspar Comes de Veritate Ph. P. 16. 1625
6. Michael Sacramosius Equ. Ph. P. 17. 1630
7. Aloysius Carterius Equ. Ph. P. 20. 1632
8. Spineta March. Malaspina. Phil. P. 21. 1640
9. Nicolaus Rambaldus Equ. Philarm. P. 22. 1641
10. Jo. Paulus Pompeius Comes Phil. P. 23. 1643
11. Sacramosius Sacram. March. Ph. P. 25. 1649
12. Alexander Comes Nogarola. Ph. P. 26. 1652
13. Petrus Aloyf. Co. Geraticus de Alig. Ph. P. 27. 1652
14. Alexander Co. de San Bonifacio Pater Phil. 1657

15. Caspar Marchio Gherardinus Phil. P. 29. 1658
16. Joannes Malaspina Princeps Philarm. Pater. 30. 1660

Over three several doors of this hall are these sentences,

Cælorum imitatur concentum.

Philarmonicis orbis intelligentiis.

Over the door which leads into the musick room, is,

*Munificentiam exumiam,
Augustini Amuli
Prætoris undiq; incomparabilis
Grati testamur Philarmonici
Quod
Anno MDCCXIV
HS XX
Academiam locupletaverit nostram.
Magnanimus
Ad hanc ipsam aulam exornandam.
In Virtute Ludus.*

Among many inscriptions I transcrib'd this following, which jingles thus,

*Lector ingredere lætè, at cave ne auribus
quidquam haurias, ne tibi Philarmonicae
Sirenis cantus sit. Incantus, inter quippe
Musarum melos, Praetoris, Patris Filii
laudes in uno pangit Catareno Cornelio,
currunt Venetiae, accurrit Roma Grandi-
grant amburbi ambarum Urbium, Corne-
liam suam speciem denuo miratura hoc in
Musarum holocausto, hoc ex Musarum
loco hausto Catareni Nomini immolato,
Vel ingredere Lector nec immorator Fasces
Trabeas Peplos Pastus Tribus Populos,
Avitis Scipiadum meritis promeritus, Intra
Musarum nemora, Ultra mensuram nu-
mera, Ingredere Lector Egredere Lita-
bundus Laetabundus Verona Celeusmata
Cumulatura, Ingredere et Grandigra,
grandigrant namque Amburbia omnium
Urbium.*

In the musick room is a little organ, and in two other rooms and presses are kept the musick books and instruments.

In one of the rooms is the model of the house.

This is written on a table that hangs up, viz.

*Carichi delli sei Reggenti dell' Academia Fi-
larmonica et Autoritadi che hanno nelli
doi Mesi del reggimento loro.*

*Tutti li Reggenti che di tempo in tempo Sa-
ranno sono tenuti avanti che eschino del
reggi-*

reggimento loro di proporre alla Campagna, che si elegghino li successori loro conforme alla disposizione delle leggi n'ri in simili elezione.

Li Reggenti di Gennaro et Feb'ro ponno col consento di graviss. Sig'ri Padri n'ri rappresentare nell' Academia nostra ogni sorte d'attione publica, senza però alcuna spesa autoritate è anco concessa alli Reggenti di Maggio et Giugno.

Li Reggenti di Marzo et Aprile debbono proporre che si eleggono un Bibliothecario il quale habbi cura di tenere in Registro tutti li libri de lettere dell' Acad. n'ra osservando bene se veng mancaste alcuno et cio auvenendo Debbi quanti prima fare ne consapevole il sigr. Governator n'ro di quel tempo, accio si procuri di ritrovarlo, il cui Off. incomincia il 1° di Maggio et dura per un anno intiero come nella parte 54 in libro rosso in c. 17.

Item, che si elegghino un Censore sopra le imprese, qual dura per un anno, come di sopra.

Item, che si elegghino tre Giudici sopra le imprese, mà se ne Cavi uno à sorte delli doi all'hora novamente eletti, et questo accio, sia d'istruzione alli novi che s'hauranno ad eleggere delle cose, che Saranno state trattate per inanti come nella parte 59. in l'o rosso in cap. 16.

Li Reggenti di Maggio et Giugnod ebbono in termine di Giorni dieci fare che siano riball tottati tutti li n'ri Salariati come nella parte 20 in l'o rosso in cap. 5. et fatte le sodette ballottatione, si elegghi un Acad. Soprastante alli instrumenti musicali, il cui Carica sia di procurare che detti instrumenti siano tenuti all'ordine de n'ri Salariati spendendo in tutto quello fara bisagno, la cui spesa poi gli sia bonificata nelle sue Padre ordinarie coma nella parte in l'o rosso.

Item, che si elegghino tre Giudici sopra la compositione della Cassella, come nella p'te 64 in l'o rosso in c. 20. 50.

Item, che si elegghino tre Giudici ovvero Revisori de libri delle Effattore de Cassere et delle partite de salariati accio se vi fosse alcuno errore si possi emendare, et tale Off. duri un'anno, come di sopra; mà tale elezione s'habbi à fare se non di tre in tre anni con obligò però che detti Giudici nell'anno della loro elezione habbino à rivedere tutti li sudetti Conti, come nella p'te in l'o rosso. c. 11.

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Li Reggenti di Novembre et Dicembre debbono imbossolare tutti quelli Acad. i quali non hauranno fatto il banchetto di Maggio et nel eleggere li Reggenti di Gen'o et Febro susseguente debbono primo cavare il sigr. Presidente di detti doi mesi, et poi cavare doi nomi fuori del Vaso del Imbossolatione fatta, et il primo che si caverà hebbi adessere effattore di Marzo et Aprile susseguente all' altro di Maggio et Giugno quali se tocchi il Carico di fare il banchetto del primo giorno di Maggio et questo accio li perdciti effattori bebbino tempo di providere a quanto che fara bisogno per tale occasione.

Item, Proporre l'elezione d'un Casetto ordinarie, il quale duri per tutto l'anno incominciando 1° Gen'o.

Item, Debbe il Governatore delli sodetti mesi Nov. et Dec. rivedere tutti l'entrate et tutti le spese di tutto l'anno dell'effattor come del Cassero et la possessione che si facci li doi mesi auvenire referire alla compagnia tutte l'entrate et le spese che haura ritrouato in detto anno procurando che tutti effattori de Casse siano computamente soldati, et debbe parimente vedere come stieno le Conte del Cassero, de debiti Vecchi et quanto haura depositato sopra S. Monte di Pietà et quello che si ritrouvera havere nelli mani il tutto referendo alla Compagnia come di sopra.

Tutti le Reggenti nelli doi mesi del reggimento loro ponno cavare dall'effattore un scudo d'oro et impiegarlo in quelli che piu à loro piace ad utile però sempre della compagnia.

Tutti li eletti alli Officii d'un Anno ponno hauere ogni altro Off. eccetto il Cassero, il quale non può essere effattore.

Li Officii de sei Reggenti durano p. 2 mesi et non più, eccetto il Censore, il quale dura per sei mesi, cioè del 1° Gen'o p. tutto Giugno et del 1° Luglio p. tutto Dicembre, come si detto di sopra.

On another table were written these offices and names.

Officii et Cariche delli Academici Filarmopici.

Regenza di Maggio et Giugno.

Presidente. Comes Pandolfo Sareglia Ali-gero.

Governatore. March. Giacomo Spolverino.

Consigliero. Franc. Carli.

Canceliero. Con. Fernardi.

Curatore. Dom. Ottavio Denise.

6 Z

Censore.

SKIP-PON.

Censore. Dom. Aleff. Bongiovanni.
Bibliotecario. March. M. Ant. Lagramore.
Giudici sopra l'imprefe. Dom. Aleffandro
 Bongiovanni
 Dom. Xtoph. Munfello.
Giudici sopra la compofitione. Conte Jo. Pel-
 legrino.
 M. Julio Pozzo. March. Jo. Pedemonte.
Sopra l'instrumenti. Conte M. A. Verità.

Academici.

Graviffimi Padri. Con. P. Luigi Serigo
 Aligero.

Con. Aleff. S. Bonifacio.
 Mr. Gaspar Gherardino.
 Mr. Giovanni Malaspina.
 Dom. Jofeffo Roveretto.
 Co. Paulo Canoffa.
 Fabio Brognonrio.
 Ludov. Mofcardo.
 Dom. Benedetto Bon Giovanni Abbas.
 Ill'mo Carlo Janobio.
 Aleff. de Monte.
 Mr. Giov. Bindemonte.
 Dom. Aleff. Bon Giovanni.
 Annib. Giuliani.
 D. Mic. Verità. Abbas.
 Anto. Cocca.
 M. Ant. Sagramoso.
 Gio. Giacomo Caballi.
 M. An. dalla Niva.
 Girolamo Movio.
 Dom. Xtoph. Mufello.
 Dom. Carlo Pona.
 Paolo Juffaron Leg.
 Dom. Felice Grandis.
 Co. Gio. Pellegrino.
 Co. M. Ant. Verità.
 Do. Ottavio Denife.
 Mr. Fran. Sherardini.
 Mr. Bicho Sherardini.
 Mr. Gasp. Sherardini, Anglus.
 Co. Gentile de Torre.
 Co. Bicho Serigo Aligero.
 Fr. Carli.
 Mic. Bambaldo.
 Ottav. Negroboni.
 Gio. Cavalli.
 Gio. Brenzone.
 Mr. Giac. Spolverino.
 Co. Pandolfo. Serigo Aligero.
 Co. Fernando Nogarola.
 Co. Pietro Carlo Serigo.
 Co. Fra. Carlo Bevilacqua.
 Do. Fra. del Pozzo.

In the court yard are many antient in-
 scriptions; some of which I transcrib'd,
 viz.

LEGNATIVS
 L. F.
 NIGER.

M. TENATIVS C. F.
 NIGER SIBI ET
 C TENATIO PP PATRI
 DOMITIA IC. F SECVNDAE
 MATRI
 C TENATIO CEPRONO
 FRATRI
 T. F. I.

D. S.
 HERCVLI ET VALERIVS SEVERVS
 ET CLODIA CORNELIANA PRO
 VALERIO CORNELIANO
 V. S. L. M.
 LIBERTVS FAC CVR.

CALPVRNIA
 LEPRISCA
 SIBI ET
 L. CALPVRNIO
 QVADRATO PATRI
 VALERIAE C. F.
 SECVNDAE MATRI
 L. CALPVRNIO
 PVDENTI FR. ATRI
 [m] VIR AVG.

NOMINE
 Q. DOMITII ALPINI
 LICINIA MATER
 SIGNVM DIANAE ET VENATIONEM
 ET SALIENTES T. F. I.

SIX. CALVISIVS
 SATVRNINVS SIBI ET
 CALVISIAE SATVRNINAE
 CONIVGI DEFVNCTAE ET
 CALVISIVS FIRMIONI ET
 VALENTIONI FILIS ET
 NVRIBVS ET NEPOTIBVS
 ET PRONEPOTIBVS ET ...

....

M. VARIO
 L. F. PATRONO
 MINICIAE L. F.
 TER-TIAE ET SIBI
 VARIVS
 M. L. SECVNDAE
 CARRA C. F.
 SECVNDA
 VARIA M. F. MAXI-
 MA FILIA
 H. M. H. N. S.

VICTORIAE
 PRO SALVTE
 OMNI CI MACR.
 SEX. CABANASIVS
 PRIMVS SEX. VOT.

L.

L. VALERIVS
L. F.
COCCINEVS.

Q. OCTAVIO
QIPOBPPRIMO
VIVI RO. AVG.
SVC IVVENI

OCTAVIATICK PAT.
CONIVGI B. METI...
V.
.

These I had not time to write out in great characters ;

Seiae Charite, quae vixit an. xviii. m. vii.
.Q. Casius Nicephorus conjugi benemerenti.

M. Varius Varii F. C. Caesius C. F. Agrippa.

Muriatius Zofimus.

Signior
Musello's
palace.

Signior Musello hath a stately palace, where we saw a great many fair rooms furnish'd with excellent pictures both antient and modern. The latest were made by one *Girolamo*, a *Fleming*. Here were several little brass statues; a very rich small crucifix of wood rarely carved; a gilded elephant, having on his back a castle with a clock within it. Some other curiosities, as petrified shells, horns, and a very curious pecten, of a scarlet colour on the outside and round the edges of the inside, having many pricks upon it.

Signior
Marco Sala's
Museum.

Signior Marco Sala, an apothecary, hath many of *Calceolarius* his rarities, and others; among which we observed *sal fossile*; *sal Ammoniacum*, yellow as it is found in the earth; *plumbago*, which is somewhat like our lead-ore; *lapis aldergicus*; *terra rusma*; *matrix aluminis scissilis*; *sulphur naturale*; a gum called *charagna Ind.* two *siliquæ* like a pair of horns; a roundish *Guiney* fruit divided into six quarters; *fungus cervinus*; *folium caryophylli Pl.* *fagara minia Avic.* which is a little red bean with a black spot; *frutto del bdellio*; *meben Bohem.* *areca*, which is a long reddish and shining fruit; *castanea purgatrix Pl.* *officulum ficus. Ind.* *meconites Pl.* *unicornu fossile*; a sort of cornu *Ammonis*, with a white spot in the middle; *Pietra di Rospo marino*, i. e. *conchæ operculum*; *matrix sive minera auri*; red coral like bees wax; a small sort of crab, longer than the grancepole, which hath spinæ round the edges thus,



a porcupine's skin; a great fish with a little snout or horn like a sturgeon's; an *Egyptian* stone inscribed with hieroglyphical figures and letters; the picture of a man's head made of little square stones inlaid.

SKIPPON.

The government of this city is after this manner. The nobility chuses a great council of 122, who, every year, take out of themselves 50 by lot, which constitute the lesser council or senate. The remaining 72 are divided into six twelves or *muta's*, each twelve serving two months. These dispatch ordinary affairs, assemble the 50, and propound matters to them. When their two months are expired, they cannot meddle for that year in affairs.

Govern-
ment.

The 122 are divided into two thirties, and two thirty-ones; and every year either 30 or 31 go out of the great council, and the same number comes in; so that every senator continues four years together: the fifth year he is incapable of any office, but the sixth year he is usually chosen again, tho' they may chuse new ones if they please, which they never do unless the old have committed some fault.

The 122 are chosen out of 50 families; and there is a law, that but three of a family can be in the great council at the same time.

There are also these considerable officers, viz.

1. *Della casa Mercante.*
2. Two *proveditori*, who look after the revenues, and govern by turns every three months. They are chosen every six months.
3. Two *cavallieri di commune*, who have charge over the bread, flesh, weights, shutting of shops on holy-days, &c. They are changed every six months.
4. Thirteen criminal judges, viz. 1. the *Podestà*, 2. *Vicario*, 3. *Giudice del maleficio*, 4. *Giudice del Grifone*, 5. *Giudice della regione Leone*. All these five are strangers, the other eight are *Veronese* gentlemen, four of which are doctors of law, elected out of the college of *Verona*, and four that are only gentlemen.

There are three colleges of notaries; 1. *Nobili*, 2. *Cittadini*, 3. ordinary notaries.

The *podestà* and *capitaneo* are sent by the *Venetians*. We saw a malefactor that was hang'd in the chief piazza, and was left on the gallows till the evening, when he was taken down by this procession, viz. first, some boys went before a cross and a black banner, then two black lanterns with lighted candles; and after them came many men, habited in black, their

SKIPFON. their faces covered with a black hood, and they singing a doleful tune.

In this city are garison'd 10 or 12 companies of foot, and two troops of horse, which are well paid by the state of *Venice*. Every horseman hath 13 ducats *per mensem*. The horse are esteem'd better than the foot soldiers. Many *German*s, *Crabats*, &c. among them.

Here and at *Vicenza* we observed at meals only a dark coloured salt, like brown sugar, which they bring always in a plate. The white salt is prohibited.

The air of *Verona* is very subtle.

Wines.

The wines here are, 1. *Moscato*, a sweet white wine, which hath a taste of musk; 2. *Vino Garganico*, which is a rich white wine, not so strong as the other; 3, & 4. *Vino Negro*, *Grosso* & *Picciolo*.

Feb. 9. We gave 25 livres for a coach and four horses, that carry'd us this day to *Mantua*. We first travell'd a strait and good way thro' a field country; and, after 10 miles, came to *Villa Franca*, a large village. Here we pass'd by an old brick castle, and paid two soldi a man as we pass'd thro' a gate of a brick wall, which was built by one of the *Scaligers*, and runs along from ——— to ———.

Two miles further we arrived at our baiting place in *S. Zeno*. A mile or two from thence we went thro' *S. Sebastian*, a little village under the duke of *Mantua*, and then rode worse way. Six miles from *S. Zeno* we came to *Marmirolo*, where there is a curious palace of the duke of *Mantua*'s, newly built for summer pleasures. The rooms are very neat, and richly adorned with pictures and statues. Here is a cage of birds; and before the palace is a pleasant fountain representing a rock, having several statues on it. Some distance round about stood other statues, and a little grove about all.

Marmirolo.

Animals.

In an old castle near the palace are kept several animals, viz. 1. two badgers chained, having little boxes to run into; their legs and bellies black, a great spot of white down the middle of their heads, and another of black down to either eye; the hair greyish, long and stiff like hogs bristles. They eat bread, fruit, &c.

2. Sandy coloured rabbits; with them was kept

3. A gazella, about the bigness of a fawn, with very little legs; of a dilute fandy colour, the belly white, and the horns wreathed, but not hook'd, like the *rupicapra*, else like to the gimps. *Qu.* Whether this was not generated by a deer and a gimps?

4. Gatto-lupo, of a fandy colour, having a short tail tipt with black, about

the bigness of a mungrel mastiff, being between a wolf and a fox. It hath long black hair hanging from his ears, and a wattle of black hair under each nether jaw. Under his chin was white, his feet broad like a cat's.

5. Two gatto-pardi, male and female, much less than the former, being hardly so big as a fox; his tail tipt with black, the belly white, the rest of the body of a dilute fandy colour, and spotted over like a leopard. Both this and the gatto-lupo had faces like cats, and are carnivorous. The male gatto-pardo was not so fierce as the female.

6. A lusty he-lion, having a long tail tipt with black. On each foot he had four claws, and a little claw above them behind. When he lay down, he thrust out his penis, which seem'd crooked, and bended backward toward his tail.

7. A great bear.

8. Two great eagles of a dark ferrugineous colour, and feathered almost to their claws.

In the road a laden camel was met by some of our company.

From *Marmirolo* we travel'd a very strait, but bad way, shaded on each side with tall trees, which continu'd about three miles to a little chapel on the right hand, where the road winded a little to one side; but after that it continu'd strait to *Mantua*.

A Dominican friar who had been professor of philosophy in *Bononia*, and who at this time was reader of divinity in the Dominican cloister at *Verona*, travel'd in the same coach with us to *Mantua*. He was very civil, and willing to inform us of these particulars, viz. That the *Scaliger*s came first out of *England*; that in *Verona*, on the last Sunday of the carnival, are races of men, horses (instead of women which ran formerly) and asses that run thro' a long street, without riders, a præmium being given to the owner of the horse, &c. that wins. That in these parts all the children have equal portions; and the wife, if her husband dies first, carries her portion or dowry back with her: but if she dies first, then the children she leaves, take equal parts; and if she hath no children, half her dowry goes to her husband, and the other half to her parents, &c.

If a woman hath children by her first husband, and, marrying again, hath children by a second husband, when she dies, her estate is equally divided amongst all her children by both husbands.

If a young woman marries an old man, she will first have a dowry or jointure settled upon her for life.

When

MANTUA.

When we arrived at *Mantua* we first pass'd a sentinel at a paled gate, then entred a gate at the *Fortezza* (where we paid three foldi a man) which is strongly fortified with a good wall, and a very broad ditch of water ; some distance thence we pass'd another gate, and then went over a long bridge ; a good way further we went through a very long portico (like *Heidleberg* bridge) and entred a third gate, where soldiers examined us, and took away our fire-arms. Here they gave us this bolletin, viz.

Gratis. Adi. 19 Feb. 1664. N. B. Inglese.
Il quale viene da Verona et è d'anni 20.
con barba, Occhi Neri, Carnagione Com-
mune, entra in Mantua per Porta . . .
bauendo disse di Volere
et alloggiare al et poi partire
per

We got into the city just before the ringing of the *Ave Maria* bell, when they always shut the gates. After we had taken up our lodging, we carried the bolletino to an officer, who writ it out into a great book, and made a mark on it, then returned it to us again, and gave us another scroll, which we delivered to our host, having paid five *Mantuan* livres for it.

The duke's palace.

The duke's palace is an indifferent building without, but within is a stately square and high hall, or guard-chamber, in the middle whereof hangs a coronet and four suns about it ; towards the top are pictures of horses behind curtains. The roof is fairly painted. Next to the hall are three handsome rooms adorned with good pictures ; two of those rooms are chambers of presence, having canopies in them ; the roof of one is prettily fretted into a labyrinth, and in several places of it is written,

Che no fosse, che si fosse, &c.

And in the middle is,

Dedalee Industrie Tesie Virtute.

And round the edges,

Vinc. Gonz. Mant. IIII. et Montfer. II.
Dux. dum sub Arce Canissa contra Turcas
pugn.

S. Barbara.

In the chapel or church of *S. Barbara* we observed nothing besides the holy water basons of stone, which were carved (each of them) with a snake pursuing a toad.

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We endeavoured to see the duke's cabinet of rarities, but were refused.

The stable is a long building, with two sides, and a court in the middle ; one side was fill'd with horses and mules ; and about half the other side was a stable, and the other half a riding-school. Two hundred horse kept here, among which we took notice of three white ones spotted curiously with black ; over every horse's manger was the horse's name written.

S. Peter's is the cathedral, a very pretty church, having two rows of pillars on each side of the nave, or body of the church, besides a row of little chapels on each side. The roofs both of church and chapels were neatly wrought and painted ; handsome statues stood between the chapels and pictures of saints, round the body of the church above the pillars. Without the church-door we read this, printed, viz.

La Ve'le Confraternità della Beata Virgine
Coronata hoggi fa cel brare il residuo sino
alli cento Messe all'altare d'essa per
l'anima di Cassandra Feranina ; Fratelli
et Sorelle pregate per la liberatione d'essa
dal purgatorio.

S. Andrew's is a large and handsome collegiate church, the nave whereof is but one arch.

The dukes of *Mantua* lie buried here under the choir. Behind the high altar table is a square place built of stone a good heighth, having round about it a portico, and round the top a stone rail. On a gravestone here was written,

Lampridium Carum Musis hic Mantua Ser-
vat. MDXL.

Nigh the west-door stood a great bell made with eight furrows in it, they said it was never rung but once, and then all the women in the town that were with child miscarried. Round about it is written in old characters.

Guido de Gonzaga Præpositus Ecclesiæ ma-
joris Mantuæ propriis manibus fecit banc
Campanam in honorem pretiosi sanguinis
Christi, tempore illustris Principis Joh.
Franc. de Gonzaga primi Marchionis
Mantuæ Anno Dom. 1444.

Over the portico of this church, on the inside, is inscribed,

MCCCII Bonifatii Papæ IX. XIII VVcerslai
Romanorum Regis XXVII. Anni ejus
sacri Cruoris hic inventionem facta sub
Leone PP III et Carulo Magno
7 A

SKIPTON.



An III. sub Leone IIII et Henrico III
Erectionisq; eo tempore hujus Ecclesiæ
sub Bonifatio Comite Beatrice et Matilda
CCCCIIII.

Omnipotens Domine Jesu sanguinis tui gloriosj. hoc in templo locati Honori et Reverentia gratum utinam Majestati tuæ atq; huic Urbi propitiabile dicatum istud opus accipe et ad vota id tibi offerentium respice pietate tua Clementissime Pater.

Palazzo di
Ragione.

The *Palazzo di Ragione* is above stairs, as the great hall at *Padua*, and is a long and broad room, on one side whereof is an antient effigies of *Virgil*. On the outside of this building is another old statue.

The corso.

The *corso*, where horses run races, is a handsome long street with palaces on each side, among which is one old and fair palace belonging to count *Justus*.

Butchery.

The *butchery* is a long and handsome building that stands by a channel of water which divides the city into two parts.

The duke's name is *Carlo Gonzaga II.* a young man. He married *Anna Maria* of the archduke of *Inspruck's* family, but he hath greater kindness for the countess *Margarita* of *Casal*. His soldiers have but 20 foldi *per diem*, which pay is too little, and therefore many run away; he hath also *sbirri*, who walk the streets with carbines, and secure the highways on horseback. He hath about 50 *Switzers* for his guard, who, with his pages, &c. are habited in a yellow livery with black lace.

Leti says, that 24 carbines attend the duke's person, and that he hath 800 horse well esteem'd thro' all *Italy*, and 12000 foot; but two troops of light horse enroll'd. The country yields 60000 *doppie per annum*, and *Montferrat* 13000. He says there are 6000 *Jews*, who pay 20000 *scudi*; but we were informed the *Jews* were about 700, who live in a part of the city (*Ghetto*) by themselves, and are known by an orange, tawny, or filemot ribband in their hats. *Leti* says the *Mantua* mills pay 4000 *scudi*, and that there are 45000 christians, from whom is expected 70000 *scudi*.

Jews.

The go-
vernment.

The duke hath a council of state, consisting of six noblemen.

A minister of state, who represents the duke in his absence, dispatches the greatest affairs, punishes the noblemen, and determines such controversies among them, which the inferior magistrates have no power in.

At this time there was no minister of state; the last, which was marquis *Ottavio Gonzaga* being lately dead.

A council call'd *Magistrato Ducale*, consisting also of six, and a president; these resemble our court of *Exchequer*, and de-

termine differences between the duke and his people.

Count *Paniffa* was president at this time.

Another council of six senators and a president, who judge in all civil and criminal causes, which are first brought to the *Capitano della justitia*, whose sentence must be confirmed by that senate, and signed by the duke. Lesser civil causes may be determin'd by the *Capitano* and senate.

Four secretaries of state.

In this dukedom are about 102 *burgi*, or *terræ*, over which are appointed so many commissaries or governors.

The duke makes knights, which are call'd *Cavallieri del Redemptore*.

Of this duke's family are these three small princes feudatory of the empire, 1. Prince of *Novellare*. 2. Of *Bozolo*. 3. Of *Guaftallo*, which do all coin money, have power of life and death, and are only obliged to be at the duke of *Mantua's* court three months in a year.

The duke of *Mantua* is call'd also prince of *Solfrino*.

Castione is another branch.

The prince of *Mirandula's* name is *Picus*. *Mirandula* is about the bigness of a citadel, and hath but one gate.

The duke's *Bucentoro* is a large boat, but no ways comparable to that at *Venice*.

The duke's
Bucentoro.

We saw a rich gilded waggon of the duke's.

Before the houses in the piazza, are some cloisters or portici.

The common people here are but poor, and they speak the *Italian* more corruptly than the *Venetians*. This city is not populous, yet about the market place we observed a good number of people, it being *Carnival* time, and there was much masquerading, and every night an opera, or a ridiculous comedy.

The palaces are more plain, and the houses have less windows than those in the state of *Venice*.

None of the inhabitants wear *stiletto's*, or daggers, as they do in *Venice*.

We observed a great company of school-boys walking two and two together, and clad in blue gowns with hanging sleeves.

We went up a high tower, where on the top lives a poor man and his family; his business is to strike the bells every hour, &c. Hence we had a large prospect of the city, which is great, and is situated in the lake.

The *Accesi* are about 80 in number, and are like the *virtuosi* at *Vicenza* and *Verona*; they have *S. Ignatius* for their patron, the *Jesuits* approving before any
are

are admitted; most of them study philosophy, and they have this impress or emblem, a *Speculum* reflecting the rays of the sun. Their president is chosen every year; the present is call'd *Alfonso Ambrotti*. Their protector is the *Principino*, or young duke *Carlo Ferdinando*, about 13 years of age.

The *Mantuan* money is now made of base silver, and will not therefore pass current in other territories.

Measures. A *Braccia* here is = $25 \frac{1}{2}$ inch.

The pound = 12 ounce; the ounce = $\frac{26}{105}$, or $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ of an *English* ounce.

Palazzo
del T.

Without the city, after we had pass'd over a brick bridge cross a narrow part of the lake, we enter'd a palace of the duke's, call'd *Palazzo del T*, which is a handsome, square, and uniform, but low, building, rough cast like stone, having a court within: In the front of a pleasant garden is a pretty portico, adorn'd with neat statues: We saw several rooms furnish'd with rare pictures made by *Julio Romano*; in every chamber were two rich cabinets made alike: The hall here hath the walls well painted with the fight of the giants, and therefore it is call'd the *Giants Hall*, which is a square room with a spherical roof, and is very remarkable for its speedy conveyance of any noise that is but whisper'd; for if at one corner you speak very softly to another in the opposite corner, he will easily hear you. *Note*, That the voice is heard only in the opposite corner, and not in the other corner of the same side, nor in the middle of the room. The middle of this hall hath a stately cabinet, adorn'd with crystal windows and pillars. One room here was beautify'd with rare sculpture.

Feb. 11. About 22 o'clock, after we had received our fire-arms we left at our entrance into *Mantua*, we took our places in a bark, and delivered a bolletin to a fellow there. Then we went through a short channel, and came into the lake, on our left hand having a view of a long brick bridge, consisting of about 45 or 50 arches, which lead to *S. Georgio*, a suburb as strongly fortified as the *Fortezza* we enter'd *Mantua* at. In the lake we saw a very great number of coots, which the duke will not suffer any to shoot at. After some time we came to the river *Mincio*, which comes out of *Lago di Garda* at *Peschiera*, a fortified place of the *Venetians*, and in its passage makes the lake of *Mantua*, which is five miles long: Ten miles from *Mantua* we passed a bridge and sluice at *Governo*, where having baited about an hour, we came into the river *Po*, which is about the bigness of that part of *Danubius* we saw. The country on each side the *Po* is very rich:

*Eridanus, quo non alius per pingua culta,
In mare purpureum violentior insuit amnis.*

Virg. Georg. l. 4.

SKIPTON.

Ten miles further we pass'd by *Ostia* on the left hand; and three miles thence on the same side the pope's country began: Seven miles further we pass'd by *Massa* on the left hand; and seven miles more, at break of day, (*Feb. 12.*) we arrived at *Stellata*, a large village of the pope's, where we refresh'd ourselves with cakes and *Aqua Vita*, while the watermen procur'd a bolletin or pass from the fort, which hath a small place called *Figarolo* opposite to it; then we rowed on, and went in the right branch of the *Po*, which here makes a great island. Eight miles from *Stellata* our bark stopp'd at a village call'd *il Ponte*, where a great many porters were ready to carry the baggage into a lesser boat, which we enter'd after we had pass'd under a long portico like a corn market-house: In this boat we pass'd a narrow cut of water for four miles, and about noon came directly to the walls of *Ferrara*. We paid half a paulo a man for our passage in the last boat, and half a *Venetian* scudo a man for our passage from *Mantua* to *il Ponte*.

FERRARA.

Before we enter'd *Ferrara* we took each of us a bolletin, and left our fire-arms.

The fellow that gave us these bolletins, writ down our names, ages, &c. The bolletin was after this form;

Adi. Feb. 22, 1664. Entra per la Porta S. Bened. P. S. Inglese . . . si concede a . . . che possa alloggiare il Sopradetto per notte tre . . . Si proroga per . . . dat. 12 . . . di . . . 1664. Il Forastiero riceuuto c'haurà questo bolletino alla porta, doura andare da il ufficiale, che sia in commune, il quale sotto scrivendolo gli concederà l'alloggio per notte 3, le quali passate, et volendo di più trattenersi, dourò andar da Monsig. v. Leg. per ottenere la proroga, portundo il presente bolletino sempre adesso, e volendo uscire, deue presentarlo alla porta per la quale uscirà, avertendo, che si tralascierà alcuna delle diligenze sopradette, sarà castigato conforme alli bandi in pena di scudi 50, è tre tratti di corda, si come anco se non dirà il vero nome, cognome, a sua patria. Adi . . . di . . . 1664. uscisse per porta.

After we had received the bolletins, we came within the walls, and went under many little bridges that were over a strait cut of water, which brought us into the middle of the city, where we landed nigh the palace.

This

SKIPPON.

This city is about seven miles in compass, and is strongly fortified with a good brick wall, and a very broad ditch of water.

Portici or cloisters are before some of the houses; many of the streets are strait, and of a handsome breadth and length: There are some stately palaces, viz. that of marq. Ziral, *Bevilacqua*. Near a large piazza, where tilting is used, is the *Palazzo di Diamante*, so called because every stone on the outside is shaped into the figure of a diamond.

In the piazza before the cathedral is this pope's statue, sitting in a chair, upon a square pillar, whereon is inscrib'd;

Alexandro VII. P. M. Moderatori olim Vigilantissimo nunc Parenti Optimo, pro instaurata Civium felicitate amorem quem servat in Corde æternat. in Ære Ferraria, ab Orbe redempto Anno MDCLX.

A brass figure stands on each side of a gate that leads to the stairs of the publick hall; one of them is in a sitting posture, and represents the duke of *Borso*; the other is on horseback, and represents *Leonellus Marchio Estensis*.

Before the west end of the *Domo* are low stories, which are chain'd together.

Under the marble picture of *Clement* the eighth is this inscription;

Clementi VIII. Pont. Max. Principi Optimo, Patri Patriæ, Domino nostro beneficentissimo, Qui Ferrariam Petri Card. Aldobrandini Fratres, Filii, Pontificii Exercitus moderatores virtute receptum sui et Sacri Senatus adventu deccravit, Vætigalia à Ducibus quondam imposta aut sustulit aut imminuit ac tributo instituit. Centum virale consilium ac Decem Viralem Magistratum annuo censu ad tuendam dignitatem et publicos sumptus faciendos, quique virorum tribunal ad lites justè ac celeriter dirimendos stipendiis perscriptis erexit, novam arcem præsidio civitatis exædificavit, Margaritam Austriam magnificentissimè exceptam Philippo III. Catholico regi conjugio junxit, Duobus maximis conciliatis Regibus, optatam Christianæ Reipublicæ pacem peperit, postremò Urbem repetens apud Ferrarienses Cives de quibus optimè privatim ac publicè meruerat ingens sui desiderium reliquit, ne tot tantorumque beneficiorum erga hanc civitatem memoriæ oblivione intercidat, Franciscus ex Comitibus Blandrata et Sancti Georgii Card. S. Clementis Flamini Legatus ejusdemque Cardinalis Aldobrandini Ferrariæ Collegatus poni mandavit, MDCII.

The *Domo*. The *Domo* is large, having double isles, and handsome chapels. We saw here the

monument of *Lilius Giraldus*, whose inscription is in *Schottus*. Nigh the high altar is a plain tomb standing upon four marble pillars, and this inscrib'd;

Hic jacet Sacre Memorie Urbanus Papa III. natione Mediol. genere Crebellosum, Sepultus Mill^o CLXXXV. et revelatus Mill^o CCC.V. die VIII^o mensis Augusti, indictione tertia, temporibus Fratris Guidonis Ferrariensis Episcopi, Johannis Archipresbyteri, et Bonigratie Prepositus.

On two pillars of this monument is a cross, and this written;

Reliquie Sanctorum Laur. Mart. et Gregorii.

Reliquio Sanctorum Georgii et M. Aurel. Ep.

The *Theatins* church will be a neat small *Theatins* place when it is quite finish'd;

The *Carthusians* have a great convent, *Carthusians* with several cloisters, one of which is a large square; their cells are just like those we saw at *Venice*, only bigger; no women are suffer'd to enter their monastery, and they refused the queen of *Sweden* when she was here.

The church is very neat: a high iron grate divides the choir from the body of the church. On the arch of the choir is written;

Anno primo à terræ motu maximo, superato navali Exercitu Turcarum, Deo Immortali Summo ac Divo Christophoro templum restauravimus MDLXXI. Regnante Alfonso Estense Duce Ferrariæ Quinto.

The *Benedictines* have a fair church, *Benedictines* wherein we saw a handsome monument of *Ariosto* the poet.

The convent hath four neat cloisters.

In the *Dominicans* church we saw the *Dominican* monuments of *Leoncellus* the herbarist, *Priscianus*, and others. See their inscriptions in *Schottus*.

S. Paul's is a large and not unhandsome church.

The palace of the cardinal is call'd the *The castle,* castle, situate in the middle of the city; it is square, built of brick, and hath a broad moat of running water about it; at each corner is a tower, and in one of them we observ'd the ascent was half the breadth a smooth spiral, and the other half stairs. We saw a great hall, and several fair rooms with canopies of state, and in the middle is a pretty court. The cardinal hath *Switzers* for his guard.

Cardinal *Francione* was legate at this time.

The

Government.

The government of *Ferrara* is by a legate and a vice-legate, sent by the pope.

The city hath a great council of all the gentlemen, who meet once a year, and chuse

One *Giudice de Savii*,

Four *Consuli*.

Both the judge and consuls are elected but for one year, but they are most commonly re-elected the second year; and the third year new ones are made.

Feb. 12. In the evening we went out at *Porta Paula*, where we left our bolletin, and met with our arms: Here we refused to take a pass to free us from the trouble of searching, having no forfeitable goods; and then we walk'd almost a mile on a high bank, having a fenny country on each side, and enter'd a small bark of the couriers, where we found a croud of passengers. Before we set forward we paid five *julii* a man; then we were rowed about 17 miles, and at a village call'd *Mal-Albergo*, we remov'd into a larger bark, which was towed by one horse; we observ'd the country to be low and fenny, but as we went up stream the country mended. A mile or two before we reach'd *Bolonia*, we took notice of many long and narrow ponds, with rows of stakes in them, wherein hemp is wretted; and hereabouts are paper and iron mills: We pass'd through about ten sluices or fostegni, which keep up the water of the *Renus*, a narrow stream that runs to *Mal-Albergo*. In the same boat we had the company of an ingenious Augustine monk, a Theatin, a Franciscan of *S. Anton. di Padua*, and an Oliverian, or white monk.

Feb. 13. Having travelled by water all night, we arrived about 22 hours under the walls of *Bononia*, and gave in our names near the landing place; then hired *Camere Locante*, being three chambers with three beds, for 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ paulo's a night, and bought our own provision. This evening a servant of our lodging went with us to the cardinal's palace, and took a bolletin, which allowed us to lodge in that house.

The palace. In the piazza before the palace is a curious large fountain, with the figure of a *Neptune*, and four angels: Over the entrance into the palace is a fair and great statue of pope *Gregory XIII.* blessing with his hand, and over him is written,

Gregorio XIII. Pont. Max. S P Q B. P.

On one side is this inscription;

Mariæ Sospitatrici, Adeste O Sol ac Luna testes, vos autem quæ marmor hic præconuntiat audite O Secula. Scæviebat viru-
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lenta lue feralis Erynnis, squallebat ubiq; funere civitas jamjam futura vastitas, cum opifera ex empyreis Mariæ rosetis adspirante aura ilico evanuit virus, stetit occidio, revixit salus, inde diva sospitatrix circumducto per vias triumpho, in subiecta hic platea animis atq; gemmis coronata nova Regina jure in Bononiensium corda regnavit, Manu Socia, pietate pari hinc Antonius Cardinalis Sancta Crucius Legatus etiam in Marcello Sancta Crucio Nepote hodie pro-legato amabilissimus, inde Hieronymus Cardinalis Columna Archiepiscopus Optimus inter servati populi mixtas lætitiæ lachrymis acclamationes coronarunt, votiva quotannis in ævum supplicatione beneficium testatura Bononia à peste sibi superstes posuit. Regnante Innocentio P. P. Decimo. Legato Fabritio Cardinali Sabello, Archiepiscopo Nicolao Cardin. Ludovisio. Anno Jubilæi MDCL.

SKIPPER.

On the other side are two large inscriptions, one to *Clement VII.* the other to *Clement VIII.*

We walk'd up one ascent, where are large open rooms round about; in one of which is this inscription;

D. O. M. Gregorio XIII. ad summum Pontificatum ob maximas Virtutes Evecto Reipublicæ Christianæ bono ac patriæ splendori nato, Civi optimè merito S P Q Bon. statuat banc erigendam curavit, quam jussu Pontificio Petrus Donatus Card. Cæsius Legatus hic collocandam fulcroq; muniendam decreto interposito sanxit, Anno Dominicæ Nativitatis MDLXXX. mense Octobris.

A large room in this palace, where the notaries sit, which is called *Spelunca Latronum*.

The city and cardinal legates armories are in this palace.

At the upper end of one room is a statue of *Hercules* and a dragon.

In another over several doors are effigies of popes, citizens of *Bononia*, viz. *Gregory XIII.* *Innocent IX.* *Gregory XV.* and *Innocent X.*

We went up another easy ascent, and over a door is the effigies of *Urban VIII.*

Then we came into a fair hall, which hath a roof carved with popes arms and painted; the walls are also curiously pictured with several stories, and under each there is an inscription explaining them:

1. *Aulam Farnesiam quam conspicias quatuor Pontificum quos Paulus III. ad purpuram evexerat, Julii III. à monte, Marcelli 2 Cervini, Pauli 4. Caraffæ. Pii 4. Mediceæ insignia condecorabant. Julii, Pauli,*

7 B

ac

SKIPFON.

ac Pii ob novum ornatum Semotis hoc im-
moti obsequii monumentum suffecit Hieron.
Card. Farnesius Leg. An. Dom. MDCLX.

2. Sanctus Petronius privilegia Archigymnasii
Bononiensis quæ ab Imperatore Theodosio
obtinuerat Doctoribus custodienda tradit.

3. Franciscus primus Gallorum Rex Bononiæ
quam plurimos scrofulis laborantes sanat.

4. Paulus 3 Farnesius ad componenda inter
supremos Christiani nominis Principes dis-
sidia ab Urbe proficiscens Bononium Cun-
ctorum ordinum plausu ingreditur.

5. Ægidius Card. Albornotius Leg. Navigii
aquas peraugendas aliq; opifica constru-
enda mandat.

6. Carolus quintus Cæsar aureo sacri Romani
Imperii diademate a Clemente septimo Me-
dicæo Bononiæ exornatur.

7. Vittam Deiparæ Virginis Bononia sub-
tractam ac subinde restitutam Maphæus
Card. Barberinus Legatus solenni ritu ex-
cipit ac recognitam veneratur.

8. Sacra Deiparæ Imago à S. Luca depicta
ab infestis imbribus cæliq; inclementia Bono-
niam vindicat.

9. Ingentes Bononiensium copiæ ab Urbano II.
è Caravallensi Consilio Roma redeunte Sa-
cræ orientalis expeditionis decorantur cruce.

At the upper end of this hall is a great
figure of pope Paul III. and underneath
is written ;

Paulo III. Pont. Max. Joannes Card. Mo-
ronius Bonon. Legat. MDXLV.

Over a door is inscrib'd ;

Aulam hanc ubi Bononiensium incluta fides
Paulo III. statuam olim posuit, in angu-
stio rem formam exornandam curavit Hi-
eronymus Cardin. Farnesius Leg. A. D.
MDCLX.

In another room are the effigies of
Julius II. and Alexander VII.

Within the palace walls is a large gar-^{Physick}
den, wherein are many medicinal simples ^{garden.}
kept ; the walls of it are curiously painted ;
the areolæ or beds are fenced with a high
grate of iron, and in the middle of the
garden is a fair and large brick well.

At the end of S. Petronius two Roman
stones are well preserved ; one of them
hath three effigies of men, and this in-
scription over their heads ;

C. CORNELIVS. FVLLONIA. CORNELIA.
CL. HERMIA. SALL. OFFICIOSA. CL. PRISCA.
V, V. Θ

The other stone is thus inscrib'd, viz:

Q. MANILIO
C. F. CORDO. 7
LEG XXI. RAPAC
PRAEF. EQVIT. EXAC T
TRIBV T. CIVITAT. GALL.

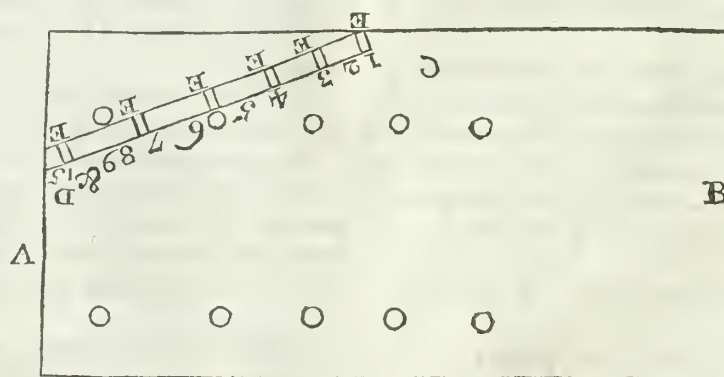
FAC. CVR
CERTVS. LIB.
INAGR. PXL'IV. INFRO PXL'IV.

A stately ascent by steps leads up from ^{S. Petro-}
the piazza to S. Petronius's church, the ^{nus.}
front whereof above the entrance is not
finish'd ; the lower part is crufted over
with stone. The church within is very
large, the nave being broad and high, and
the isles not much lower, being also of
a good breadth. The church is not built
with regard to the four quarters, as others
are, but the high altar here is plac'd south-
ward, whereas in others it is east.

At the great door is written in stone ;

Meridianæ hujus semitæ tota Longitudo augeta
titulis est sexcenti-millesima pars circuitus
Universæ terræ.

From this place in the pavement is
drawn part of the zodiac, running ob-
liquely within the body of the church ;
thus,



A B is the church ; B is the high altar ;
C D is the zodiac ; where at E E, &c.
are describ'd the signs, which, the fur-

ther from C, are the more distant from
one another.

On one side of the zodiac are mark'd 15 hours, which, the further from C, are the more distant from one another.

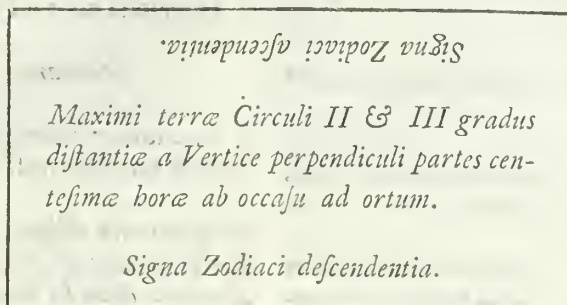
The signs were thus divided on one side into 68 parts, and on the other into 250.

At the end of the zodiack is an ellipsis drawn, and within it is written ;

Solstitium Hybernum Decembris die XXI.

At the other end of the zodiack, on a long square stone is written ;

Linea meridiana à vertice ad tropicum capric. MDCLVI.



Punctum verticale.

Here one sees the curious and exact meridional line, which that rare astronomer *Cassini* laid along a great part of the pavement in a brass circle : It marks a true point of mid-day from *June* to *January*. See *Burnet's travels*, p. 168.

We went up the leads of the church, and observ'd the hole the sun beams pass through to the dial on the pavement ; the hole was shap'd thus, [^] ; at a the beams strike through, and below that we guess'd there might be a glass over the picture of the sun, that is painted in the roof of the isle : This hole is directly over C in the pavement, and in the wall is the measure of height from the roof to the last-mention'd square stone ; and there is also in that wall a narrow black stone . . . long, with this written ;

Perpendiculi pars centesima.

In this and other churches this *Lent* time was a canvas canopy over that part of the church they preach'd in.

The publick schools have a handsome long cloister before towards the street ; within is a double portico, the pillars whereof are not so high and fair as those at the schools in *Padua*, but the court seems somewhat broader : In the middle of it is a pillar, with the head of *Janus* upon it, and this inscrib'd on the pedestal,

Ludovico Card. Ludovico S R E Vice Cancellario Bonon. Archiepiscopo Protectori ac Patrono Optimo utraq; Scholarum Universitatis CIOIOCCXXIV. Idib. Nov. P. P. C. C.

The walls of the portici are neatly adorn'd with coats of arms and inscriptions to popes, legates, professors, &c. There are two fair ascents, and above there is a long gallery, like the *Dormitoria* in convents, having inscriptions, &c. on the walls, and the schools on each side.

Here is a neat chapel, which hath the roof and walls well painted : The school-rooms are very fair and large, many of which are curiously painted on the roof and walls. In several places are these inscriptions, names, &c.

Under a small figure of cardinal *Borromæus* ;

S. Carolus Borromæo Q; hoc ædificium in hanc amplitudinem erex. juristarum Universitas Gymnasium in Custodiam, seipsam in tutelam, opus hoc in honorem et cultum D. D. Renovarunt in ampliore formam superiores III Præsidentes Anno MDCXII. Sub auspiciis illustriss. ac Rev rendiss. D. Card. Barberini Bonon. de lat. Legati.

In one room is a pulpit, about which are seats and rails, and this written ;

Summa Privilegii

Ab Imp. Cæs. Fl. Theodosio juniore Aug. Gymnasio Bononiæ concessa.

Qui Prætor judexve quinquennio in Bononiensi Gymnasio Studior. causa non consumpto ad judicandum accesserit, ejus decreta sententiæ irritæ sunt.

Qui Doctor in ordinem ascitus, libro à majoris Ecclesiæ Archidiacono non accepta fuerit ejus decreta licet peritorum omnium suffragiis comprobata, prorsus nulla esto.

Qui Scholarem aliquem ad Gymnasium Bonon. pergentem manu verberare offenderit capitis reus esto.

Qui Magistratus prope Magistratu injuriam Scholari illatam persequi prætermiserit eadem pænâ tenetor. Anno Domini MDLXVII.

Qui Honestissimi hujus Consilii Participes erunt facti in primis operam dent ut jura, instituta, mores, consuetudinesq; omnes quæ ad hujus Scholæ commoda auctoritateq; tuendam

SKIPPON.

tuendam pertineant, summa cura custodiantur.

Reſtori Scholæ Max. idemq; meritis honos ab omnibus habeatur.

Legitimi publicar. profeſſionum Dies diſſimè obeantur.

Profeſſorum ipſorum dignitas quam maxime conſervetur.

Inter Scholaſticorum Nationes æterna piaz; pax concordiaq; concilietur.

Exornatus ad Urbis et Scholæ dignitatem ex auctoritate eorum quorum inſignia circumjeſta ſunt, et ex totius Conſilii locus eſt.
A. D. MDLXVII.

Round the edges of the roof are theſe two verſes ;

Eſte Pares et ob hoc concordēs Vivite, cum Vos

Et Decor, et Studium, et Munus ſociarit et Ætas.

Under them are the arms of ſeveral nations painted on the walls, viz.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------|
| 1. Romanorum. | (twice) |
| 2. Neapolit. | (twice) |
| 3. March. infer. | |
| 4. March. ſuper. | |
| 5. Sicul. | (twice) |
| 6. Florent. | |
| 7. Piſan. & Lucen. | |
| 8. Sardin. & Cyprian. | |
| 9. Senen. | |
| 10. Spoletan. | |
| 11. Ravennaten. | |
| 12. Venetorum. | |
| 13. Januen. | |
| 14. Mediolanen. | |
| 15. Theſſalen. | |
| 16. Longobard. | |
| 17. Cœleſtin. | |
| 18. Romandiol. | |
| 19. Daticæ. | |
| 20. Pruten. 2 ligon. | |
| 21. Flandren. | |
| 22. Boemorum. | |
| 23. Polonorum. | |
| 24. Ungarorum. | |
| 25. Alemannorum. | (twice) |
| 26. Navarenſium. | |
| 27. Regnum Valent. Majorc. | |
| 28. Ragonet. Catel. | |
| 29. Turonenſium. | |
| 30. Bituricen. | |
| 31. Vaſcon. 2 Alven. | |
| 32. Sabaudiorum. | |
| 33. Burgundiorum. | |

34. Anglenſium.
35. Provincial.
36. Portugalen.
37. Gallorum.
38. Indorum,
39. Anglorum.

Over one coat of arms is written ;

Secretarii.

In another room like the former is inſcrib'd on the wall ;

Magiſter eſto diligens doctus Vigil Veriq; amator et Alieni commodi Auditor, et tu ſis laboris appetens Magiſtri Amator et Imitator ſedulus.

Conſultor, hic utcuq; tempus poſtulat Adeſto ſemper publicum negotium Curato, agendum quid ſit in præſentia Videto, longè providens in poſterum Caveto, partes ſic tuas tuebere.

Out of many I tranſcrib'd the two following inſcriptions ;

D. O. M. Hieronymo SRE Cardinali Farneſio Bononiæ de latere Legato Gentilitiis Regum Liliis ſuoq; nomine Celebri ob tranquillitatem Provinciæ annonam populis cunctis ordinibus miniſtrata juſtitiam Antonius Euſebius S R I Comes de Konigſegg et Rottensfels Dominus in Aulendorf et Stauffen Prior publicos inter applauſus communi juſtiſtarum conſenſione tutelari Studiorum Principi perenne hoc ad poſteros monumentum ponit, Anno MDCLXI.

D. O. M. Franciſco Muratorio Anatomico Ordinario Dii vitam date cui ob Anatomen publicam ſumma cum ſui laude Auditorumq; utilitate doctè accurate ſæliciterq; nunc primum abſolutum Eleſtores et Syndici hunc diuturnæ memoriæ lapidem P. P. MDCVI.

Under one inſcription was written ;

Syndici Anatomie P P.

The catalogue of the preſent profeſſors is printed in Mr. Ray's obſervations.

One morning we heard part of an anatomy lecture made by Capponius, who, when he had done, diſputed with an Au-guſtine friar, and two others of the company ; but aſſoon as they had urg'd an argument, the ſtudents grew impatient, and ſtamp'd and clap'd their hands : It being carnival time ſome maſquers came into the anatomy theatre, and drollingly interrupted the diſpute : That ended, the profeſſor

professor came down from his seat, and enter'd the rails, where lay a human body, in which he skilfully demonstrated the *Musculi Laryngis*; we observ'd him sometimes to speak *Latin*, and sometimes *Italian* to the auditors.

Anatomy
theatre.

The anatomy theatre is a high and large square room, wainscotted and fairly adorn'd with figures of some *Bolognese*, and the famous physicians in the world.

On *Shrove-Tuesday* was the conclusion of the carnival: The cardinal legate, attended with 24 *Switzers*, and many coaches, made a tour in the streets; several in masquerades were on horseback, and there was some expectation of tilting, which they had not by reason of some difference among the gentlemen: From the balcony of the palace hung a piece of plate, which was designed as a reward if there had been any jousting.

This evening we renew'd our bolletín for our stay three days longer in the city.

Feb. 17, being *Asb-Wednesday*, the face of things was chang'd into a more serious look: In the morning friars went about the streets singing very loud, and in *S. Petronius's* church we saw many people kneeling before priests, who took ashes out of a little dish, and with them made the sign of a cross on their heads, muttering somewhat all the while.

Colleges.

In *Bologna* are many colleges, wherein students live, and are maintain'd out of the college revenues: They wear black gowns like the professors, with sleeves not so long and large as the batchelors of arts in *Cambridge*; and to distinguish what college they are of, every one when he walks abroad throws a tippet over his left shoulder, at the bottom whereof the arms of the founder are wrought in colours. The colleges are, 1. *Collegio Ancarani*: 2. *Colleg. Bresciano*: 3. *Colleg. Ferrerio* ò *Piamonte è detto della Viola*: 4. *Colleg. Montalto*: 5. *Colleg. de Nobili*, where gentlemen's sons are instructed by the Jesuits: 6. *Colleg. Ongaro* ò *di Zagabria*: 7. *Colleg. di Poeti*: 8. *Colleg. Panolino*: 9. *Colleg. di Reggio*: 10. *Colleg. di Spagna* ò *Sabinese*, where were two *Englishmen* at this time, viz. *Jo. King* and one *Gregory*: 11. *Colleg. Vives*: 12. *Colleg. Fiamingo*: 13. *Colleg. della Famiglia di Fieschi Genoesè*, where there is always some of that name and family.

The *Spanish* college was erected by cardinal *Ægidius Albernofiu*, where there are none but such as have been doctors, (in *Spain*?) and can prove their nobility. Most of them are civilians; and out of them are chosen such as govern in the kingdom of *Naples*, and dutchy of *Milan*. One *Fallon* an *Irish* priest of that college,

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and doctor there. The college is a pretty small building. SKIPPON.

Every college hath a priest that looks after the revenue, &c.

In this city are three academies, like *Academies* those at *Vicenza* and *Verona*, viz. 1. call'd *gl' Ardenti*; 2. *Indomiti*; the third is kept at signior *Calderini's* house.

We heard two stories here, one concerning *Hugo Bon Compagno*, who was afterwards pope *Gregory XIII.* "That when he was a boy, he and his father's tenant's son planted a pear tree, which grew well, and in the mean time *Hugo* was advanc'd to the popedom; the tenant's son hearing of it, and some of the pope's relations threatening to turn him out, he goes with a basket of pears gather'd from the foremention'd tree, and carries them to *Gregory XIII.* enquiring for mess. *Hugo*; being brought before him, the fellow discours'd bluntly with him, and presented him the pears, telling him they grew upon the tree they planted when they were boys together, and hinted he was in danger of being turn'd out of his farm, which the pope presently bestow'd upon him."

The other story was of *Clement VIII.* who was walking incognito to a parish church on the hills, not far from *Bolegna*, in the way to *Florence*, met with two or three priests that were commending the place for its situation; and one of them said, "If that benefice were his he would not care a — for the pope himself: *Clement* when he return'd to *Rome* sent for this priest, who was struck with a great fear, and could say nothing but only *Beatissimo Padre, perdonatemi, &c.* and the pope told him he was the man that had spoken dangerous words, (repeating what he said about the benefice) but presently gave him that living."

The government is by a legate; Vice-legate, who rules in the absence of the cardinal legate; Government.

Auditore di Corone, who is a judge criminal;

Auditore Generale, who is judge in civils, from whom there is an appeal to the five *Auditori di Ructa*.

N. B. All these above-mention'd are made by the pope.

The first of *July* by course enters one of those five into their office of *Podesta*.

Qu. Whether the same with the *Auditore di Corone*?

The *Quaranta*, consisting of 50 senators, (but call'd *Quaranta* because formerly but 40, the pope adding ten more, and obliging them to pay 2000 ducats a man for their places) are chosen by the pope out of the nobility for life.

7 C

Every

SKIPPON.

Every two months there is a rotation among them, one by course being made *Consaloniero*, who elects

The *Antiani*, consisting of six citizens and a doctor of law.

The *Quaranta*, or senate of 50, chuse every four months 16 to determine differences among the traders: We were inform'd that they consisted of four senators, four citizens, four merchants, and four noblemen, besides a doctor of law and a notary; and some said there was no certain number of each quality, but that the senate elected what number of each they pleased, only they are obliged to chuse a doctor of law, a gentleman, a citizen, a merchant, and a *Capo d'Artisani*, whom they call *Massaro*, who was this year a fishmonger.

When any of the 16 walks abroad, he hath a boy with a halbert that follows him.

Consaloniero's entering into his office.

March 1. N. S. We observ'd the ceremonies of a *Consaloniero's* (*Vexillifer Juslitie*) entrance into his office: In the morning, from the cardinal's to his own palace, sand was strewed in the streets, and in one of his chambers we saw him sitting on a carpet with the old *Consaloniero*, and the seven *Antiani*, any one having leave to pass through and see them: While they were sitting here, seven of the city trumpets sounded in his palace, and then play'd on other wind musick; after them came five city drums, which beat some time, and then a great company of the poorer sort crouded into the court, and had bread thrown them out of a window, which some of them receiv'd in baskets on poles: Verses in commendation of the new *Consaloniero* were cast about; then came the guard, or whole company of *Switzers*, who had each of them two great rings of cake given them, and after that they march'd back, the captain being habited with his red and slit trunk breeches as the common soldiers; after him came three *Switzers* with long naked swords on their shoulders; then the company followed, in the middle of which were halberts instead of pikes, every *Switzer* carrying his cake upon his halbert, and the musketeers on the left arm: A little distance from the *Consaloniero's* house they gave him a volley of shot: Many servants in liveries, and five with short silver maces, came then before the old and new *Consaloniero*, and the doctor of law on his right hand; the old *Consaloniero* was in his cloak, and the new one in a short gown lined with white furr; the doctor of law was in a professor's gown, lined also with such furr; then came six *Antiani* in their furr'd cloaks: Thus they proceeded to the cardinal's palace, where

over the entrance a noise of trumpets receiv'd them, and the *Swiss* musketeers made a lane below, and the halberteers another above, for the *Consaloniero*, &c. to pass through into a chamber, where, after a little resting, they went up into a pretty chapel, well painted on the walls, the cardinal going first, who had a silver crucifix carried before him by a priest, and his train held up by another priest: The cardinal was habited with a scarlet gown, and half way over it with a surplice, and upon that a scarlet *Epomis*, with a small *Cucullus*, and his scarlet square cap on: After him followed the new *Consaloniero*, &c. who with the cardinal perform'd some devotions before the altar, kneeling against red velvet stools: Then the cardinal seated himself in a chair, with his back against the altar table, and his cap on, all the rest of the company being bare: On his left hand stood a priest in his surplice, and on his right one in a long black gown, at the sound of a trumpet, read a good while out of a folio book; that done, the priest and another person kneel'd on each side of the cardinal, and held before him a large folio, and a fellow stood by, holding a banner; then came the new *Consaloniero* and kneel'd down, kiss'd the book and the cardinal's hand, lays his hand upon the banner, and takes the upper seat of the old *Consaloniero*, for on the right side of the chapel was a bench, whereon first sat the old *Consaloniero*, &c. After this the banner was carried out, and the *Antiani* were sworn in the same manner: At the conclusion the cardinal and the *Consaloniero* rose and said some prayers where they did at their entrance; the new *Consaloniero* stay'd in the palace, and the old one, attended with some *Switzers*, and a great company of gentlemen, went to S. *Petronius*, perform'd some devotion there, and so return'd to his house. When the ceremonies in the chapel were ended, a noise of trumpets sounded over the palace gate.

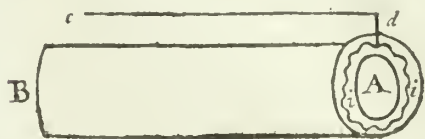
Feb. 17. In the evening was a great procession: First, all the gentlemen of *Bononia* met at a church call'd *del'Ospidal di* near S. *Petronius*, and with tapers lighted in their hands march'd two and two up into the choir of S. *Petronius*, where the cardinal legate was kneeling on a red velvet cushion before the altar, whereon stood the host, included in a high *pixis*; near the altar three priests in copes kneel'd, and while the gentlemen went round and back again into the body of the church, one of them took off the top of the *pixis*, and set it lower down upon the altar; then the three priests kneel'd before the altar, and another came and cast

cast a scarf of white farfenet or taffaty over the shoulders of him in the middle, who rose up and took the host, fixing his eyes upon it, and walk'd between two priests down the altar steps, and follow'd the gentlemen, choristers and canons; at the bottom of the steps into the choir stood a canopy ready, which was carried over the priest that held the host; then this procession was made round the church, first the gentlemen, next the choristers, canons, cardinal, with part of his *Switzers* before him, (his train held up) and gentlemen in cloaks lin'd with furr; at the middle of the ascent the gentlemen stop'd, and the choristers, canons, host without the canopy, legate, &c. went up through a lane of them to the altar, where the host was set down; after some devotions the cardinal took it up, and wav'd it to and fro in the sight of the people that were on their knees very devoutly.

All the time of this last procession there was musick, sometimes the organ play'd alone, and sometimes the choristers sung alone, sometimes both together, and at intervals a noise of trumpets.

Silk.

We saw the *fattura* or making of silk thread: In a long room we had a pleasant sight of the winding of *Seta di Greggia*, consisting of five or six *Bavi*, as they come from the *Theca*: This silk is made up in great skins upon swifts, and then in the *flo* . . . unwound from thence, and wound upon a little spindle by a long axis, with a great many circles of cogs; many of these axes go cross the gallery, and every circle of cogs moves a little wheel that turns the spindle, which draws the silk from the reels or swifts that hang upon long axes below the spindles: In the middle of every swift hangs a little wooden ball, from a ring of wood through which the axis of the swift passes, and the ring being loose, the ball always hangs downwards, tho' the swift be turn'd round: The threads, before they are wound upon the spindles, go through little eyes, that guide them right upon the spindles, which eyes are all fastned in a long bar of wood; and to keep the threads from lapping all in one place of the spindle, the bar with eyes is drawn backwards and forwards by a spoke that is fastned to it, and goes into a furrow'd and indented circle in an axis; *ex.gr.*



A B is the axis; *i i* the indented furrow'd circle; *c d* is the long bar of wood in which the eyes are fastned; *d* is the spoke: Those indentures in the circle make the bar move backward and forward: Before the silk passes the eyes in the bar, it rests upon a long tube of glass. This engine in the gallery receiv'd its motion from such a one as we observ'd at *Vicenza*: Below all (there being three or four floors) were three wheels mov'd by an overshot water, which ran in neat channels of brick, which wheels were in a pretty room like a cellar, and mov'd the several machines above.

Organfine is silk made of two threads of *Seta di Greggia*, and is of four sorts; 1. *Sopra finissimo*; 2. *Finissimo*; 3 and 4. (which is the) worst fort.

On the outside of the palace garden wall is painted a fellow hanging by the heels on a gallows, for carrying the trade of organfine from hence to *Genoa* and *Piacenza*; under him is written,

Proditor della Patria.

By the favour of doctor *Ovidius Mont-* The cabinet or Museum of Aldrovandus. *albanus*, a professor, we were shewn in the cardinal's palace the *Museum* of *Aldrovandus*, which consists of five or six rooms, where in several presses and shelves, with wire latices before them, we took notice of these following particulars, *viz.* A dragon or snake, with wings and legs, kill'd nigh this city. *Baculus Cinamomi Veri*. *Egyptian* idols, among which a toad very artificially made with a tail. Horns of an old stag, which had done branching, and began to degenerate into rough extuberances. *Cucumis reticulatus*. *Gallina Damiatensis*, with a protuberancy on its head. *Lacertus Chalcidicus*, having five digits on each foot, and a long tail. Many strange representations in stone, as fruits, &c. which are frequently found in a river about *Utinum*; one stone had letters on it naturally. *Androsace Matthioli*, growing out of a stone. *Sal Foss.* which was pelucid. A large crocodile. *Lapis Arachnoides*, or a stone having a notable figure of a spider's web. A dog without a head, which died presently after it was whelp'd. The habit of an *Indian* priest, made of a sea wolf's skin. *Indian* weights. A hand shap'd in amber. A marble head of *Dante* the poet. Two pictures of dwarfs, that were husband and wife, living in signior *Cospo's* house. Three pictures of a hairy girl born of her two hairy parents. A curious picture of *S. Hierome*, made of birds feathers.

A

SKIPPON.

A Roman stone with this inscription ;

D. M.
L AIATI
PROCVLL
IANI
DOMITIA
FELICISSIMA
CONIVGI BENE
MERENT CVM
QVO VIXIT
ANNIS IV.

An old stone urn of an oval figure,
under which was lately written ;

*Hæc prisca Cinerum Monumenta Clusii Tus-
corum Urbis antiquissimæ latebris tumulata
recens in lucem Cæsus extulit. Anno Do-
mini MDCLXII.*

Under another urn thus ;

*Marmorea ferali Urna nuper Bononiæ
in Subterraneis Domus S. M. servorum
cæmeterio finitimæ olim Urbis extramurali
pomærio detecta. Anno MDCLXII. XII
Kal. Nov.*

The cover of an urn set in a gilt rim,
supposed to be that of *Porfenna*, king of
the *Hetruscians*. *Internodia Arundinis pe-
trific.* The head of a mummy, having
linnen wrapt about it. Two large and
fair vessels made of *Terra Samia*. One
of *Ezzelino the Tyrant's* small *Balistæ*, like
that in the private armory at *Venice*.
The picture of *Cynocephalus Barbatus*.
Two models of *Cæsar's* bridge. A red
stone found in the kidney of *Francis I.*
duke of *Modena*.

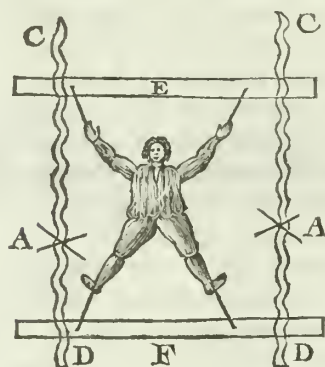
In one room was nothing besides 300
of *Aldrovandus* his manuscripts, most of
which were in folio ; over the prefs they
were kept is written,

Doctissimi Ulyssis Aldrovandi Βιβλιογραφία.

We also saw ten folio's of plants, cu-
riously painted, and seven folio's of birds,
fishes and insects, &c. the fishes were
pictur'd the worst : Among the fishes one
was observ'd which hath strong prickles,
that he strikes into other fishes when he
swims backward ; under a piece of an
elephant's bone petrified, was written ;

*Fragmen tibie ex integro Elephantis Sceleto
lapidifcente, cura jussuq; Ferdinandi II.
Magni Ducis Etr. ad clanim effosso, Anno
MDCLXIII.*

We saw a little hen's egg, shap'd like
a gourd. Among the pictures we took
notice of *Spongia Quercina*. *Iris piscis*.
Mergus glacialis Gesneri. *Aquila Vulturina*,
having a bare neck, which we saw at
Venice. *Gattomontes*, like the house cat.
Cbiu, or the ear'd owl. *Alocco*, or the
white owl. *Passer Spadiceus*, like the
Passer torquatus. *Tbraupis*, which is the
little yellow bird we saw at *Vienna*. *Fice-
dula Alba*. *Tanado Ligur*. *Mustela*, vulg.
Rondeletii, with horns. *Zibetia maculata
naribus albis*, like the common *Mustela*.
Perna Neapolit. *Penna marina*, or *Nacra
Marfil*. *Psitis*, i. e. the fish stone. A
picture of the antient rack, or *Equuleus*,
made after this manner :



At A A they turn the two spirals
which lift up the beam E, to which cords
are tied, (as at the bottom F) that are
fastned to the malefactor's hands and feet.

We saw here a fan made of wood and
wire strings, which make a musical sound
when it is used.


There is a lively picture of *Aldrovandus*,
in a large room where his library is kept.

We were told that his wife did much
assist him both in writing and enditing of
his books.

Dr. *Montalbanus* was now about pub-
lishing *Aldrovandus's Dendrologia*.

Giacomo Zenon, an apothecary, shew'd Giacomo
Zenon's
cabinet. us much civility, and permitted us to ex-
amine his *Musæum*, which was well stored
before the duke of *Modena* bought the
chief rarities. Yet we observed here a
stringful of *Cocci Congitani*, which hath a
cortex of a russet colour, and within are
black ; the silk within the *Pinna marina* ;
Ufnia in a solid piece of crystal ; a pretty
microscope ; *Corallii species*, found nigh
Leghorn ; *Corallum nigrum* ; *Succa de Ba-
daios*, which was like bitumen ; a neat
Conchylium with a *limbus* revers'd ; three
solid pieces of crystal with drops of water
in them ; *Alabastrum Cydoncites* ; the hind
foot of a castor, which was given him
for the foot of a dragon ; a stone like
wood, round the middle whereof a fascia
like

like iron; *Pesce Suillo*, having a high back, and much rougher skin than thesea-dogs; a piece of an elephant's tooth petrified; *Ocymoides muscosus*; *Tuber monstrosus ad Cyparissi radicem*; a monstrous branch of the *Rhamnus* 2. *Clusii*: it grew thus, He

 shew'd us many dry'd plants, which were glewed to smooth boards whitened with cerussa; which boards he can put into frames, and hang up like pictures. Among the dry'd plants we took notice of *fol. sangu. Draconis*, *Leontopetalum*, which grows in *Apulia*; *Betri d'India*, *Clus. Exot. Cassia Vera*; *Rhamnus Rhodensis*; *Ornithopodium Granul. Dalech.* *Aconitum pardalianches Matth.* which is found at *Feltre* in *Ombria*; *Macchunia Ind.* *Ranunculus Villosus alpestris*; *Alfina altissima col.* *Stellaria saxifraga Bavar.* *Flos passionis flo. subluteo*; *Sana sancta, Ind.* good against ruptures. *Rosa Sinensis*, *Malvæ species*; *Synamunda secunda Clusii*; *Chelidonium fol. Geran. medica peltata*; *Bellis Ind. maxima*; *Trifol. Americ. Cornicul. n. d. Papyrus Ægypt. & Ind.* with *Indian* characters; *Nardus Mont. 1. Clus. fol. splendens? Cisti flo. guttata duæ species*; *Dorycnium argentum*; *Seseli Æthiop.* *Herba M. Baldi*; *Androsace alt. Matth.* *Acetosa arifol.* *Tithymallus myrsenites ex Ragusa*; *Abelmosch Ægypt.* *Jacea major n. d. Tordylium M. Lebani*; *Adiantum Canad. cornuti*; *Cistus angustif. Cocco del Congo*, the figure of which, with other plants not described, this apothecary intended to print in his catalogue of plants in his garden, where we saw growing *Arundo nastos sive farata*, in *ripis Rbeni Bononiensis*; *Solanum Americ. fructu molli borti Eyst.* *Triticum Ind. perenne fol. articulato*; *Geranium triste Cornuti*; *Scammonæa Syriaca*; *Polytrichum Alp. inciso fol. costa viridi*; *Hieracium fol. sanguineo*; *Convolutulus Althææ fol. non inciso*; *Pentaphyllum lucidum fol. birs. ab ipso juvenum prope fluvium prædict.* *Linum fol. angusto gramineo, duro & pungente*; *Caryophyllus alp. repens*; *Rhododendron Alpinum*; *Bellis fol. inciso*; *Malva alp. fol. lacin. Doronicum variegatum*; *Jacobæa fol. Betonicæ n. d. Thlaspi Hieracii fol. Abrotanum fœm. Inod. Alfina marina Neap. Bardana de Congo*; *Helleborus niger trifol. spin. Cyclamen Baldense flo. odorato fol. rot. Thlaspi fol. sampsuchi*; *Daucus Cret. verus*; *Stachys Cret. Salviæ fol. Doronicum non varieg. Thlaspi fol. sedi*; *Clematis Cretica Clusii smilaci asperæ (verum non asperæ) similis*; *Clematis tetraphyllea Americ. Caryophyll. angustif. Malva fol. Betonicæ ab ipso inventa*; *Labrum Veneris Ind. altiss. Eruca Tanacetifol. Genista alp. sive spartum Col. Adiantum nigrum Canad. ramosum cornuti*; *Chama dryos spuria spec. ab ipso inventa prope Rbenum Bonon.*

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We bought of one *Gioseppe Bucerni*, a SKIPPON. chymist, the *Lapis Bononiensis*, sive *Phosphorus Kircheri*, which is naturally whitish, Lapis Bononiensis, or the illuminated stone. and like *Talcum*, and is found on *Monte Paderno*, not far from this city. He told us the way to prepare it to receive light, was thus: first, lay small bars of iron over a little furnace of wood fire, and therein several pieces of this stone, which will be calcined enough in three or four hours time; then hold it in the illuminated air, and it will presently imbibe light, which will clearly be discerned as often as you do so, and hold it in a dark place, where it will appear like a coal of fire. I had this receipt also given me; *Prima bisogna calcinarla fin che si vede uscire un sudore come si vede uscire dall'Uova quando si cuociono sotto la cinere poi si ridusse in poluere e l'impasta ò col chiaro di uova ò col oglio di lino.*

This stone beaten to powder and, mingled with *Minium* plaister, is used for the cure of hæmorrhoids.

Corpus Christi is a nunnery of the order of *S. Clare*, and is a large cloister. Over an altar table of this church is an iron grate in the wall, thro' which we saw the body of *S. Catherine*, who was placed on an altar, and dress'd up in a sitting posture, having her hands and face uncovered. In the body of the church is this inscription on the wall.

Corpus Christi.

Nuns of S. Clare.

D. O. M. R'dæ Moniales S'mi corporis X'ti tenentur singulis annis in perpetuum in earum Eccles. celebrari facere anniversarium 20 missar. à mortuis de x1 mensis Augusti ac etiam Deum exorare quotidie, præsertim de sero in earum orationibus ante sacrum corpus B. Catherinae recitando Psalmum de profundo pro anima perill. D. Anibalis Paleotti quibus reliquit libras mille eisdem solutas à perillustri D. Hyppolita Blanchina ejus conjuge ab eoq; instituta, ut in testamento rogato per D. D. Jo'en. Franciscum Beriatium et Hieronymum Beroum de solutione aut. instrum. script D. Jo'es de Burgholochis die xxvii mensis Junii c1010cxxxiiii ipsaq; Domina Hyppolita hanc tabulam suis sumptibus erigi curavit.

Without one of the gates is an aquæduct (built of brick upon arches) about half a furlong long, and conveys water from the neighbouring hills to the city. The aquæduct ends at a neat cloister, &c. A neat cloister of *Franciscans* (the same with those of *S. Antonio* at *Padua*) which hath, the whole length of it, a long and fair portico towards the street, the walls whereof are painted with the legends of saints. Before the entrance is erected the image of the virgin *Mary* treading on the

An aquæduct.

Franciscans church and cloister.

SKIPPON. the moon. Within are handsome cloister'd courts, and fair dormitories. The church is large, and well furnished with good monuments, among which that of pope Alexander V.

S. Paul's church.

S. Paul's church is very handsome, where the high altar is curiously adorned with marble, and two marble figures representing an executioner beheading S. Paul.

S. Michael in bosco. Olivetani.

S. Michael in bosco, is a monastery of Olivetani, pleasantly seated upon a high ascent without the walls, whence we took a large view of the city and adjacent country. The church is very neat, and the choir is divided from the body by marble rails, and paved with marble. The seats are curiously wrought with Mosaick work representing a clock, a cage, birds, &c. At this convent is a little court with an octangular portico about it, the walls whereof are in fresco curiously and lively painted with legends of this order. The painter's name we learned in this inscription,

D. O. M. ingens hoc artis suae miraculum temporis injuria ac fere invidia lacerum Magnus Guido Rhenius sponte miseratus est, ut amori, genio, gloriae suae consulerit famae oculis perennaturum restituit An. Sal. MDCCXXXII.

The Dormitorium is very fair and long. At the upper end of their library is a great picture on the wall, made by Aspertino of Bologna. All the books were chain'd, and this Anathema besides, viz.

Anathema Innoc. X. Nullus ex hac bibliotheca nec libros nec scripta extrahere praesumat.

The Refectorium is a pretty room, which had all the monasteries of this order in Italy, painted on the walls. There are two handsome courts cloister'd, and a large stable, where we observed every horse to have a box on one side to eat his meat out of. We saw here great orange and lemon trees in pots, which in summer time are placed abroad. Many olive trees grow about this cloister.

S. Stephen's church. Celestins.

S. Stephen's church belongs to the Celestin monks. It consists of four churches; one of which is round, and represents that at Jerusalem. They shewed us a place like our Saviour's sepulchre; a great stone that is the just measure of his grave; a room like that the last supper was celebrated in; a cock on a pillar, signifying S. Peter's denial; a pillar just of our Saviour's height, and they report that none else can be found but

what are either too high or low; stone steps like those he went up at when he entered the judgment-hall; a short pillar like that our Saviour was ty'd to when he was whip'd. One of the friars told us, that one of these churches is the antientest in Bologna, which was formerly the cathedral. The body of S. Petronius is kept here, and in old time it was reputed for the bodies of St. Peter and S. Paul, which drew many devout people, that have worn stone steps before their shrine with their kneeling: but upon (as they say) better authority, it was prov'd that their bodies were not here, but at Rome, and therefore an excommunication was publish'd against this place, and the church for many years shut and stop'd up with earth, tho', after some time, it was open'd, and used to this day.

At the Jesuits we endeavoured several times to visit Ricciolus (then sick) and his astronomical instruments, which we were promised by a Jesuit should be shewn us; but we were every time frustrated, tho' Ricciolus himself appointed us a day on purpose, and told us they should be ready for our sight. One Tilenus, an Irishman, and Neiberhill, an Englishman, live in this college.

The Dominicans church hath a piazza before it, where are two tall and fair pillars with the effigies of two saints upon them. Feb. 21. O. S. in the afternoon, this church was much frequented by many of the nobility, and a great company of others, who came to perform their devotions towards the chapel of the rosary, one of the friars in a white habit, saying the rosary over, and the people on their knees repeating it aloud after him. That chapel is very curiously adorn'd; and opposite to it is another handsome chapel under which the head of S. Dominicus is kept. The seats of the choir are of curious Mosaick or inlaid work. Schottus says, the bible written by Esdras his own hand is preserved in this convent. We were not permitted at this time to see the cellar here, which was said to be the biggest in Italy; but in our return from Rome we went down into it, and found it to consist of many long vaults; but it is not so large and stately as we expected. In the cloister we saw a little cell with an altar in it, over the door whereof is written,

Hic obiit S. P. Dominicus Anno Domini MCCXXI.

In the walls of the cloister I observed these three monuments, viz.

I. Se-

The bodies of S. Peter and S. Paul at Rome and Bologna at the same time.

Jesuits.

Dominicans.

1. *Sepult. Domini Arturi Coo Anglici. Quid fles, Viator? anq; agnoscis? Illic Ciris sepultus patrio procul solo, nil nostr. ab Hom. univ. fatum fuit, idem undecunq; prorsus in celum è vita III Nonas Augusti Anno Dom. MDV.*

2. *Deo Opt. Max. D. Gulielmo Rosse Anglico Regiae Majestatis Angliae Alumno, Latinae et Graecae erudito, Artium doctori ac Medico eximio, Robertus Byrche Anglus IVD. posuit. Obiit v. Junii MDXXVII.*

3. *D. O. M. Jo. Antonio Magino Patav. qui è Patria ad supremam mathematic. sedem in Academia Bononien. advocatur, cum multis annis voce et scriptis, quibus fulgebat doctrinae radiis universum penè orbem illustrasset tandem infesto Astrorum Solis ad corpus Martis, quos sibi praenoverat obtutibus concedens maximum sui posteris reliquit desiderium. Vix. an. LXXXXXI. Men. VII. Dies XXVIII. Ho. I. Obiit anno MDCXVII. tertio Idus Feb. Sole currente prope Diametrum Martis et circa Exagonum Saturn. Jo. Ant. Rossenus Philos. Pub. Prof. et Mathematicarum scientiarum studiosus ne tanti Viri famam tempus Edax absumeret hoc Praeceptoris suo grati animi monumentum ære proprio P. C. Anno Domini MDCXVIII.*

We search'd in this and other churches for *Aldrovandus* his monument, but could neither find it nor hear of it. Many *Germans* are buried at this Dominicans convent.

Servitæ. The *Servitæ* have a fair church, and, before their cloister, a handsome and very broad portico. The dormitories are large, and over each cell is the figure of some eminent man of this order. One of the courts is very fair, being high built and neatly cloister'd.

At the Augustines church in a little chapel behind the altar, is a large picture that describes all the religious orders.

Torre dell' Asinelli. We went up the *Torre delli Asinelli*, a very high and slender square steeple of brick. We ascended by 44 ladders, which had about 452 steps. From the top we had a full prospect of the city and country, which appeared like that in *Lombardy*, being spotted very thick with country houses. Eastwards we had a long prospect of a high way, which goes in a direct line from ——— gate as far as our eyes could reach. Close by this tower is another call'd *Torre Garisenda*, which stands leaning much to one side. It wants of the height of the other very much: but it is reported that two workmen emulating, one endeavoured to make this as

high and leaning as the *Asinelli*, and was prevented by death. Under it are several shops. And *Dantes*, the poet, mentions this same posture 400 years since. Both the towers stand singly in a little piazza.

Bologna is noted for silk, olives, great sawfages, little dogs, and wash-balls. These balls are sent into all parts of *Europe*, and are made of *Venice* soap, which they dissolve and mingle with . . . then it is separated from the dregs, and dry'd in the sun to powder, and with water made into paste and perfumed. The workmen would discover to us no more of their art.

Nigh the palace is the prison of king *Entius*, built on purpose to keep him in, where he died, but was buried at the Dominicans.

The city wall is of brick, having a dry ditch about it without any bulwarks. A regiment here of *German* soldiers. The streets are broad, and some strait, but indifferently paved, yet convenient to walk in, by reason of the portici before many stately palaces and other houses, which are fairer within than without. Every senator's gate hath on each side some animals painted, as two lions, griffins, &c. The people are generally very civil and kind; yet that saying, *Bonomia docet mater studiorum*, is perverted into *Mater furborum*. The vulgar speak *Italian* very corruptly, cutting their terminating vowels off, and huddling their words together. Here are great feuds between the noble families, and we observed some of them accompanied in the streets with a long train of footmen and bravi, which the pope connives at. Many of the gentlemen, besides their swords by their sides, have always a footman or two with them, who carry a long basket-hilt sword under their arms, and another hanging by their sides. One day while we stay'd in this city, one of the family of *San Pietro* was shot dead; and we were told, that the grandfather, father and son of another family, were kill'd so, tho' they were always reputed very peaceable.

Many sbirri, or officers with carbines, walk'd up and down, as in most cities of *Italy*. The ladies are not led, as in *England*, by the hand or arm, but a servant holds up his arm, and the gentlewoman supports herself by laying her hand upon him.

On the outside of the palaces are irons fix'd, which serve to hold torches in great processions. The houses are built of brick.

We found diet and other things dearer here than at *Padua*. The wine of this place is generally white, and of a sweet taste.

The

SKIPFON.

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Mons Pietatis.

Measures.

The shop windows are kept open by a rope, and a great stone fastened to it.

*Mons Pietatis* was erected when the Jews were no longer suffered to live here, and make exactions.

A pound equal to 12 *English* ounces.

A *Braccia* = 25  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch.

Marquis *Paleotti* lately married a daughter of *Dudley*, the titular duke of *Northumberland*, who lives at *Florence*.

In our return from *Rome* we saw *Justings*, and met with two of the earl of *Bedford's* sons, and Mr. *Rich* (once fellow of *Trinity college* in *Cambridge*) and Mr. *Goodrick*, a *Yorkshire* gentleman.

Feb. 22. O. S. We travell'd in a coach with four horses (which we hired for 40 *julii*) on the *Via Emilia*, a strait way to *Modena*. After we had rode four miles we went over a very long brick bridge cross the *Rhenus*, and a little further pass'd the *Amola*, another river. 15 miles from *Bologna* we went through *Villa franca*, a large village having a street of houses, where we saw many soldiers, which belong to a fort here, built by *Urban* . . . . and called *Castello franco*, or . . . . *Urbano*; it is a frontier place of the popes. We deflected about a mile hence to the right hand, and came to *Pansan*, a village, where we endeavour'd to see a *Speculum*, and some astronomical instruments, at the palace of *Marcu Malvasia* a learned man, who was then absent, and had the keys along with him. Two miles from hence we forded the river . . . . where we paid three *julii* to two fellows that ferry people over, and then entered the duke of *Modena's* territory; and three miles further, about shutting in of the gates at the ringing of the *Ave Maria* bell, we arrived at *Modena*, where an examiner at the gate gave us a bolletino to lodge in the city, for which he receiv'd a paulo or julio.

Modena

This night we eat *Tartufule* at supper, which is a subterraneous fungus cut into slices, and seasoned with oil.

The duke's cabinet of rarities.

A letter from *Zennon* the *Bolognese* apothecary, to father *Gonzia*, a theatine friar, procured us the sight of the duke's palace, and the *Museum* there, which is a new building, consisting of several rooms, the roofs of which are fairly gilt and carved, and they are designed for to place curiosities, that were now most of them in chest without any order and method. One chamber is intended only for precious stones; another for plants bought of the aforefaid apothecary, and that are to be hung up like pictures in frames. Two other chambers are for designs, or first draughts of the most eminent painters, viz. Of *Tempesta*, *Tinctorus*, &c. Here

are 1000 designs of *Lud. August.* and *Anibal Curetz*, famous limners of *Bologna*, all set in rich gilt frames with glasses before them. Another large room, whence we had a prospect of the garden and country, and here we remarked these particulars, viz. *Caput humanum petrific.* A hen's egg, having on one side the signature of the sun impress, which the father said he saw laid, 11 Aug. 1654. *sub hora Eclips.*; petrified bacon; a lachrymal urn of glass; two very large eagle stones; the bible curiously written in three fol. and adorned with rare pictures in the margent; *lapis spongites*, which was almost as light as sponge itself; a great *Lacerta Squammosa cum lineis albis transversis*; a cabinet of straw-work, wherein was kept an idolet; a hollow within a white corneolus, like that some of our *Bristol* diamonds grow in; a dance curiously represented in an entaglia; a spoon made of a star-stone; moss within solid crystal; a hand shaped of a carneous coloured coral; mopus stone, or white agate representing a wood; a great pearl in its natural sight within a concha; *Lapis Isatis*, or spleen stone, most rarely carved; a little piece of silver within a solid crystal; a fly plainly discernable in amber; heads of emperors, &c. finely cut on the stones of a fruit called *Guleand Moniale*; a pepper cup, which held 13 pieces of cannon mounted; another pepper cup with 120 cups in it; an antient entaglia on a small piece of marble; antient cards finely painted; a salt-cellar made of astroites; a stone found in the body of *Fran.* duke of *Modena*; a finely carved *China* box, red without and black within; a *Chinese* almanack written on wooden leaves; the head of a *simulacrum* made of *Prasme*, with eyes of *Oculus Cati*; two pieces of a *Minera*, with two great pieces of *Smeraldus*; *Ptolemy* MS. a resemblance of a boccalle within a solid crystal. We saw one cabinet with an excellent collection of entaglie, and other jewels, viz. A nicolo (*i. e.* any gem of two colours, whereof one is carved into some figure upon the other) of a *Moor's* head neatly shaped on a white, which cost 200 ducats; another nicolo with a lucid head; a *Roman* sacrifice in a crystal, curiously made by a *Vicentine*, it cost 500 ducats; an antient head of *Jupiter* in agate. A cabinet of *Greek* and *Roman* brass medals, among which an *Otho* thus inscribed, IMP OTHO CAESAR AVG TR. P. On the reverse is a figure sitting, and S. C. We observed the biggest *Medaglione* we ever yet saw, whereon was this written, IMP. M. ANTONINVS AVG. COS.



III. IMP L. VERVS AVG COS. II. there being two heads. On the reverse a victory in a *Quadriga*, under which, VICTORIA, and about it IMP. VI. COS. III. A present or regalia made by the city of *Palermo* to pope *Urban VIII.* wherein is represented angels and a saint praying, all curiously carved in red coral and set in gold. A dance described in miniature (*i. e.* a picture made only by points) done by one *Bonaventura*, a Franciscan of *Bologna*; there are 200 of his designs in this *Museum*. A *Hydra* with

A Hydra.

seven heads, the middlemost of which was biggest, and had two canine teeth, and six little ones between, a long tail, two feet, with four claws on each, and five rows of tubercles on the back. *Charles V.* brought it (they say) out of *Africa*, and gave it to *Gonzaga* of *Guastalo*, and thence it came to this family. Very probably this *Hydra* was fictitious, the head being like that of a fitchet, or of that kind, the body and feet were of a rabbit or hare, and the tail was made of a common snake's skin, the back and neck covered with the same. Many of these rarities were bought of *Zennon* the apothecary for 300 *doppii*, and this duke's father was bargaining with *Septala* at *Milan* for 1000 *doppii* for his cabinet; but the duke died (about 28 years old) just before the bargain was concluded. This palace is not very large, and makes no splendid shew, but within are several rooms richly furnish'd with gold, and red velvet hangings, and rare pictures drawn by *Titian*, *Dorſi*, the three *Carezzi*, *Paulo Veronese*, *Procaccino*, *Bellini*, and other the best masters of that art. In the front of the palace there is a new building beginning, which will be handsome.

The palace.

The present duke of *Modena* is a child about three years old, his name is . . . his mother, and his uncle *Raynaldus* the cardinal govern in his minority.

The guard of *Switzers* were now in mourning for the late duke.

The government.

The government of the city is by four counsellors.

Eight judges in civil causes.

A *podestà*.

A judge in criminal matters.

Before the palace gate two bears were chained; and a camel is kept here.

Father *Gonzia*, at his convent, shewed us these skeletons well prepared by his own hand, *viz.* A rain or tree-frog; a tortoise; a hippocampus; a toad; a whelp, with an eye in the middle of the forehead; a turtle-dove; a mole; a bat; a young rabbit; and many others, as a pig with two heads, one body and six feet; the

skin of a cat with eight feet, two bodies and one head. SKIPPON.

We saw the theatre, where at great solemnities comedies are acted; the roof is very curiously carved and gilt, and the balconies or boxes, and the seats in the pit are neat; the stage is like those at the *Venice* opera, but longer; and the scenes are moved by machines above and below in a different manner, for the floor of the stage is sometimes removed, and the sun and stars represented. About 200 persons attend this theatre when there is any play acted; it will hold about 3000 people; the musicians play before the stage. In some adjoining rooms we saw phaler'd figures of famous persons belonging to the duke of *Modena's* family, which were placed in a mortorio at the *Augustine* church, where the late duke lay in state. In one long room they make scenes.

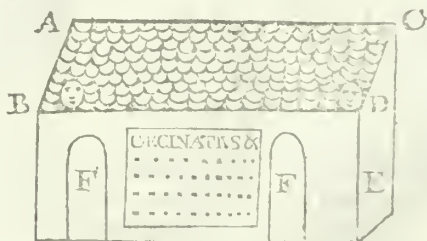
This theatre was built by *Gaspar Vigarini*, a *Modenese*, who was sent for by the *French* king to *Paris*, where he hath contrived a larger theatre, and was allowed a great pension from the king. *Gaspar's* son is now in good esteem at *Paris*.

A theatre in this city only for dancing.

*Modena* is a pleasant and pretty city, not very large, but well peopled; the piazza is handsome; the houses are built of brick, and most of them have portici, as at *Padua* and *Bologna*, the streets are indifferently strait, and not badly paved, and one broad street fairer than the rest they make the corſi of horses, &c. in. The walls of the town are indifferently high and thick enough, having a broad ditch with water in it in some places, and without that is a line or breast-work, and several half moons. There are several strong bulwarks on the wall.

*S. Geminiano* is the *Domo*, a small and indifferent church, where the choir is raised on pillars a great height, under which is an altar, and some relics preserved.

About this church are many antient monuments, with inscriptions, some of which I transcribed; and three or four were thus shaped, and new ones made in imitation of them.



A B C D. the cover of stone cut in the outside into round tiles. B D were heads.  
7 E D E

SKIPPON. D E the hollow of the stone. At the niches F F stood a figure of a man in a *Toga*, or *Pallium*.

The inscriptions are,

L. PEDVCLIAE IVLIANE  
MORIB NATAL AC PVD PRISCIS  
INLVSTRIVSQVE FAEMI COMPARAND  
QVE VIXIT ANN. XIII. DXLVII  
CVM MARITO FECIT ME VDX  
L NONIVS VER.

Sepulchrum Nobilium de Boschettis.

SEXALLIVS L F.

CECINATIVS IRIAH GENIVS  
APOL SIBI ET SVIS  
M HELMONIVS ATTICVS AP SIBI  
ELONIAE HECATE VXORI ET  
M HELMONTIO M. F. TAVRO FILIO ET  
LIBERTIS LIBERTABVS. VF.

Under two heads on one stone ;

C. SALVIVS. C. L. SALVIA C. F.  
AVCTVS APOLL. PRIMA FECIT.

C. STATIVS C F SALVIVS  
SIBI ET C. STATIO C. F.  
RVSTICO ET

P. POMPONIO PLAN TERTO  
POMPONIAE PL OPTATAE  
F. L.

POSTERISQVE EORVM  
N. L. M. F. ET. TV.  
IN. FR. P. XVI. IN. AG. P. XX.

SOSIAE QF HE  
RENNIAE MATRIT  
SOSIO FELICIANO  
ALVMNO. EIVS  
SOSIVS PTOLEMAEVS  
FIL.

And in the same stone under two heads more ;

V. V.

P. PLOTIVS. PL. SOSIA. OL.  
VRBANVS AMARYLLIS  
APOLL.

VIVVS VIVIS FECIT  
L. LVCRETIVS. L. L. PRIMVS  
VESTIAR SIBI ET  
L. LVCRETIO L. ROMANO  
VESTIAR. . . . L. . . . ET  
DEOMIAE L. L. PHILEMATION  
ROMANI MATRI  
. . . . . INA P.

P FIL CARA SABINA  
T Q P III. VIR AED POT.  
F. MAG MVN RAVEN.  
CORNELIA MAXVMINA  
MARITO INCOMPARAB.  
ET SIBI VIVA POSVIT.

The Jews have their gheto here, and *Ja.* are distinguish'd as at *Mantua*.

At *Monte Zibbi* in this territory, nigh *Pauli* castle, and 28 miles from *Modena*, is a well of petroleum, which hath a strong odoriferous smell, some of which is yellow and some white ; We paid at the rate of four *Modena* bajocs per ounce. At *Monte Nirani*, 10 miles off, are found petrify'd cockles, &c.

About this city, and in other parts of *Lombardy*, we saw *Aconitum byemale* in the flower, and growing plentifully wild. It is call'd by the herbarists here, *Anemone Bonon*.

A *Braccia Modenese* is equal to 25 inches. *Masures*

A pound =  $12\frac{3}{8}$  ounces *English*.

*Modena* state yields 400,000 scudi per annum to the duke, who can, on occasion, raise 20,000 foot soldiers, and 1000 horse ; but they are not counted so valorous as the *Parmese*.

*Modena* pays the emperor 4000 scudi per annum.

Feb. 24. We pass'd by a neat and strong fort on our right hand, soon after we left *Modena*, paying 70 julii for a coach, waggon, and five horses but from *Modena* to *Parma*, 30 miles. We deliver'd the bolletino (which we took when we entred the city) at the gate, and gave somewhat to the searcher, who begg'd of us, as they did in many towns of *Lombardy*. Then we forded the river *Secchio* after seven miles riding ; which river is sometimes a deep stream, and then our coach must have been ferry'd over, and three julii would have been requir'd of us for our passage. Here on the left hand we went by a strong little town call'd *Rubiera*, having a good wall, and a deep broad ditch of water about it, and at one end a small castle, without which castle is a strong horn-work. Eight miles from hence we entred *Reggio* (first giving the begging searcher somewhat) where we baited, and observed these particulars.

This city is almost as big as *Modena*, and appears more neat. It belongs to that duke, and hath one long and broad street, and a little piazza. Part of the city is cloister'd like *Padua*, *Modena*, &c.

The domo is a pretty church, where *emo.* we saw a stately monument of *Ugo Ragonius* bishop of this place.

A friar was preaching here.

*La Madonna* belongs to the *Benedictines*, and is very neatly built in the figure of a cross. The roof of it is high and richly gilt.

*S. Prosper's* church afforded us nothing remarkable ; we only saw a friar preaching.

At this town ivory is curiously carved into crucifixes, &c.

We



We drank verdone here, which hath a sweetish taste, and is of a white colour.

Changing our horses at *Reggio*, we travell'd 10 miles to a very long and fair bridge of brick over the *Lenza*, where we gave a paulo toll for the opening of a gate. Here we entred the duke of *Parma's* country, and took notice of some good pastures, which afford the famous *Parmezan* cheese, as well as on the other side of *Parma* towards *Piacenza*. For five miles further we rode on a direct strait way to a fair brick arch, painted under, which we pass'd, and came into the guasta of *Parma*, where we arriv'd, and deliver'd our fire-arms at the gate, gave in our names, &c. and somewhat to drink, and then receiv'd a bolletino. We travell'd all this day on the *Via Æmylia*, which in some places was bad.

*La Madonna* is built like (but is not so fair as) that at *Reggio*.

*S. Giovanni* is a neat church belonging to the Benedictines, where are kept the bodies of several saints. On a black marble under the altar of a little chapel, is written, *Corpori S. Margarete V. et M. ex Soc. S. Ursule donato ab ill'mo Com. Cosma Masio Urnam hanc construx. Abb. et M. MDCLXI.*

The domo is a fair church, where the choir hath a large place underneath supported by pillars. A friar was preaching Feb. 25. before the bishop and canons, who had a white fur over their backs, brown cross from the right to the left shoulder. We went up the steeple, and viewed the city and adjacent country, and near *Parma* saw the citadel. Without the church are these *Roman* inscriptions; this under the heads of a man, a woman, and a child;

C. MVNATIVS  
P. F. SIBI ET  
LVCILLAE SEX F  
ROMVLAE  
C. MVNATIO  
C. F. NOVELLO F  
V. F.  
INF. P. XXIV. IN. A. P. XII.

L. PETRONIVS  
L. P. POL.  
SABINVS  
VII VIR DECQ  
II VIR PONTIF  
SIBI T. F. I.  
Q. Q. V. P. L.

PRAEF LEG XXXV AL R  
VICTR PRIMOPILLO  
X GEMIN PIAE FIDEL  
CENT LEGION IIII SCY  
THIC XL CLAVD XVIII GEM

## VII GEMIN

PATR CO. I. IVL. AVG PARM  
PATR MVNICIPIORVM  
FORO DRVENT ET FORO  
NOVANOR PATRON COL  
LEGIOR FABR ET CENT ET  
DENDROPHOR PARMENS  
COLLEG CENT MERENT.

SKIPPON.

Nigh the west end of the domo is an octagonal fair and high building called the *Baptisterium*, in the middle of which stands a large font.

The duke's palace hath two stately and high built courts; one of which is building of brick for stables, the duke being well furnish'd with about 500 saddle-horses and coach-horses. Over the mangers is written the name of the horse, as *Superbo*, *Todisco*, &c. We saw here two magnificent coaches, one of red velvet with very rich embroider'd curtains, and four chairs of the same within it. In the middle of the coach-roof was a looking-glass, the coach-box and the coat of arms behind of massy silver gilt, and the pole and wheels plated with silver, and gilt. The other coach was of cloth of silver, with curtains of the same embroider'd, and four chairs within it. The coach-box had figures and other ornaments of massy silver; and the pole and wheels were likewise silvered.

In his garden we saw a male and two female lions; and an ostrich fairer than any we yet saw.

The theatre is reputed very noble, which we had not leisure to procure the duke's order to see.

The duke hath another palace just within the city-wall, where he enjoys the fresco in the summer-time. There is a large fountain of grotesco work before this palace, and many fountains in the rooms above. The chambers are but small like those at *Modena*, tho' not so richly adorn'd, yet well furnish'd with good pictures in frames, and painted on the walls by *Maluzzi*, and the best limners. Some chambers have curious fret-work, and the figures of men and stories express'd on the walls in plaister, which is also gilt and painted. In one room is this written,

*Augustinus Caraccius dum extremos immortalis sui penicilli tractus in hoc semipietato fornice moliretur ab officiis pingendi et vivendi sub umbra Liliorum gloriose vacavit. Tu spectator inter has dulces picturæ acerbitates pascere oculos et fatebere decuisse potius intactus spectari, quam aliena manu tractatus maturari.*

In another room was written,

*Quod potuit fecit ne nil ageretur amavit.*

Ranu.

*Rarutius Farnesius* is the present duke of *Parma*, who was first married into the family of *Savoy*, and his second wife is the widow of the late duke of *Modena*. *Switzers* are this prince's guard; and at this time there were many *French* soldiers quartered in *Parma* and other places of the country. The duke hath 3000 foot and 1000 horse in pay. Upon occasion ('tis said) he can raise 20000 foot, and 1000 horse more.

The duke hath the title of duke of *Civita di Penna* in the kingdom of *Naples*.

This city hath neat streets with brick houses, a pretty square piazza, and one a very long and fair street. It is indifferently fortify'd. The duke of *Parma* (says *Leti*) pays the pope 100,000 scudi per annum.

A woman without hands, that us'd her feet in their stead.

We saw here a *German* woman without hands, who sat on a table, and perform'd these things with her feet only, and very strangely. First she took a glass of water, drank a little, with which she wash'd her feet as others do their hands, then took a handkerchief and wip'd them: after that she open'd a little box and took out small beads, which she threaded, and with them wrought part of a purse. she sew'd linen very neatly; then she knit part of a stocking with a great deal of sleight. She wrote very well, and wound up a bottom of yarn with much dexterity. She turned a little wheel with one foot, and with the other spun very readily. She snuffed a candle, and play'd upon two or three sorts of instruments.

At *Parma* we were exceedingly inconvenienced by the exaction of the post-master, being at his pleasure, for the hire of horses; for they force strangers to take them of the post-master in these parts, if they remove out of the city within three days, no man else (as we were told by many) daring to let horses within that space; but if a stranger stays longer than three days, he may hire where he pleases at a far more reasonable rate than at the post-master's. The reason of this trouble, they said, was our hiring a coach at *Bologna*, which belong'd to the *Modena* post, where we were thus engaged in the postmaster's snare.

Parma measures.

A *Braccia di sita*, equal to  $23\frac{1}{2}$  inch English.

A *Braccia di tela* =  $25\frac{1}{2}$  inch.

A pound =  $12\frac{1}{2}$  ounce.

At *Parma* Mr. *Henry Massingberd* left our company (having been with us some time at *Venice*, all our stay at *Padua*, and in our journey from *Venice* hither) and went for *Genoa*, &c.

Feb. 26. We took our places in the post-coach, and at the gate stay'd a good while for our arms; which being brought,

an ill-condition'd searcher, because we would not give him what he desir'd, examin'd our portmanteau's, and receiv'd his labour for his pains, there being nothing of datii or custom. Then we rode on the *Via Emylia*; and, after six miles, ferry'd the river *Taro*, which washes over much ground and beach when the floods come down from the *Apennine* mountains. Here we paid three julii. They say the keeper of this ferry pays 2000 *Parma* livres to the duke every year. Hence we travell'd by *Guelph* castle, a little place on the left hand, and, nine miles from the ferry, we came to *Burgo S. Donin*, a great place, having a piazza and a long street. Eight miles further we went thro' *Fiorenzola*, a town like the aforementioned *Borgo*; and, just without it, cross'd the river *Arta*, a small river at this time, but in rainy seasons a great water, that covers a broad beach. A long foot bridge of brick here. This day we observed the country we rode thro' to be somewhat like the eastern parts of *England*, not level, but rising now and then. We saw large fields not divided with rows of trees, and some pastures, and vineyards planted with low vines. The furrows of their plowed lands were flatted, and the ridges not so crooked as with us in *England*, and made like beds in a garden.

*Tartufule* are found hereabouts.

Feb. 27. We travell'd still on the *Via Piacenza* *Emylia*, and after 12 miles riding came to *Piacenza*. About a mile before we reach'd this place we pass'd between two stone pillars set upon old pedestals with inscriptions, and thereabouts the *Gualta* or open fields began. We entred at *Porta di S. Lazaro*, where we received a bolletino, and gave somewhat to the searcher, leaving our fire-arms we took a sign to fetch it again. As soon as we came to the post-house, we took away our portmanteaus with us to a small inn without the walls, giving a little piece of money to the searcher, who did not ask us for any bolletine we receiv'd when we came into the city. The bolletin was printed in this form.

*Porta S. Lazaro Piacenza*

*Adi.* (8. *Marco*. — 1664.

*Sigr. Tilippo Skippon.*)

*Del luogo di* (*Ingleterra*)

*D'anni* — *barba* —

*Statura* —

*Campagni* (tre — )

*Arma* —

*Alloggia* —

*Parte* —

*Evd* —

*P. Pozzali eletto nell'ufficio*  
*Del Divieto in Palazza.*



Madonna della Campana.

We walk'd about this city, and went to the *Madonna della Campana*, built in the form of a cross, and richly gilt on the roof.

Citadel.

We viewed the outside of the citadel, which is strong and handsome.

A church belonging to the *Canonici Regulares* is very neat, and indifferently large. It hath a double isle, and the innermost row of pillars was double, and the other row double pilasters. The cloister is large, and hath two fair courts high built, and one portico above another on three sides of each court. The canons habit is a white serge cassock, and over that to their thighs a plaited linen surplice with straight sleeves for their arms to put thro'. They wear black square caps, as other regular priests do.

Domo.

The domo is a fair church, having a handsome piazza before it, where the corn market is kept.

In another piazza before the town-hall are two very large and stately figures on horseback, curiously made of brass, which were on great pedestals adorned with carved stories in brass, and these two inscriptions,

1. *Alexandro Farnesio Placentiæ, Parmæ, &c. Duci III. SRE Confalonerio perpetuo, Belgis devictis Belgico, Gallis obsidione levatis Gallico. Placentia civitas ob amplissima accepta beneficia ob Placentinum nomen sui Nominis gloria ad ultimas usq; gentes propagatur invicto Domino suo Equestri hac statua sempiternum voluit extare monumentum.*

2. *Ranutio Farnesio Placentiæ, Parmæ, &c. Duci IIII SRE Confalonerio Perpetuo, Custodi justitiæ Cultori æquitatis, Fundatori quietis, ob Opifices allectos, populum auctum, patriam illustratam Placentia civitas Principi optimo equestrem statuam D. D.*

This city is large, and the streets of it are indifferently well built. It is well fortified with a good wall, a ditch of water, &c. The river *Po* runs by it. About 1000 French soldiers in the town, 400 of which were horse.

The duke hath a palace and a theatre here.

English students.

English students (Jesuits?) have a college in this city.

We were told, that it is most proper to say the dutchy of *Parma*, and the principality of *Piacenza*.

A white *Muscadine* wine is made about *Piacenza*.

This day, Feb. 27. leave being first ask'd of the post-master, we hir'd horses

and a guide for 38 julii; and about half a mile from *Piacenza*, ferry'd the *Po*, giving a julia a man. The ferry-boat was made of two boats, turned by a stern that guided it as it was carried downwards by the stream; and it was fastened by a rope to another that was fix'd cross the river upon masts in little boats.

SKIPPON.

After this we rode 13 miles to *Castigno*, a great village in the dutchy of *Milan*, where we met with a searcher that let us pass without trouble. Two miles hence we paid two julii for ferrying over the river *Adda*; and, two miles further, pass'd a wooden bridge cross the *Serio* (which runs into the *Adda*) and paid one julio. We then came into the *Venetian* territory, and lay this night in a village call'd *Montedon*, it being too late to reach *Crema* five miles off, which we did the next morning 28. Feb. after a slight examination, and paying one *Venetian* livre, toll. We rode this day in a low fenny country, which seemed an unfrequented way, shaded with shrubby wood.

Crema.

*Crema* is a small city and frontier place, garison'd by the *Venetian* soldiers, who were at this time but few in number, about 400. It hath a strong wall and a ditch of water, many horn-works, a little old castle of brick, and a line without the ditch. The place is well inhabited.

The hospital is neat, and the piazza is pretty. There are four city gates, two of which are always shut, and the other two that lead towards *Milan* and *Brescia*, were kept open.

Hospital.

We saw the domo, the *Benedictines* church, and a little church in the form of a cross, call'd *Madonna della gratia*, the walls whereof are well painted.

We saw the podestà of this place, habited in a gown with sleeves hanging down, and a broad furred cap on. He was attended by 12 halberdeers in red and yellow liveries, that marched two and two before him. After him follow'd two in furr'd gowns, several attendants, and the chief of the town.

The gentlemen meet in council the latter end of *January*, and chuse town-officers, as three *Provettori*, and others.

Govern-ment.

The river *Serio* runs by *Crema*. Fine white (or nuns) thread is made here by the *Augustine* nuns, and brushes made of the roots of capreole, which is supposed to be *Gramen scoparium Ischæmi paniculis Lob.* The nuns thread is twisted after the same manner as the silk is at *Bononia*.

The *Venetian* coin went high here, a scudo being worth 12 livres. No *Venice* soldi to be met with, but what small money they have is *Parma* and *Milan*

SKIPPON.

quattrines, &c. the coin of these two places being current.

Feb. 29. We hired horses (seven livres a horse) that were very good; and after we left the walls of *Crema*, we paid five perpaiola's of *Parma*, or a *Venetian* livre, at a long wooden bridge cross the *Serio*; which we pass'd. On a small pyramidal pillar, with a little figure on it, we read this inscription, viz.

*Cavete omnes manu linguâve clam aut vi quenquam hic lædere, quia meritis luetis pœnas.*  
MDXXXV.

Three miles from *Crema* we rode thro' *Osanengo*, a village; and three miles further, *Romanengo*, a great village or burgo, with a little old castle in the dutchy of *Milan*; then thro' *Tizengo*, a small place, and, four miles from *Romanengo*, came to *Soncin*, a little wall'd town, ditch'd about, having some few soldiers of the king of *Spain* in it. *Schottus* mentions this place as noted for cakes of sweet almonds, and candlesticks made of *Orichalcum*. In this journey we drank a very strong and whitish wine, made at *Desenza*, not far from *Peschiera*. Near *Soncin* we ferry'd the *Olio* (at this time a shallow river) and paid four perpaiola. This is a pass (where we saw two fellows guarding with their carbines) into the *Venetian* territory, which we entered again. Two miles hence we travell'd close by *Lorzi nova* on the right hand, which is a small, but a strong place of the *Venetians*, having a stout wall, broad ditch, and fair bullwarks, with a line without the ditch, and is well guarded and watched by many sentinels on the walls. The road hither was very bad, the country being a fenny and untill'd ground, full of shrubby woods. Two miles from this fort we had a strait way, which brought us thro' *Lorzi Vecchia*, a great village with a ditch only about it, and, two miles further, baird at a village call'd *Cursan*. After dinner we travell'd a fair and strait way for four miles to *Logrado*, another village, where, and at *Lorzi*, much flax is sown, and linen made. Then the way bent a little, but continued strait for five miles more; and the remainder of the way (five miles) was crooked and stony to *Brescia*; where, after a short examination of the searher, we took up our lodging at the sign of the tower, an inn of good entertainment and kind usage. The walls of it within the court are painted with the arms of the great princes of *Europe*, and this inscription concerning them.

*Paulus de Taxis Baro Wesbenpairn cum mero et mixto imperio ac gladii potestate Vir*

*Nobilis Cubiculi Ser. Archiducis Ferdinandi Caroli ac ejus Tabellarior generalis Hereditarius in statibus Austriæ Superioris et Citerioris, nec non vir nobilis cubiculi Ser. Magnæ Etruriæ Ducis. Hæc majorum Europæ principum insignia sine cujusq; injuria qua potui diligentia imaginibus expressi ac rogo universos et singulos cujusq; ordinis dignitatis status ac conditionis fuerint, ut hanc meam operam æqui boniq; consulant et si quid occurrat vel inter præbeminentiam loci vel inter imagines ipsas quod reprehensionem aliquam mereri videatur errori meo pro sua sapientia veniam concedant ac pro suo arbitrio id corrigant et mutant, id pro cujusq; statu et conditione ac mea tenuitate omnis generis officii et studii repeream ubicunq; potero. Valete.*

This following inscription was also written here, in memory of *Tassus* the poet;

*Memoria admiratione, cultu Torquati Tassii Poetæ, heu quantum in hoc nomine celebritatis ac laudum, ossa huc transtulit hic condidit Bonif. Card. Bevilacqua ne qui volitat virus per ora virum ejus reliquæ parum splendido loco celarentur querentur admonuit virtutis amor admonuit adversus patriæ alumnum, adversus parentum amicum, Pietas. Vixit ann. LI. vivet, haud fallimur, æternum in hominum memor. Tanti Viri Sepulcrum superioribus notis insignitum extat Romæ in Ecclesia Divi Honorii.*

The Dominicans church is a fair building of one arch, the roof whereof is curiously painted; we took notice of painted pillars in the roof, which, when we stood in the middle, seem'd to stand upright; but when we stood towards one end, they appear'd in a leaning posture.

A fair hospital for men, and another *Hospitals.* for women.

The Carmelites church is handsome.

The *Domo* is a mean building; but *Domo.* there is the beginning of a stately choir: a fair piazza before the *Domo*. The *labarum* or banner which appear'd to *Constantin M.* they say, is preserv'd here.

The bishop hath a pretty palace.

In several places of the city are many *Roman* stones, with figures and inscriptions, some of which I transcrib'd, viz.

C. PLACIDIO  
C FIL PAL  
CLODIANO  
EQVO PVBL  
DECVR BRIXIAE  
C PLACIDIVS HERMADION  
ET LVCRETIA PERSIS  
FILIO PISSIMO  
L. D. D. D.

BE-



BEDASIAE QT  
IVSTAE  
COLLEGIA  
FABR. ET CENONARIOR  
C LVCRETIVS ANNIANVS  
MARITVS TITVLOVSVS  
L. D. D. D.

M NONIO MF  
FAB MACRINO  
COS X. VVIR SACRIS  
FAC. LEG. AVG PROPR  
PRO. V. PANN SVPER  
IVLIUS IVLIAN TRIB COL  
PRIM PANN PRAESIDIOR TIM

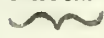
SEXTIAE  
T. FIL  
ASINIAE POLLAE  
M. NONNIARI  
MVCIANI COLLEG  
IVVENVM BRIKIAN  
OB MERITA

Palazzo  
della Ra-  
gione.

The *Palazzo della Ragione* is a curious and neat stone building, with a large portico underneath it.

This city is less than *Verona*, but fill'd with more people, who apply themselves to merchandize and continual business. The streets are well paved in the middle with stone, and on each side with brick, as the towns in *Holland* are. (*Parma*, *Piacenza*, and *Crema* are also thus paved.) They are broad, strait, and fairly built. Here is a pretty piazza built thick with stalls, and in it is erected a pillar with *S. Mark's* lion on it. Many fair fountains refresh the city. A tower called *Pallada*, which should have been built higher, if the castle, that is situate on a rocky hill, and commands all the town, had not suspected it. There are about 300 soldiers in the castle, and about 700 more in garrison within the city, which is surrounded with an old wall, and without that with another, which is a stout stone wall, and a broad dry ditch without all. There is on one side of the castle a mountain somewhat too near, but a deep and broad ditch between, and a very strong bulwark defend it. From the outside of the castle ditch we had a fair prospect of a small valley (between the *Alps* and the castle) built very thick with houses. We walk'd up a neighbouring mountain to a little chapel, whence we had a pleasant view of the city and circumjacent country, and we thought it a delightful sight to see this mountain and the neighbouring *Alps* spotted with many houses, and planted with vineyards, &c. We observed on that hill some snake-stones, and one shew'd us

Castle.

a *pietra imboscata*, or the signature of a plant SKIPPON. well express'd in a stone found hereabouts. 

This city was formerly a free commonwealth, and had intention to have entred a league with the *Switzers*; but afterwards it submitted to the *Venetians*, who now send a *podesta*, a *capitaneo*, three doctors of law.

Formerly this city had six consuls, two of which were *Consuli per lanificio*. Now there is a great council of about 480 gentlemen about 30 years old, who are for their lives in this council, unless they commit some crime; and every two years they reform and fill up vacant places. Out of these are taken by lot 12 for a *Concilio speciale* every two months; but no man can be elected into it above once in two years. The great council, out of themselves, elect also

Seven *Deputati publici*, who determine differences among tradesmen;

Seven *Deputati della Sanità & Bravi*;

Seven *Deputati d'ufficio di forastieri*, who receive strangers names sent by the innkeepers.

Seven *Deputati* for the soldiers;

Seven *Deputati*, who chuse out of themselves (when there is occasion) an ambassador to the republick of *Venice*;

Seven *Conservatori del monte grande*.

One seven of these *Deputati* are, I think, call'd *Li Signori: Qu.* which?

*Abbate* is the supreme magistrate, who assembles the council, and relates matters to it. He is chang'd every six months.

Two advocates changed every six months.

Three *Deputati*, that look after the weights, corn, &c. chang'd once a year.

Two *Syndici*, that look after the revenue, changed every year.

The city is divided into two parts, each having a consul elected by the great council's ballot.

In the fish-market we took notice of a little fish with a scarlet belly, called *Sanguinole*, and brought from *Lago de Issè*.

March 2. We hir'd horses for seven livres of *Venice* a horse, and at the gate gave a small matter to the searcher for not searching; and at seven or eight miles distance went thro' *Hospitaletto*, a village, and five miles further rode thro' *Cocai*, a large village, having in prospect on our right hand a monastery upon a hill, and *Rovado*, another village. Many olive trees grow upon the hills hereabouts. Six miles more we baited at a great village called *Palazol*, which is situated on two steep banks on each side of the river *Olio*, where we paid a perpaol or four *Venetian* soldi. At this place we left the way to *Milan*, 10 miles off; and after we had

tra-

SKIPPOON. travell'd about seven miles, we had a pleasant sight of *Bergamo*, and rode upon the edge of a level on our right hand, and on our left had a large plain of pasture ground. We had this day a full view of the *Alps*, and most of the way stony. Two miles before we reach'd *Bergamo*, we paid two soldi a man for passing a stone bridge over a wash, and in the evening lodged our selves within the walls of *Borgo S. Leonardo* in *Bergamo*.

Bergamo.

We walk'd up a high hill, and entred the city walls, which are very strong and high round about, having a dry ditch without. The castle commands the city, and hath a passage under ground that leads to the podesta's house. The castle is commonly call'd *Capella*; it is but small, yet strongly situated on the top of a hill. The city walls are well guarded by soldiers in the night time. Where one of the bulwarks now is, there was a Dominican cloister, which, upon some suspicion, was removed down to *Borgo S. Leonardo*. The city is well peopled with tradesmen, and there are but few noblemen here. The streets are narrow, built on a declivity with fair houses. The *Piazza Vecchia* is a pretty place, and the *Piazza Nova* is large. Within the walls of the city we took notice of a valley in it, and a prospect of the neighbouring mountains and adjacent country.

Domo.

The domo is a mean church, in the middle of which was a square of tapers about a black velvet cushion under a bishop's mitre, intimating the death of the late bishop.

S. Maria Majore.

*S. Maria Majore* is built in form of a cross, the roof whereof is in part curiously painted and carved, and part is not yet finished. The organs are richly gilt; and in the screens that divide the choir from the body of the church, are four stories, viz. 1. the drowning of *Egypt* in the *Red-sea*; 2. *Noah's ark*; 3. *David's* killing *Goliath*; 4. *Judith* cutting off *Holofernes's* head, rarely well express'd by mosaick work in wood. We observed a priest preaching in his surplice, tippet, and square cap on; and there were many boys with such square caps, and habited in blue coats.

There are several fountains in the streets.

Borgi.

Besides the city are these suburbs or large borgi; 1. *Borgo S. Leonardo*, having fair streets in it, and inhabited by rich merchants, &c. 2. *Borgo S. Antonio*; 3. *B. S. Catherina*; 4. *Borgo S. Tomaso*, or *di Pignole*; the three last are some distance from one another, and below the city: some of the borgi have walls about them. 5. *Borgo Canale*, or *S. Gutardo*, which is above the city, but under the castle-hill.

There is this saying of this city, *Si Bergamo fosse in pian sarebbe piu bel che non è Milan*.

The Augustines church is an old building, where, under an altar on the south side, is *Calepine* buried without any monument or inscription there; but in the prior's cell, we saw his picture (who had a very ingenious look) with this written on it,

Augustines church.

*F. Ambrosius Dicitur Calepinus Comitis Trusardi Calepii primi vallis Calepie Feudatarii Filius praeclaro suo Dictionario nusquam ante ab aliquo excogitato (vulgo Calepinum nominant) cum Heremitanum hoc S. Augustini monasterium et Bergomum Patriam suam egregie illustrasset omnibus literarum studiosis Utilissimus quievit in Domino Anno Salutis MDXI. Aetatis suae 71.*

From this cloister we had a pleasant prospect, and saw the *Calepian* valley nigh the city.

In the chapter-house the *Academici Excitati* meet, who chuse a prior every year, and have for their emblem *Aurora* and the star *Phosphorus*, with this motto, *Facientes excitat*. These virtuosi discourse on paradoxes, &c. and meddle little with natural philosophy.

Academici Excitati.

The lazaretto is nigh one of the borgi, *Lazaretto*, and is a fair and large building.

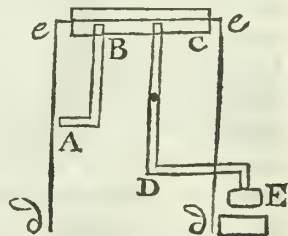
Silver moneys went at *Bergamo* as they did at *Brescia*; but the gold doppio of *Spain* was worth no more than 33 livres of *Venice*.

The republick of *Venice* sends hither a *Governement*, podestà, a capitaneo, a camerlengho, and a castellano.

The inhabitants have a great council of 100, whereof 50 go out every year, and 50 are chosen into their places at *Christmas* by the council of 100.

Thirteen are elected every three months, and are call'd the little council. The president of it is call'd abbate. He assembles the council, and propounds matters to it.

At this city in a bookseller's shop, books were thus beaten, At *A* one mov'd a handle which is fasten'd to a square beam *BC*, that turns upon an axis *ee* laid on two posts *ed ed*, and the turning of the square beam depresses *D*, and lifts up the hammer *E*, which beats the book held by another.



*March 3.* We hired horses and a postilion, for five livres a horse, and rode 12 miles to *Calonega*, a village in the state of *Milan*, seated by the river *Adda*; where I tran-



transcribed this old inscription fix'd over a gate,

V. F.

C PVPIVS C F TIRO  
SIBI ET VMBRIÆ  
MF TERTVLLÆ CON  
C PVPIO CANDID  
FIL M PVPIO CASIO  
FIL ALICIAE SP. F  
IVSTAE MATRI.

This evening we ferried here over the *Adda*, and had our portmanteaus examined by a searcher, then we went 20 miles, all night, down a cut of water kept up in a high bank, and in the morning our boat pass'd a sluice or conch, and then arrived at the gates of *Milan*, where for a piece of money the searcher let us pass freely. From *Bergamo* to *Milan* we had the company of Dr. Murry, a Scotchman, whom we were acquainted with at *Padua*.

While some of us travelled from *Crema* to *Milan*, Mr. Willughby went to *Lodi* and *Como*, of which places he gave this account, when he met us again at *Milan*.

About four miles from *Crema* he pass'd a little brook that parts the territory of *Crema* from the *Lodesan*, and six miles further he went over a long bridge cross the *Adda*, paying six or seven perpaiols for himself and his guide. Immediately after he arrived at *Lodi*, the searchers examin'd his things.

*Lodi* is much bigger than *Crema*, but not populous. It is garrison'd by six companies of Spanish soldiers, and two Dutch. The governor's name is Don Gaspar de Terres.

The government is by 60 gentlemen called *Decurioni*, out of which is chosen every two months a lesser council of 10 or 12; and every four months two *Vecchi*, who are supreme, and are instead of consuls. A *Concilio di Mercanti*.

The domo is large, but not handsome. *La Madonna* . . . . is a pretty round church.

At this place earthen pots (commonly call'd *Mayolicks*) are made.

Mr. Willughby was here informed, that at *Pavia* (an university in the dutchy of *Milan*) are three colleges, viz. 1. The pope's; 2. That of the town; 3. Cardinal *Borromæo*'s, in each of which are eight schools for grammar, logick, &c.

Ten miles from *Lodi* he pass'd through *Marignan* castle and town, and ten miles thence he came to *Milan*, where he staid one day, and then went for *Como*; a quarter of a mile from *Milan* is the *Madonna della Fontana*, and a monastery of carmelite friars; and 12 miles from thence is a village called *Bursolini*, and on the

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right hand is a stately cloister upon a hill. Just before he arrived at *Como* he observed a tower, and the ruins of an old castle on a very high hill.

*Como* is situate by a lake it gives name to, and hath a small haven for boats, and a chain to stop them upon occasion. The lake affords great store of fish, viz. 1. *Bosfatrice*; 2. *Agone*, which are catch'd best in the darkest nights; 3. *Pisce Pifo* which hath a thorn or prickle on every scale.

A new castle is built within the town, just upon the lake's side.

The governor's name is *Hercule Visconti*, and there are six companies of foot soldiers in garrison.

The government consists of 60 or 40 noblemen called *Decurioni*. A council of 10 or 12. Four supreme, two of which are changed every two months. A council of merchants, who every year choose four censors to look after the weights, &c.

One *Lazaro* \* *Serafino* hath been bishop of *Como* these 35 years; and one *Alex. Magno Cavallo*, a great antiquary, lives here.

The *Academia delli Veloci* meets every month at the house of signior *Barone Porta*.

The palace of *Jovius*'s family hath this motto written in many places of it,

*Fato prudentia minor.*

And this distich,

*Nobis nostra placent, fortunæ Commoda nostræ  
Hæc damnari potest, qui meliora facit.*

In the rooms are many excellent pictures, among which one of *Paulus Jovius*, under whom was written,

*Paulus Jovius Episcopus Nuc. sui temporis  
Historias perscribens.*

And under *Benedictus Jovius*,

*Bened. Jovius Historiam patriam conscribens.*

In the front of the domo are two fair statues of the *Plinies*, with these inscriptions,

1. C. Plinio Cæcilio Secundo qui Consulatu Auguratu militiæ gestis ac orandis causis poematibus et historiis conficiendis Cæs. Traj. Aug. luculentissime laudando adficiendaq; immensâ liberalitate patriâ suâ eidem immortale contulit ornamentum. Ordo Comensis Concivi suo desiderabili, honore accepto monumentum posuit, 1498. Kal. Maii.

*Functus eram sed tum veteri præclarus honore*

*Vivebam, perii, nunc quoq; vita mihi est.*

2. Ordo Populusq; Comensis C. Plinium Secundum mañum ingenio virum, dignatione clarum, doctrina admirabilem, ut qui olim Impp. Cæs. Vespasianorum amicitiam meruerit, officia maxima gesserit, ac Scriptores Universos copia et

7 G

Varietate

SKIPPO.  
Como.

MILAN.

Mr. Willughby's journey from Crema to Lodi and Como.

Lodi.

The government.

The Domo.  
La Madonna.

\*Carating.

The Academia delli Veloci.

SKIPFON.

*Varietate superaverit, municipem suum  
incomparabilem statuâ et elogio ornavere.  
Tantus honor dulcisq; juvat me fama se-  
cundum  
At mage concives hæc posuisse meos.*

There are on the south side of the church two old stones thus inscribed,

1. C. Plinio L. F. O. V. F. Cæcilio Secundo Cos. Aug. Curat. Tiber.

And underneath these late verses,

*Quo juvenis properas oculos hic flecte pa-  
rumper  
Lætus eris sed mox non sine lachrymulis.*

2. C. Coesidio Euzelo viviro C. Plinius Philocalus Amico Optimo, in cujus tutel. Coesidius Euzelus Colleg. Fabr. dedit. H. S. T. D. D.

In the bishop's garden is this modern inscription, with an old one.

*Lazarus Caratinus Episc. Comensis instauratis Palatio, Porticu, Hortis, erectâ Cymbis idoneâ statione, Populi Novocomensis per vetus monumentum Imp. M. Aurelio, ac L. Vero positum An. 170. ex antiquo S. Fidelis monumento hic transfudit 1638.*

In huge letters under that is,

IMP. CAES. M. AVRELIO  
ANTONINO AVG. F. IMP CAES  
L. SEPTIMI SEVERI PII PERTINACIS  
AVGVSTI ARABICI ADIABENICI P. P.  
PONTIFICIS MAXIMI TRIBVNIC  
D. POT. VI. MP. VIII. COS. II. D.

There are also these inscriptions,

1. Calpurniæ Juliæ C. Calpurnius Sex. V. per Liberi, et Conjug. Carissi. et Calpurnius Julianus Matri. pietissimæ; quæ vixit ter x annis sine Crimina.
2. Quo Vado; Nescio, invitus morior, valete posthumi. C. Macrus.
3. Marti cum Diis M. S. Deab. Macius Maximus V. S. L. M.
4. Cassiæ Heliodoræ.
5. Matronis . . . . .
6. Mercurio . . . . .
7. P. M. Secundinæ. Anim. Simplic.
8. Secundini Numillio D. V. †.  
qui vixit annis M.VIII.IXXVIII. dies XXII.
9. Bonæ Diæ Sacr. Helvidiarum Sorores ex voto.
10. V. F. L. Calvisius Calvenius VI vir sibi et Juliæ Secundæ Vxori et Cal.
11. Hic in pace requiescit . . . . . benignaret, qui vixit annos pl. m. C

12. PVSILIENAE  
IANVARIAE  
PRISCIENVS  
SECVNDVS CONIVGI  
INCOMPARABILI.

13. DIIS MAXIMIS  
BACCHO ET SOMNO  
HVMANAE VITAE  
SVAVISSIMIS  
CONSERVATORIBVS  
SACRVM.

14. D. MANI  
M CANINI  
VoNI  
CALVINII  
MAIMAEMA  
XIMI FIL  
CON. KARIS.

Thus far Mr. Willughby's journey to Lodi and Como.

At Milan we saw the *Ambrosian* library, *At Milani* a fair building, being one high and large *the Am-* arch, erected and furnish'd with books by *brofsian li-* cardinal Feder. Borromæus. Within a lit- *brary.* tle porch is written on a marble,

*Ne quis ex Bibliotheca Ambrosiana libros vel  
cujusvis generis Scripta efferat, si id fecerit  
Pontificiæ Excommunicationis pœna statim  
se damnatum esse sciat. [Same in Italian.]*

The books are all bound in vellum or parchment, and are placed in shelves (as in private studies) round about, having two stories, a pair of stairs leading to the uppermost story of books, where there is a walk or balcony round; before all the books are wire lettices, which the library-keeper opens as there is occasion, and delivers the book that is ask'd for by any one that will study here, who must then sit down in a chair on one side of the room; here are many pictures of the most famous saints and learned men, among which is Sir *Tho. More*. There are also many pictures in two or three little rooms, and the picture of a phoenix with this rhyme,

*Phoenix est alis non est per secula talis  
Unus dum moritur, alter ab hoc oritur.*

In a little garden is a fair aloe-tree represented in brass, which is a fountain. In one stately room are curious pictures, designs, and antient and modern statues. Here is a natural landscape that represents a town with a high tower in the middle of it. A large octagonal table of *Lapis Lydius*, or touch-stone. A square table made in *Cbina* excellently well painted and adorned with *Mosaic* work, and on it stands a cabinet, the contents whereof are hinted by this following inscription,

*Leonardi*



*Leonardi Vincii manu et ingenii celeberrimi lucubrationum Volumina XII habes O Civis Galeaz. Arconatus inter Optimates tuos bonarum Artium Cultor Optimus repudiatis regio animo quos Angliæ Rex pro uno offerebat aureis ter mille Hispanicis ne tibi tanti Viri deesset Oramentum Bibliothecæ Ambrosianæ consecravit, quem sanguis, quem mores Magno Federico Fundatori adstringunt Bibliothecæ Conservatores posuere An. MDCXXXVII.*

We look'd into *Gesnerus* his works, printed at *Frankfort*, and observed on the top of the title page, *Damnati Authoris, &c.* was written; and all those notes which *Gesner* calls superstitious and magical were blotted out.

We visited in this city signior *Mansfredo Septala*, a canon of *S. Nazareus's* church, who shewed us his *Musæum*, wherein we observed the pictures of such of his family who had been in dignity, among which one was a commander in *Spain* and the low countries, and two had been archbishops of *Milan*. He brought us into two large rooms well furnish'd with books, and therein saw the skeletons of an ostrich, wolf, &c. he formerly kept the ostrich alive, and he preserves an egg she laid here. Above stairs we came into a chamber furnish'd with several sorts of *Specula*, all made by himself; one of them is very large, that burns at 16 yards distance; another that is plano-convex, through which two persons may look together, and see one another's face very plainly. Several multiplying glasses. The picture of a *Toucan*, or *Pica Brasiliæ*, which hath a white breast, red belly, black back, and the extremities of the tail white. Little infants made in wax very lively by himself. Neat straw hats. *Entaglie* of *Amilcar*, *C. Marius*, *Jul. Cæsar*, *Seneca*; *Cicero* cut in a *Nicolo*. Two watches that are cylindrical placed on a declining plane, which they move leisurely down, and when they are at the bottom, they are, instead of winding up, remov'd to the top of the plane, whence by their own weight they descend. Two small images, a cart, &c. made (as he said) only of wood, which moved upon a horizontal glass as he turned somewhat within. Two Porcellane pots as fine as *China* dishes, which he made himself, and wrote his name at the bottom of them. A stately old urn with curious figures on the outside. Lachrymal urns, and (as he said) the tears congealed into a crust, and coloured reddish. Half of a *Nux Maldivensis*, which is a huge nut that grows three pikes length under water. A great horn of an ox brought from the kingdom

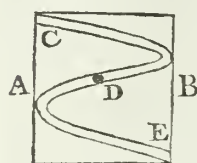
of *Quiveri*. *Æthiopian* cloth made of *SKIPPON*. *Tava*. Bows, arrows, axes, and a garment from *Florida*. A piece of gold mine with emeralds, diamonds and crystals together. A loadstone that draws 70 lb. of iron. The head of an *Hippotamus*, having six teeth before. Cups made of the *spina dorsi* bones of a whale, and turned by don *John* of *Austria* when he was at *Milan*. Great pieces of amber, wherein we plainly discerned a little frog, grylli, spiders and flies. A hand, and ribs of a *Syren*. A small clock made in imitation of that at *Strasburg*. A large cabinet curiously adorned with *pietra imbroscata*. An agate, having the signature of a horned moon in it. Another agate in the same cabinet, with these figures, 4 10 5 19, discernable in it. Within the cabinet, *Muricis Species spinis reflexis et asperis*. Pictures of saints made of feathers at *Mexico*, *Aranea odorata lineis aureis transversis*. Great variety of shells. A cabinet with 4800 ancient medals. *Oculi Cati Orient*. The head of *Donna Bona*, queen of *Poland*, curiously carved in a great saphire, for which he was offer'd 80 pistoles. Many modern medals of gold, brass, &c. a series of consular coins before Christ. Great store of rare pieces of coral; a red piece excellently carved; white coral, also carneous and black, &c. Red coral growing out of a concha and an oyster shell; another piece out of the branch of a sea plant petrified; red coral growing over the black, and burst by it. 100 deaths heads on the stone of a fruit. The passion of our Saviour, and the city *Jerusalem*, with many other curious knacks of ivory, small and finely wrought by *Septala's* own hand. Three rings wreath'd together, but not touching one another. A unicorn's horn. A crystal made artificially round, with about 24 points. Crystal wherein we saw gold, straw, &c. A *Turkish* pistol finely wrought. Two great *Turkish* knives perfumed, which he brought from *Constantinople*. An agate half full with water. A rich knife brought out of the *Mogul's* country. A *Persian* knife, with a sheath adorned with jewels. *Balsama de Tolu*. The figure of *S. Antonio di Padua* made of *Calambucco*, which smells sweet and strong. An ordinary stone within a sphere of crystals. Purfes made of *lapis asbestos*. A great piece of ambergreece. *Zibet di Nova Zemla*, which smell'd very strong. A string of *Calambucco* beads. He caused two antick heads to start out of a frame, move their eyes and tongues in a frightful manner. Four pretty inventions which he called his perpetual motions. 1. A B. is a spiral channel

SKIPPOON.



nel of brafs, into which the ball C. is put, that runs down to B and falls into a frame, whence a ball is sprung up to the top of the frame, and falls into the channel at A.

2. A pyramidal tower, and a ball running round it in a channel. See a particular description of it afterwards.

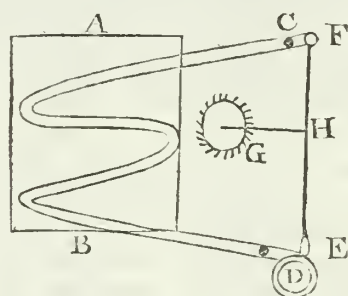


3. We look'd through a small glass in the side of a frame, and plainly saw a little crystal ball D move upwards in a channel from E to C,

which channel did seem fix'd on a declining glass, and when the ball came up to C, it fell down, and a ball ascended at E.

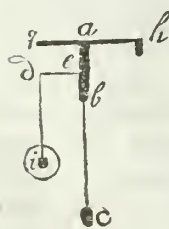
These three motions *Septala* would not discover the reason of, tho' we much desired him.

4. This was, to the best of our observation, after this manner ;



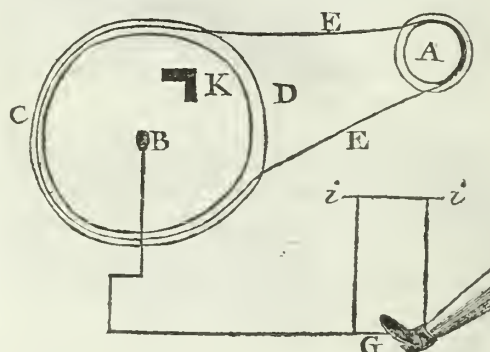
A B is an enclining glass. C is a ball that runs down a channel, whence it passes over a smooth and broad iron wheel D (gingling two bells in its passage) and falls into the lowest hollow end of a pendulum at E, which is forced upwards to F, where the ball is thrown into the channel. Every time the pendulum was struck up, a toothed brafs wheel G moved a cog or two, which gave us occasion to think there was an axis from the centre of it to the pendulum at H. and probably there is something magnetical that makes the pendulum always hang perpendicular.

He shewed us several pendulum clocks of his own making, one with a weight at the end of a little cord, which made no noise. Another pendulum thus contrived ; *a b* was perpendicular with the pendulum *b c*, to which it was jointed at *b*. *d e* made a right angle to *a b*. *d i* was a pendulum, the lower end whereof *i* was fastned to a circle, which it pull'd round, as *a b c* moved ; from the centre of that



circle went a tooth'd axis that turn'd a wheel, and moved all the clockworks ; *g b* was a cross balance to *a b*, that had a little weight *b* at one end, but none at the other.

In his work-rooms we observed the engine he grinds crystal and other stones in.



C D is a great wheel placed horizontally on a table, and compassed with a cord E E that goes also round a lesser wheel A, which is moved very fast by one's foot that moves a hanging frame G *i i* on the axis *i i*, and so the turning iron that is underneath towards one side of the great wheel at B. The ordinary workmen of the city have a handle on the upper-side at K, with which they turn that wheel. The wheel A hath a superficies of brafs, copper or lead, and thereon the crystal is held fast, being often wet with water wherein the dust of *Smyris* hath been dissolved ; but for the last polishing they dissolve a light stone called *Saffo Morto*, found in this territory, and in a little river between the city wall and the *Lazaretto*. It is said that white stones will never die ; when they look of a rusty colour they will ordinarily die in three or four months, and after that they begin to be soft and dry, and in a month or two's time will fall to dust and quite dissolve. Some of these dying stones will fall into thin plates or scaiole, but they use only such as fall to dust.

He had many turnes, wherein he makes glasses for telescopes, mingling with the water [*Spoltilia* ?] *Tripoli*, and *Stanno Brusciato*, &c. He shew'd us a tube made of a very light wood, call'd *Legne d' Agellas*, in which he fix'd five glasses, and through them we plainly read what was written in small letters on a little stone upon a chimney cross the street ; the writing was this, *Si oculus tuus fuerit simplex totum corpus lucidum erit. Manfredus Septala 1645.* Another telescope with four glasses. A small microscope with but one glass, which represented to us hour-glass sand as big as kidney beans, of a white colour, and seem'd as if they had been polish'd. In another microscope one of his grey hairs appear'd as large as a reed, rough with *spinae*,



*spinæ*, and pellucid; through the middle of it we discern'd a line of black, which he said was the *succus nutritius* of the hair. In another he said he could see the atoms magnified, but we could not discern them. Many oils that were very odoriferous, which he made without fire. He had one room in which were several sorts of musical instruments, most of which were of his own making, and whereon he could play well. A pair of virginals striking upon little bells. Bagpipes with the bass, tenor and treble together. Double pipes. Four pipes which he play'd on at the same time. Lobsters claws made into pipes.

The great hospital.

The great hospital is part old and part new, having a brick front; both parts are stately buildings; the old one within is made in the figure of a cross, there being four large and fair rooms for sick people, and an altar in the middle, where mass is said every morning: Over one entrance is this written;

*Franciscus Sfortia Dux Mediolani quartus qui Urbis et regni imperium Socii morte amissum recuperavit, ad sustentandos Christi pauperes dispersa alimenta concessit atq; ex vetere arce ædes ampliter excitavit. Ann. D. MCCCCLVI. Prid. Id. Aprilis.*

The new building is a very large square, stately built, having a fair portico round it of marble pillars. In this hospital are eight lesser, yet handsome courts: a pretty chapel: an apothecary's shop: two physic gardens, and all other conveniences, among which we observ'd one furnace that serves 40 stills. In two fair rooms hang the founders and benefactors pictures.

Over the great entrance into the old part is inscrib'd;

*Franciscus Sfortia Dux IIII. O. M. P. P. et ejus uxor Planca Maria Vececomites, qui situm ædesq; dederunt una cum Mediolanensi populo hoc hospitale posuere.*

Nazaræus.

S. *Nazaræus's* church is but mean; it hath a roundish porch, wherein are several monuments of the *Triultii*, and one of them thus inscrib'd;

*Jo. Jacobus Magnus Triultius Antonii Filius, qui nunquam quievit, quiescit, tace.*

S. Paul.

S. *Paul's* church belongs to a nunnery, and hath a front rarely adorn'd with marble pillars, carving, &c. Over the entrance is the conversion of S. *Paul*, well express'd in marble, and on the top is an image of the lady of *Loreto*: and we observ'd a basket carv'd in stone, which did exactly resemble one that was sullied with using.

S. Celsus.

S. *Celsus* hath a front fairly adorn'd.

Lawrence.

S. *Lawrence* is an octagonal church, wherein we saw a very rich marble pulpit; before the entrance into this church stands

16 old pillars, suppos'd to be part of *Hercules's* temple: Not far from hence is a pillar, whereon was written, *Colonne Infame*, because a magician's house stood there, who poison'd the city.

Ambrose.

S. *Ambrose's* church is an old building, where under the choir lie the bodies of S. *Ambrose*, *Ludov. II.* and king *Pepin*. High brass and iron rails part the choir from the body of the church, and about the high altar are four curious large porphyry pillars. In the nave or body of the church stands a pillar, with a brazen serpent upon it, which a priest told us was brought from the emperor's court, and that half of it was made of the serpent the *Israelites* had in the wilderness: At the west end is a square old portico; and at this church they say S. *Ambrose* stopp'd *Theodosius* the emperor.

Near it is a little chapel, where is written;

*Hic Beatus Ambrosius baptizavit S. Augustinum, Deodatum et Alipium. Hic B. Ambrosius incipit, Te Deum laudamus. Augustinus sequitur, Te Deum confitemur.*

The church of S. *Ambrose* belongs to . . . . monks, who have two very fair courts, and a fine rail of marble going up stairs: In their *Refectorium* we saw a picture drawn by one *Calisto Lodicensis*, which is much esteem'd.

S. *Francesco* is a fair old and long church, having a handsome monastery adjoined, where over the door of the room the novices are kept in, is written;

*Ubique sed non hic Angustia.*

Nigh this cloister we saw a pillar, where many formerly suffer'd martyrdom.

S. *Vittore*, belonging to white monks, is a very neat church, most curiously gilt and painted all over, a rich tabernacle at the high altar, and the seats of the choir are curiously carv'd; the *Sacrificia* is handsome, and the cloister is stately, consisting of two fair courts, with double portici, and underneath the whole building are open vaults; one of the friars told us 3000 people might be lodg'd here; 45 monks live in this cloister; the abbot hath six fair chambers for the summer time, and there are large vineyards and gardens about it: They have an arched subterraneous passage for the novices to come in at, without being seen or taken notice of by any: We saw a picture here well drawn by one *Fr. Castello*, a *Milanese*, now living. The *Dormitorium* is handsome.

Some of these friars make a soap or *saponetté*, which they sell when it is perfum'd for a pistole a pound, (12 per lib.) It is made of deers, and sometimes of

Making of Saponetté.



**SKIPPON.** beef fat, which they first dissolve in water till it be strong enough to boil an egg, and then they continually stir it over a gentle fire, to make the water and fat incorporate, and if it ropes from one's finger, stick, or spoon, it is boiled enough: After this they let it stand in the open air winter and summer for three or four years, but suffer no rain to fall in it: When it hath quite lost the taste of fat, it is weather'd enough; and if it be quite dry, they wet it with *Acqua di Tripoli* two or three times, and with rose water and a little musk give it a perfume: If it dries with keeping, they moisten it again with rose water: It is sent to the pope, cardinals, &c. and is good to supple and scent the skin of the face and hands.

La Maria di Gratia.

*La Maria di Gratia* is an old church of the Dominicans, where over the altar of a chapel nigh the west door is a most lively picture of *S. Paul*, and under him is written, *D. Paulus Vas Elect.* In the *Refectorium* is a rare picture of our Saviour's passion, made by one *Leonardo Domenico*; being there a little before dinner, we observ'd four or five large buckets of wine with long spouts to pour out withal; the prior sits at the upper end of the refectory, at the middle of a table alone. In the *Sacristia* we saw many pictures, among which two of the virgin *Mary* drawn by *Titian*; and they shew'd us very rich embroider'd pieces to place before the altars: The library roof is supported by two rows of pillars; it is meanly furnish'd with books, the best was the king of *Spain's* bible: Over the inside of the door is a long excommunication against any that shall steal any books here. Next to the library is the inquisition prison, a dark and disconsolate cell, over the door whereof is written, *Ad meliora canendum*, by the picture of a bird in a cage.

Signior Cavalliero's cabinet of rarities.

Signior *Cavalliero Abbate Piate* with much civility shewed us these rarities, viz. A curious *Speculum* of crystal, which reflected one's face very true; it was adorn'd with two little pillars of oriental agate: Pieces of chalcedony and fardonyx stones: A plate or dish consisting of several large and fair pieces of jasper: Many rich entaglie: Our Saviour's and the virgin *Mary's* heads well made in a *cameo*: A great and rich cabinet, adorn'd with wreath'd pillars of oriental agate, and four of amethyst: A large piece of oriental alabaster, being whiter than agate: Birds and flowers of *Mosaic* work, in a piece of *Lapis Lydius*: Several pictures made on stone, and emperor's heads in great frames made by *Titian*.

The castle.

We went to the castle, and expected some time without till we had leave given

to enter, having a soldier with us that shew'd us about: Over the gate is written, *Philippus II. Catholicus Hispaniorum Rex Maximus, Defensor Fidei, Potens, Justus & Clemens.*

We pass'd several guards, and came into a large court, where we ascended a broad and high wall, built by the *French*, having a portico on the top, with a penthouse over it; many cannons and smaller pieces were planted on it, and one piece of ordnance hath an inscription signifying, *That the duke de Crecquy was kill'd by it March 17, 1638. at the siege of Brema.*

Within this wall is a square building moated round, built by the *Visconti*, formerly lords of *Milan*. The governor of the castle lives there, whose name is don *Balthasar Marquadel*.

Without the *French* wall is a ditch, and a small bulwark at each of the four corners, and below the wall is a very strong new fortification, with good bulwarks fac'd with brick, having a deep broad ditch without, and between every bulwark a hornwork, and a line round all: Towards the front are two strong old towers, built by the *Visconti*, as appears by their arms on them: The soldiers were now about 600, (to defend it 6000 are needful) who have fair buildings within the walls of the castle to lodge in. This castle seems somewhat less, but is much stronger than that at *Antwerp*: Within it rises a river that drives a powder-mill, and runs away under the walls: Adjoining to the old castle (the governor's palace) is a large prison, where at this time was kept prisoner the governor of *Trin*, for delivering it up too easily to the *French*.

On a tower of the governor's palace is the figure of an angel without a head, which they say was shot off by a malefactor, (condemn'd to die) who aim'd at it, and was therefore pardon'd.

Without the castle is a *guasta*, or open place round about, and there is a stone pillar thus inscrib'd;

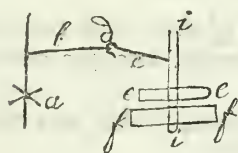
*D. O. M. Philippo III. Hispaniarum Rege ac Mediolani Duce. D. Joseph Vasquez de Azuna hujus Arcis præfectus hanc columnam et subiectum ipsi lapidem in quo Sanctus Martyr Protosus hujus Civitatis et Arcis defensor securi percussus creditur, è tenebris in quibus diu jacuerat in lucem revocavit Anno Domini MDCII, XIV Kal. Julii. Regnante postea Philippo IV. cum nova eidem arci propugnacula extrinsecus adstruerentur cumque proxime fossa hac obversa primævum ejusdem lapidis et columnæ situm arreptura sibi esset Don Joan. Vasquez Coronado intimus ejusdem Regis Consiliarius et è Regii hac in Provincia Exercitus*



*Exercitus Magistro Generali Præfectus  
hujus arcis probatissimus alteriq; illi pietate  
non impar eandem columnam et lapidem  
Anno 1656. 17 Kal. Julii hac transferri  
jussit ut perpetuum hic essent tanti Mar-  
tyris et Patroni Monumentum.*

Making of  
linseed oil.

In this city we saw the manner of making linseed, walnut and rape oil: First, they take the kernel of walnut, linseed, &c. and grind it with a stone, (as apples with a stone in some parts of England) mov'd round by a horse, and to 15 or 16 lb. put a boccale of water; then they put it into a dry cauldron, where it is only made hot, and after that, they put it into a hair cloth, and lay it in a press, where the oil is forced out thus:



At *a* a fellow turns and winds up the cord *b*, which is fastned at the hook *d* to a strong beam *c*, which is put into

the screw *ii*, and forces down a heavy beam *ee*, that lies upon a bag of feed upon a hollow wood *ff*.

S. Mark.

S. Mark's church belongs to the Augustine friars, where is a little chapel nigh the west door, the walls whereof are well painted; and over the altar the roof is rarely painted with angels, &c. the walls of the cloister are also well pictur'd, and in the *Sacristia* is a rich picture.

Jesuits.

The Jesuits is a pretty church, where we observ'd a pulpit and confessors seats very rarely carv'd; and one of the altars hath two pillars in a leaning posture, supported by the hands of two angels.

Palazzo de  
Marino.

*Palazzo de Marino* hath a fair stone front, is very great, but not yet finish'd; we were told that there being no issue of the family, the king of Spain came to be owner, and his chancellor lives there.

In Milan there are many jewellers, who make boxes, seals, and other knacks of crystal; they sell crystal *stugio's* (tweezers) for a pistole apiece. In one shop we saw a large branch'd candlestick of crystal, valued at 400 doppie, and a large scollop cup of crystal, worth 40 doppie, another cup of one entire piece of crystal, that held a boccale and a half, which the workman intended to send into England. In the grinding of crystal they first use *smiris* and water, and at last *sassomorto*. When they make crystals hollow, they use oil of olives.

They make here several sorts of sweet cakes, viz. 1. *Cu . . gon*, shap'd like a *Rhombus*: 2. *Mustachin bianco*, made in an oval figure: 3. *Mustachin Negro*: 4. *Nevisal*, a long cake: 5. *Torte*, a little kind of tart: 6. *Armandole*: 7. *Coronea*, which is white bread made into a ring.

One evening a little after *Ave-Mary* SKIPPO. time we observ'd on the pedestal of St. Carlo's statue in the streets a crucifix standing between two lanthorns, and people on each side the way repeating their prayers aloud.

March 9. O. S. was a great festival solemniz'd for St. Joseph, and before the church of that name was a stage built, and six or seven figures of men and women (representing persons in the sacred story) were plac'd on it. There was a great resort to this place all the day, and several persons waited about the church with dishes asking peoples charity; and we saw this procession, first went two bearing standards in red liveries, next came six trumpets in the same habit, with broad red hats and silver hatbands; then follow'd some of the magistrates, and after them the chief traders of the city, each having a banner carried before them, with the arms, &c. of their profession.

In a fair and large street is a pillar erected with a lyon on the top, and on the pedestal inscriptions, one of which is as follows, viz.

*Leonem hunc Orientali Portæ insigne ob-  
jectum et profligatis hostibus monimentum  
Mediolanenses Antiqui posuere. 1628.*

The *Seminarium* hath a stately large court, and one tall portico over another round about; the portici have double pillars: There are several fair rooms, viz. the refectory, and *Hermathenæum*, a long and arched place, adorn'd with arms, pictures and inscriptions to S. Ambrose, Gaspar Vicecomes, Federicus Borromæus, Thomas Aquinas, Cæsar Montius Cardin. Alfonso Litta, now archbishop of Milan. The picture of S. Carlo with this inscription;

*Divum Carolum hujus Seminarii Fundatorem  
Patronum, Parentem optimum agnosce,  
reverere, Specta Innocentiæ Sanctitatis Si-  
mulachrum, inferendus Cælo erat quem  
Pius Nepotem numeraret, demittendus  
Cælo qui Orbem Universum emendaret,  
debut profana Urbs ab extero nata, san-  
ctior et castior renasci abs cive nasci Orbis  
potuit nonnisi abs Deo, renasci ille nonnisi  
abs Carolo, ipsa quæ cuncta corripuerat  
Epidem. pepercit Carolo, non deerant vi-  
delicet Cælo Dei, sed deerant Ecclesiæ  
Caroli.*

In this room doctors of law are made; 150 students live in this seminary, and have their diet and lodging in a long chamber; and there are professors that read to them.

The *Collegium Helveticum* hath a fair front, and two courts which will be very handsome.



SKIPPON.

handsome when the building and portici are finish'd: S. Carlo Borromæo founded it, and gave maintenance for 60 students of Switzerland, and some of Italy; they wear red gowns with long hanging sleeves, over a black cassock.

In a little chapel are a great many skulls, thigh bones, &c. heaped up in a handsome order, so that they cover'd all the inside of the walls: On the altar stood a crucifix between two skulls, and on the forepart of the altar table was written;

*Si ha per antica traditione che quelli estinti Fidele al tempo di S. Ambrosio sono questi qui reposti che tu vede dunq; con preci et elemosyne Socorelie e dagliata che ate infiniti favori, ne renderano. L'anno de Nostra Salute cccclxxxx.*

On the outside of the chapel is inscrib'd,

*D. O. M. Ubi Civis Catholicus Servatus prælio cum Arrianis commissio et triumpho superstes maneat æternum pietas in tumulum collegit.*

*D. O. M. Ne parce Civis Concivis sui partibus particulam addere et ossi assẽm dare, si negas inhumato, inhumanus es.*

A legend.

We were told that S. Ambrose, after the fight between the Catholics and Arians, pray'd it might be reveal'd how to distinguish the bodies of one party from the other, and his desires were answer'd, when he found all the Catholics with their faces upwards, and the others downwards; so he takes the Catholics and saves their bodies together, and their bones are in this conservatory.

In S. Stephen's church is a pillar nigh the west end, whereon is a stone wheel, and this inscription;

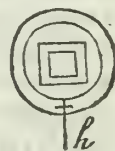
*Quisquis hanc suspicis rotam monumentum habes cruentissimi prælii Catholicos inter et Arrianos Divo Ambrosio Ecclesiæ Mediolanensis Antifite cujus precibus concurrẽs ante promiscuus cæforum sanguis Catholicorum cum Hæreticorum sanguine, repente in Rotæ figuram concretus Sacrum à profano discrevit, cognomentumq; fecit huic Basilicæ quod in ejus pavimento quod ex adverso rotæ, jacet cævus lapis prodigiosè huc devolutum pium cruorem exorbuĩt, Tu memoriam Venerare miraculi Vestigium adora.*

Cabinet of rarities.

Signior Antonio Maria Milio, an ingenious priest, shew'd us a great many excellent pictures, and variety of other curiosities, both natural and artificial, at signior . . . . . house, where we observ'd these things following: Many agats and precious stones: Furniture for a table, a salt-seller, knives, &c. all of Lapis Lazuli: Natural landskips in stone, repre-

senting towns, moss, &c. A Sanctina, or holy water pot, of precious stones: A crucifix, and all things belonging to an altar, adorn'd with gems: Fair cabinets: Many mathematical instruments: A pair of virginals, richly set with rare agats: Variety of fruits, &c. in wax: A double cage of wood convey'd into a glass globe, which was cut into long pieces, and joined together within a larger and entire glass globe, thus,

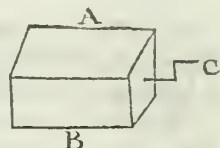
The two squares are the cages; the inner circle is the globe cut into pieces, and set together again; the outmost circle is the entire globe, with a little hole for the handle *b* to pass in at.



Many other glass globes, with bunches of wax-grapes convey'd into the cavity at a little hole.

A perspective cabinet, which was thus contriv'd;

A B is a square, which on each side had a pretty representation of a garden; C is the handle that turns the square

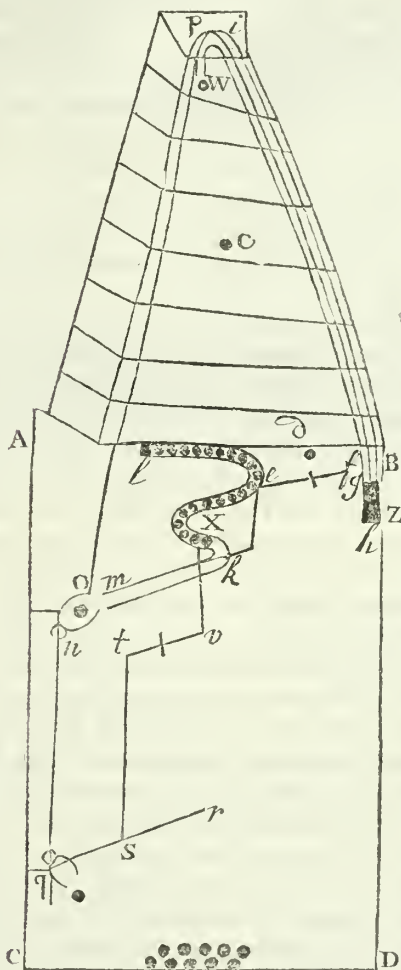


with the several sides upwards, and each side had a garden underneath that might be turn'd up, so that there were eight gardens, all pleasantly reflected by glasses within the cabinet. Prasme is of oil olive colour. This priest told us that the little figures of wood we saw dance upon a glass at Septala's were made of the pith of elder, over small pieces of iron, and that there was a loadstone underneath. That the ball which seem'd to ascend was but *deceptio visus*, being reflected exactly by a *Speculum*, as it runs downwards. Crystals are colour'd red, &c. by putting it into sublimated mercury, and arsenick in a crucible, and setting it over a very hot fire, for the crystal will then crack, and imbibe the tincture of those liquors. We saw here a very large granate, set under the foremention'd sanctine. He shew'd us the manner of the ball's running about a tower, viz.

A P B is a tower with a spiral channel about it, in which descends the ball *c*, and falls out at *d* into the frame A B C D, where it lights upon *f*, the end of a little piece of wood *ef*, which turns on an axis nigh *f*; and this falling down of the ball lifts up the end *e*, and (whilst the ball runs in at *g* into the bottom of a tin pipe *h i*, and rests on a piece of wood *z*, which thereabouts fills the cavity of the pipe) that pulls up a wire *ek*, cross the inclining and winding channel *lm*, against that wire *ek*, rests a bullet, which, when the wire is up, runs out at *m*, and falls into a leather



leather bag *o*, that descends with the weight of the bullet to *q*, where it is thrown out, the bag having a ring at the bottom about a stiff wire *nq*, fix'd to the side of the frame *AC*: At *q* the bag and bullet rests against a little piece of wood which moves



on an axis near the end of it *r*, and the bag pressing upon it, pulls down the cord *st*, and that draws down the end of another piece of wood *tv*, (which hath an axis in the middle) and so forces up the fork'd wood *vx*, and makes a bullet go out of the fork *x*, and run against the wire *k*, where it stops till *ek* is pull'd up, &c.

*Note*, That the fork *x* is below the superficies of the channel, and before it is forc'd up, that bullet rests in a hollow of it, but being rais'd the bullet runs to *k*, then another bullet succeeds at *x*.

*Note also*, That the distance from *o* to *q*, must be as long as that from *p* to *b*, because when the bag descends to *q*, by the communication of a string, (fastned to the bag at *o*, and moving over a pulley at *p*) the piece of wood *z* is pluck'd up the length of the channel *bi*, and when the bag is at *q*, the ball falls into the spire at *w*.

*Note*, That this ball will ascend and descend no longer than there are bullets in the channel *lm*.

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This priest was more communicative and obliging then signior *Septala*. SKIPPON.

The *Domo* is a noble and large building, The Domo. crufted over with a white marble, and adorn'd with many curious statues of saints, &c. round the outside; the east end is quite finish'd, but the steeple and the roof of the body of the church are not: The portico at the west end will be very stately when it is finish'd, having rare carv'd work in the front of it: The roof of the church is high, and supported by four rows of pillars; before the entrance into the choir is an octogonal stone rail, where is enshrined the body of S. Carlo, that devout people kneel to, and in a large hole of the pavement is a net that receives their charity. Round the outside of the choir is fine carving in stone. A fair monument here, with this inscription;

*Marino Caracciolo Neapol. Illustri genere Orto, Qui plurimis pro Pontiff. Cæss. fun-ctus est legationibus primam Carolo V. Imp. ad Aquasgrani Coronam imposuit, Anglos ei conjunxit et Venetos ac demum à Paulo III. Pont. Max. in Cardinalium cooptatus ordinem dum Provinciam Mediolan. ab eodem Carolo sibi creditum reget imperitunâ morte maximâ cum Reip. Christianæ jactura sublatus est. v Kal. Feb. MDXXXVIII. annos natus LXIX. Jo. Baptista Fratri Opt.*

We went up the steeple, which had after every three or four steps a landing place: The statues of a *Visconti*, *S. Cerinus*, *Marco Carello*, and many others, we observ'd; that *Carello* gave 300 cecchini towards the building of this church. The rails and the pinacles of the steeple are more curiously wrought than those at *Strasburg*: In one pinnacle is the figure of the architect, and about it is written, *Jo. Antonius Homodeus Vene. Pe. Fadrice Mi Architectus*.

The wings of the church and the east end, which are finish'd, are arched over with great . . . . . From the steeple we took a view of this large and round city, and the circumjacent country.

A handsome piazza before the *Domo*.

The archbishop's palace is stately, hav- Archbp's ing two courts, one of which hath a fair palace. portico within it.

In the piazza di *Mercanti* is a tall statue, erected to *Philip II.* thus inscrib'd; *Justitiæ Simulachrum Quod ex antiquo Pii IV. instituto collocandum hic dixerant IC Mediolanen. In Philippo II. Rege Catholica expresserunt, Magno connestabili Jo. Velasco feliciter iterum gubernante, MDCXI.*

The government of this city is by a Govern- great council of all the noblemen, who ment. meet once a year about *Christmas* to chuse

SKIPFON.

A lesser council of 24, none of which must be longer than two years in office.

There are 12 senators for civil affairs, part *Italians* and part *Spaniards*; these are call'd *Potentiff. Rex.*

Sixty *Cavallieri*, who are *Milaneſe*, and are for life, who elect out of themselves by ballot 12.

*Qu.* Whether the same with the 12 senators?

The *Curia di Juſtitia* conſiſts of 17 or 18, who firſt hear criminal cauſes; but from thence there is an appeal to the 24, and from the 24 to the governor.

There is alſo an appeal from the lower courts to the 24 in civil cauſes.

A *Podeſta* for civils;

A *Capitano* for criminals, both choſen by the city.

Two *Tribunali*.

Two *Quæſtores*.

The governor is ſent out of *Spain*; he hath a council of war, and a council of ſtate. He is captain general of the ſoldiers, except thoſe of the caſtle, who have a *Caſtellano* immediately under the king of *Spain*. The governor in time of peace hath little to do (ſcarce his vote). The preſent governor's name is *Don Louis de Ponte Leon*, who ſucceeded the marquiſs *Caraceni*.

*Leti* ſays, " That in *Milan* 24 noble-  
" men, who are doctors of law, have the  
" chief rule; that when one dies they  
" preſent two to the king of *Spain*, who  
" chuſes uſually one of them, but hath  
" power to chuſe any one elſe if he  
" pleaſe." *Qu?*

This *Leti* was a *Milaneſe* born, yet I doubt the truth of ſome of his relations.

Good juſtice is executed here.

There are 3000 foot and 1000 horſe ſoldiers, beſides 100 *buomini d'arme*, all *Spaniards*. Two thouſand of thoſe ſoldiers are quartered abroad, and 1000 in fortrefſes, beſides the 500 in the caſtle of *Milan*, which are ſelected out of the 3000 ſoldiers where the caſtellano pleaſes.

Here is a company of *Iriſh* ſoldiers.

We obſerved many doctors of law, who were habited in a black gown with a very large cap, and ſleeves not much unlike our maſters of arts.

The chief families of this city are 1. *Viſconti*, 2. *Borromei*, 3. *Triulci*.

The buildings here are tall and fair, only they want glaſs windows. The city is full of inhabitants, who do many of them follow the *Spaniſh* mode, the men being in their ſtrait breeches and doublets, with ſhort hanging ſleeves, and the women in vaſt farthingals (which they call *Guarde infante*) and with long hanging ſleeves.

The fiſhmarket is in a fair piazza, where the fiſh is ſold dear, being brought from *Lago di como*. It is ſold for 25 or 28 ſoldi per lb.

The people here leave out the laſt vowels of words; and when they are angry, they uſe theſe ugly expreſſions, *Catzo*, *Sangue di Dio*, *Corpo di Dio*, &c. and inſtead of the common *Italian* word *Niente*, which ſignifies Nothing, they ſay *Mingo*.

A *Libra groſſa* is equal to our avoirdupois and troy weight pound, i.e. 28 ounces. *Meaſures.*

The *Libretta* = 12, or troy pound.

*Braccia di panno* = 26 $\frac{1}{4}$ .

*Braccia di ſeta* = 20 $\frac{1}{4}$ .

Good ſilk ſtockens and waſtcoats are made here.

Without the walls is the lazaretto, a *Lazaretto.* low but uniform building (except one ſide not yet finiſh'd) having a ſmall portico round the inſide. They told us there are here 365 chimnies. The ſquare within is a green above four times as big as the great court in Trinity-college in *Cambri'ge*, in the middle whereof is an octogonſal chapel with a portico about it, where all the lazaretto may ſee the prieſt when he celebrates maſs.

At *Milan* we ſaw the beheading of a *Beheading of a malefactor.* malefactor, who was a gentleman of *Bergamo*, that was condemned for murder.

This proceſſion accompanied him; firſt went the executioner, who was diſguiſ'd in a ſackcloth robe, and hooded like a Capuchin; his face covered, only two holes left for his eyes, and a knotted cord ty'd about his middle. In his hands he carry'd a death's head and a crucifix, and was barefooted. After him followed two gentlemen habited in ſhort ſurplices, with white ſhort cloth cloaks over them; on the left ſide whereof was a crucifix wrought. They had white hats with their brims turned up, and lighted tapers in their hands; then followed many noblemen and merchants, two and two in the ſame white habit; and after them came the malefactor in his chains, holding a crucifix in his hands, whereon he look'd very ſtedfaſtly, and repeated his prayers all the while. On his right hand went a capuchin, and on his left one of thoſe in white cloaks. Juſt before him went a prieſt with an attendant that carry'd a pot of holy water, which the capuchin often ſprinkled on the malefactor and people. The *Ave Maria* was the prayer they repeated continually; and paſſing by a church the condemned perſon kneeled for ſome time. Halberdeers and ſome with carbins and piſtols attended near the executioner, and many with carbins after the malefactor; who being thus brought to an open place nigh *Lorenzo*, there was



an engine placed within a rail that the malefactor laid his neck on, which was chop'd off by the falling of an engine upon it. He made no publick confession, but the people were exhorted three or four times to say the *Ave Maria* before he kneeled down and was executed, the crucifix being placed before him. The executioner took up his head and shewed it, till the body was carry'd away on a bier by some in the white habit, who sung a doleful tune as they went.

*March 10.* In the morning we went to the *Datii grande* or custom-house, where we had our portmanteaus searched, and the padlocks sealed to avoid the trouble of searching at the city gate and other places in the state of *Milan*. We also paid  $41\frac{1}{2}$  soldi for a bolletino; then we took our four hired places in the *Turin* coach, giving  $3\frac{1}{2}$  pistole. Going out of *Milan*, we shew'd our bolletin at the gate, which would not satisfy the searchers there, who expected some little matter that we gave them. As soon as we were out of the walls, two soldiers stop'd us, and requir'd a bolletin for our persons, and therefore would have exacted on us; but after some time spent in wrangling with them, and giving them 10 soldi, we rode away.

This day we travell'd some miles in a strait broad way, having the river *Bachilio* on our right hand, observing many barks full of people that came from *Bufalora*. We cross'd over the river at a bridge, and rode then on the other side of it, taking notice of great plenty of rice sown in the low grounds. Thirteen miles from *Milan* we pass'd in sight of *Castellet*, a large *Terra* or village on our left hand a little way off the river; and four miles further, by a fair palace of the *Visconti* seated by the *Bachilio*, where we saw many wheels with buckets to water gardens with. We rode three miles further on a narrow bank by the same river, which was hereabouts shaded with shrubby wood, and in the evening we lodged at a small village called *Bufalora*, where the country women wear ruffs about their necks.

*March 11.* We pass'd over a bridge at *Bufalora*, and two miles thence ferry'd the river *Tison*, paying there two *Milan* soldi. Eight miles further we went thro' *Novara* (where we shew'd our bolletin, and gave a soldier a small piece of money.) This is no great town, nor much peopled: there are some handsome houses in it. At this time there were making bulwarks and an out-line with stakes round about. Hence we travell'd very bad way, and observed a country like the east parts

of *England*. Nine miles from *Novara* we came thro' *Borghetto*, a small village, where we shew'd our bolletin to a searcher, and gave him a little money. Half a mile thence, we went over a brook that parts the dutchy of *Milan* from *Piedmont*; and nigh *Vercelli* we ferry'd the river *Seno*, paying 13 soldi, and two quattrini when we arriv'd at the gates of that place, 10 miles from *Novara*. At the dogana here the datarii would have sealed our portmanteaus again, because we brought a bolletin from *Milan*; but being unwilling to have a constant charge, we refus'd their sealing, and therefore they suspected we had merchandize.

This city is poor and meanly built. It hath a large piazza. The inhabitants are few, besides a garison of the duke of *Savoy's* soldiers. The *Spaniard* restor'd it to him when the *French* gave back *Trin* and *Valencia*. The people here have ever since been discontented, and many of them retire to other countries, because the duke of *Savoy* oppresses them with ten times as many taxes as the king of *Spain* impos'd.

*March 12.* About half a mile from the city four fellows with carbins stop'd our coach, and examin'd our portmanteaus, but were much disappointed after they had waited for our coming in a rainy morning, and finding nothing of merchandize. They were sent hither on purpose by the officers of the dogana. After eight miles, which were bad and dirty way, we baited at a terra call'd *S. Germans*. Ten miles from thence we lodged in *Sian*, a large terra.

*March 13.* We journied on a heath about eight or ten miles to an inn near *Chivas* (*Clivacium*) where, by reason of land-floods, we were forced to stay all night. *Chivas* is a poor, yet fortified, place, tho' no garison in it now. This day we paid 24 soldi for ferrying over the *Doira*. In the same inn lay the marquis of *Crescentin*, and count *Tiffon*. We met here with an ingenious Augustine friar, who told us of one *Langhton*, an *Englishman*, who lived in the same convent with him at *Bergamo*, after he had dwelt in a noble *Venetian's* house. He was thought to be no *Roman* catholick, and they could never hear of him since he went from them.

*March 14.* We paid two *Savoy* soldi a piece for ferrying the river *Orro*; then we travell'd bad way thro' a woody country, and forded several strong currents occasioned by late rains in the mountains. We then ferry'd over the *Stura*, paying two and half *Savoy* soldi a man. Ten miles from our last night's lodging we went over a bridge cross the *Doira*, and a little di-

SKIPPER.

Vercelli.

SKIPPON.  
TURIN.

distance off, arriv'd at *Turino*, where at the gates we had a bolletin given us for to lodge in the city, which we gave somewhat for, besides 10 soldi to the searcher.

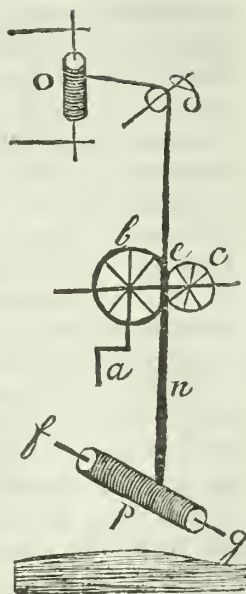
From *Vercelli* to *Turin* the country was thinly inhabited, and had but few villages, which were ruined and impoverish'd by the wars. On the right hand we had the prospect of the *Alps*, and on our left a ridge of hills on the other side of the *Po*.

The making of silver wire into narrow lace or thin plate, &c.

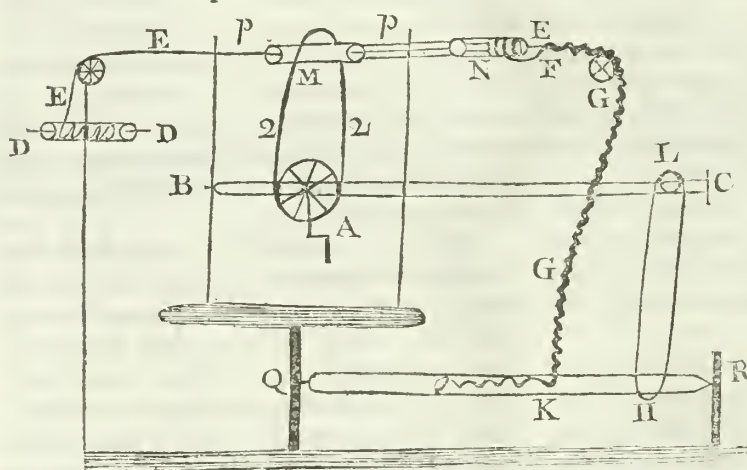
In *Turin* we saw the mannner of making silver plate to weave into cloth of silver or lace, &c. and the manner of winding it upon silk thread: both engines very ingenious. The narrow lace or plate is made of silver wire, thus flattened;

*a* is a handle which turns about the wheels *b c*, the wheel *b* moving towards *c*, and the

wheel *c* towards *b*. *d* is the wire before it comes to the wheels, where at *e* it is drawn in between them, and by their close pressure flattened. *n* is the wire flattened, *o* the fufus or spindle the wire is taken from, and *p* the fufus whereon it is wound, which fufus is turned by a band that passes over the axis of the great wheel *b*, and the axis of this spindle *f g*.



The winding of silver plate upon silk.



a cylinder which is turned by the band *L H*, there being a little wheel or pulley *L* on the axis *B C*. This cylinder or beam draws away the filk *E E E*; and the plate twisting at *F G G*, is wound thereon at *K*.

This engine was double, the wheel-band *2 2* passing over another fufus like *P P*.

The duke's palace.

The duke's palace is new, and hath a very fair tall front. When it is finished there will be a handsome square and a portico, &c. Here is a large and stately pair of stairs, at the bottom whereof stands a curious marble horse bestrid by a brass figure trampling on two men. On the pedestal is written,

*Divi Viſtoris Amedei bellicam fortitudinem et inflexum juſtitiae rigorem metallo expreſſum vides, totum animum videres ſi velox ingenium flexilemq; clementiam exprimere metallum poſſet.*

The guard chamber is a large, square, and high room, having the roof well painted, and above a gilt leather hanging, ſeveral pictures on the walls ſides, expreſſing the moſt famous acts of the *Saxon* princes, from whence this *Savoy* family derives itſelf. One of the pictures hath this inſcription,

*Angliae Dux, Britanniae Domitor Vertigerus, Britannicis Leonibus mucrones Anglicos in-*

*figens, Britannicis leges dedit, nomen eripuit, mirante oceano, ubi natabat Britannia, nata eſt Anglia.*

The preſent duke of *Savoy* is *Carlo Emanuel*, about thirty years old, of indifferent ſtature, and of a careleſs, or rather wild carriage. He was at this time in mourning for his mother *Chriſtina di Francia*, called *Madama Reale*, and his dutcheſs *Francesca Borbona*, called *la Ducheffa Reale*, who died at 16 years of age. The duke himſelf is called *Sua Altezza Reale*.

*Viſtor Amedeus* was his father, and his uncles were, 1. *Tomaſo*, married to . . . who left two ſons, viz. *Emanuel Philiberto*, about 36 years old: he is dumb, and lives at *Turin*; and *Eugenio*, now in *France*. 2. Prince cardinal *Mauritio*, who quarrell'd after *Viſtor's* death, with *Madama Reale* for the tuition of this preſent duke. A diſpenſation was granted him to marry *Ludovica Maria*, his niece, and this duke's ſiſter, who buried the cardinal *Maurice* her husband when ſhe was 35 years old.

*Hen-*



*Henrietta Adelaïda*, the duke's second sister, is married to the duke of *Bavaria*, and the third sister, *Marguerita Roland*, was lately buried by her husband the duke of *Parma*. It was thought the duke of *Savoy* would have a second wife (out of *France*) having no issue by her.

The chief minister of state is *Marchese Pianezza*.

*Domo dedi-  
cated to  
S. John  
Baptist.*

The *Domo* is an indifferent church: the high altar hath eight fair, black and tall marble pillars. A monument to *Argenterius* the physician, and a vault here that the duke's family lie buried in.

On 25 *March*, *N.S.* being *Lady-day*, we heard a sermon here about the virgin *Mary*; and towards the latter end of his discourse the preacher paused whilst there was a collection. At the conclusion he blessed the people, and made a cross towards them with his hands. The duke and his sister *Ludovica Maria* and four courtiers were present in one seat, and many court ladies in an adjoining seat. A guard of *Switzers* with halberts, and about 12 other fellows attended with carbins.

Before the duke's palace is a large piazza, which hath two sides fairly built and cloistered; the third side was the palace of *Madama Reale*. In a strait line from this piazza is a beautiful street that runs the whole length of the city, so that the duke hath a pleasant perspective from his palace to one of the city gates at the further end. All the houses of this street are uniform brick buildings four stories high, plaistered over with white, and inhabited by tradesmen. In the middle of the street's length is a large piazza, having on each side a broad and fair portico before noblemens houses and some shops.

The palace, or citizen's town hall, is in this piazza, where are pretty rooms with painted roofs.

*Govern-  
ment.*

The government of this city is by 60 *Nobili*, who make the great council, which meets about *Michaelmas*, and chuses the several officers. When any of the great council dies, the rest chuse another, and the duke confirms or appoints another. Some say they present two or three to the duke's choice; two consuls out of themselves, and one out of the merchants.

A senate for criminal causes; *Qu.* Whether the same with the *Camera di Conti* that hears some civil causes?

This city is well situated on a rising ground nigh the *Po*, which here receives the river *Doira* into it. The walls and outworks, &c. are good.

In *Piemont* are 15 marches, 50 counts, and 60 *signorie*.

There are 30 fortresses, and it is said the duke can raise 80,000 soldiers.

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The people do generally speak *French* as well as *Italian*, and they count themselves neither in *France* nor *Italy*. The women are dress'd after the *French* mode.

SKIPPON.

*Turin* is noted for making of oiled coats, which, they say, were invented by one *Giacomo Marigi*; and the *fattura* of it is still kept as a secret. We only learn'd that they use bees-wax, linseed oil, and verdegrease; and we saw linen cloth stretch'd on wooden frames, and besmear'd with the composition twice on each side, and dry'd in the sun.

Making of  
oil'd coats,  
&c.

A razzo or yard is equal to  $23\frac{3}{4}$  inches, and they have but one measure for silk and cloth. A pound =  $12\frac{3}{4}$  inches.

Measures.

We were told, that about 16 miles from *Turin*, in the way to *Savona*, is mount *Vin* or *Mons Regalis*, where a red and medicinal earth is found.

Hiring three horses for four *Savoy* livres, we rode about three miles to a new palace of the duke's call'd *Venerie Royale*, as it is written on the front of it, with the year 1659. where we entred a neat court with a portico within; two sides of it hath a double portico, and round about were fix'd many stags horns with inscriptions, one of which I transcrib'd, viz.

Venerie  
Royale.

*J'ay esté destornée Maturin et l'eramano aupres de la Cassine de praions, e pris au mesme lieu. le 13. d'Aust. 1653.*

Next we came into a larger court, where at the further end was the chief building of the palace, and on one side, a long and fair stable well furnish'd with horses. In the middle of the court a fountain is intended, and a garden making on the opposite side to the stable. In a pretty hall are fair and large pictures of hunting, wherein are represented the duke of *Savoy* and his late wife on two stately horses; 2. the duke of *Bavaria* and his dutchess; 3. the duke of *Parma* and his lady; 4. prince *Philibert*; and 5. two court ladies, all on horseback.

In the other rooms are many pictures of birds, &c. some very lascivious. Here were large looking-glasses and some handsome beds. Where the beds stood, the fellow that shewed us the palace, bade us be uncover'd. A small chapel where the patron saints of hunting, *S. Hubert*, *S. Egidius*, &c. are painted on the walls. Over the high altar is the picture of our Saviour's passion between two stags horns. Many white and other pheasants (about 100) were kept together in a yard. A little river runs close by this palace; and the adjacent country seems proper for hunting, which this duke is extremely addicted to.

7 K

In



SKIPPON.

In our return this evening to *Turin*, we met with the duke in his coach and six horses, with many attendants, going to *la Venerie*.

He hath another palace called *Millefiore*, three miles another way from *Turin*: and just without the city is *Valentin*, a third palace of the duke's.

The *Parco* is a pleasant shaded place by the side of the river *Doira*.

Protestants  
in the val-  
ley of Lu-  
cerne, An-  
grone, &  
Pragelas.

At *Turin* we were told that the *Genebrines* or *Barbetti* live in a valley of the *Piemont Alps*, called *Lucerne*, and are the only protestants in *Italy*. They have no towns but live dispersed in houses and villages among the mountains. They are about 15000 people in all, 1500 or 2000 of which are stout fighting men, and are divided into 15 companies. One *Jean Janeval* is their chief captain, and a good soldier. The duke of *Savoy* is their prince, who endeavoured by force to alter their religion, &c. but they defended themselves in the strait passages of the mountains, and kill'd many of his soldiers. *Oliver Cromwel* assisted them with monies; and by the mediation of the cantons of *Zurich* and *Berne*, they were reconcil'd to the duke. These protestants say they have been of that religion for 1200 years.

*Leti* says, that at *Mondovi* (*Mons Regalis*) 35 miles from *Turin*, the inhabitants are divided still into the factions of *Guelfs* and *Ghibellins*. The *Guelfs* are known by wearing a black or white feather on the right side of their cap. They lay knives, spoons, and forks on the right side of the trencher, break the bread on the side, and cut apples lengthways, and lemmons crossways. The women carry nose-gays on the left side. The *Ghibellini* do just contrary.

*March 17.* We hired four horses of a *Vitturine* for  $4\frac{1}{2}$  *Spanish* pistoles, to carry four of us to *Genoa*, the *Vitturine* going a foot, and paying for himself and the horses on the road.

We left *Turin* and rode thro' a suburb of it called *Borgo del Po*, and pass'd a bridge over that river, and then went a mile by the river's side, under a ridge of hills adorned with many pretty and pleasant palaces. After that, we came into a narrow stony valley, and ascended a steep clayey hill; not far from the foot whereof grew these plants, *Dens Caninus* flo. albo; *Viola bulbosa*; *Doronicum offic.* *Hepatica trifolia*; *Hyacinthus Botryoides*. From this hill we went down to *Chier*, a large wall'd town five miles from *Turin*, indifferently built, having in the middle of it a triumphal arch of brick erected to *Victor Amedeus*, this duke of *Savoy's* father. We then travell'd a valley full of meadows and pastures, and two miles brought us to a

large village called . . . and a mile and an half thence we went by the walls of *Villa Nova*; and one mile further we bailed at . . . a little village. In the afternoon we rode over shady hills, and pass'd by no considerable town or village. Towards the evening we came into another valley, and twice forded a river that runs into the *Tanaro*. This night, 20 miles from *Turin*, we lodged in *Astè*, a place indifferently walled, and guarded by soldiers, who let us go in and out without examination. The houses here are but mean.

*March 18.* We travell'd three or four miles by the river *Taner's* side, having it on the right hand; and in a bank, as also on the shore, we found great variety of stones resembling oysters, scallops, cockles, peccines, and belemnites; and the *tubuli striati*, which we first saw at *Rosashio's* in *Venice*, and are the stalks of *Equisetum* petrified. We rode meadow ground and some corn fields, and went by a large village call'd *Non*, and *Felizan*, which was formerly walled; and six miles from thence, bailed at *Alessandria*, a large and well fortified city, the works whereof are now repairing. It is divided into two parts by the *Taner*, which seems as big here as the *Po* near *Turin*; and we went over a fair long brick bridge, with a handsome cover supported by stone pillars on each side. A soldier accompanied us from the gate to the inn, where an officer came to us, and civilly asked what news, &c. The houses here are meanly built and low. The cathedral is not considerable, but hath a large piazza before it; and at one corner of the piazza is a triumphal arch erected to *Phil. IV.* and his queen, as is intimated by these inscriptions.

*D. O. M. Serenissimæ Mariæ Annæ cum potentissimo Hispaniarum Rege nostro Philippo IIII. augustissimum Connubium Alexandrina Civitas gratulata triumphale excitavit monumentum æternitati.*

*Profilite lætitiis omnibus fortunatissimi Cives fores aperuistis toti invidendas orbi utriusq; orbis complexuras majestatem non clausuras.*

*Excipe utriq; Soli adoratum Verticem moles ambitiosa Cæsarum fortunam Vebit Austriacorum hoc est summam quodq; mirete magis dum transit, fugit.*

*Ingredere expectatissima Regina plaudentibus dudum excepta animis fidelissimæ civitatis.*

On the top of the arch are four marble statues, two kings and two queens.

*Hac ne transeas Viâ, quin dicas Ave Maria*, is written under a picture of the virgin *Mary* at the forementioned bridge.

After dinner we were stopt at the gates by the searchers, who begg'd a little piece



piece of money ; then we rode a little way and ferried the river *Bormia*, paying 10 soldi a man ; from hence we travelled in an open plain of corn fields, &c. and pass'd by *Figarole*, a village belonging to the dutchy of *Milan*, and 12 miles from *Alessandria* we lodged at *Nove*, a large town and pretty well built, it belongs to the state of *Genoa*.

The corn fields in *Piedmont* and these parts, are not so neatly cultivated as in *Lombardy*, having no rows of trees, &c.

The women hereabouts have yellowish hair, which they wear hanging down about their shoulders.

*March* 19. We rode over many pleasant and shady hills, and after five miles riding pass'd through *Gavi*, a pretty little walled place, situated under a high hill, on the top of which is a strong castle fairly built, and strengthened with good works ; five miles further we baited at *Voltasio*, a well built town. From hence we mounted a winding way about eight or ten miles, and came to the top of a high mountain, whence we had a prospect of the sea, and *Borgo di S. Pietro* nigh *Genoa* ; and we descended five miles in a paved way to a fair inn called *Torre d'amico*, and rode five miles further in a narrow valley to *Genoa*. From that inn we observed the sides of the hills well peopled, and built with many houses not ill built ; many chesnut trees grow on the hills, and near *Genoa* are large olive grounds. After we left *Voltagio* we met and overtook about 500 or 600 mules and asses laden. *Borgo di S. Pietro* is by the sea side, well stored with pleasant and stately palaces, and gardens full of orange-trees, &c. When we had pass'd through this *Borgo*, we entred the outwall of *Genoa* nigh the *Pbaros*, and rode by the haven's side, then came thro' a gate where a guard of soldiers was kept, and a good distance further came to the gate of the inner wall, where we deliver'd our fire-instrument to an officer. This night we went to the palace, and took a bolletin, which was after this form, viz.

*Præstantissimo Magistrato della Consigna della Sereniss. Republica di Genoa.*

*Si Concede licentia a P. S. &c. d'alloggiare per Notte 4. in Donato Rinaldo, con che non accompagni Giovani di Notte, ne porti arme senza licenza, altrimente resti nulla, et oltre la pena dell'armi incorra in la pena, che si dà à forastieri, quali dimorano nella Città senza boletto, è ciò d'Ordine Del Præstantissimo Magistrato della Consigna in Genoua. Alli 29 di Marzo 1664.*

Government.

The government of this commonwealth see in Mr. Ray's observation, page 253, and in my collection of governments.

The weather was, 22, 23, and 24 <sup>SKIPPON.</sup> *March*, very windy and cold, and on the mountains within the walls of the city much snow fell, tho' scarce any fell where the houses of the city are.

There is a proverbial saying of this place, viz.

*Huomini senza fede, Donne senza Vergogna  
Mare senza pesce, & Montagne senza arbore.*

Which last is not true, the hills being covered with wood.

No coaches are used here, but a great <sup>Customs.</sup> many horse-litters carry'd usually by lusty mules.

None except soldiers, or such as have licence, can wear swords, pistols, &c. in the night time. If any do, and are apprehended by the *sbirri* (who are up and down the streets) they are punished. When any one is kill'd, the murderer flies to the next church.

*Montferrat* wine drunk in this city ; it is red, and of a very pleasant taste, as if made with rasp-berries.

If one that kills another flies to *Corfica*, they say he is free from justice ; and so if any escapes from *Corfica* to *Genoa*.

The fish-market afforded variety of <sup>Fish-market.</sup> strange fishes, which are sold by a few fish-mongers that are locked up in a great iron cage, where they weigh out the fish to the buyers who crowd about the cage. The price of fish is set by officers, and the fishermen pay two thirds toll. If any fisherman does amiss, his thumbs are tied together behind him, and in that posture he stands some time within the cage.

There are few fishmongers stalls besides what are in the cage.

The Jesuits church is small, but very <sup>Jesuits church.</sup> rich, being curiously adorn'd with marble and inlaid work, gilding, pictures, &c. The duke hath a private passage out of his palace into this church, and hath a gallery here very richly gilt. The Jesuits have a good interest in *Genoa*.

The Dominicans church is an old and <sup>Dominicans ch.</sup> long building.

*Strada Nova* is a narrow street, consisting only of nine or ten palaces, which are all very magnificent. One of the palaces belongs to prince *Doria*, who is an admiral of the king of *Spain's* gallies, and honour'd by him with the title of duke, who hath another palace without the inner wall nigh the haven, which we saw, and observ'd several particulars there, viz. on the roof of an entry is the picture of an ox, who always turns his tail to the beholder, which way soever he looks. The garden is divided into quarters by myrtle and box-hedges ; and in the middle is a stately fountain, having a large figure of *Neptune*, &c. made



**SKIPPON.** made of white marble; a fine walk over a portico which looks towards the haven; a long and very high bird-cage or *Aviarium*, made of iron bars and brass wire; within it grew tall trees. There were two or three fountains, but at this time few rare birds in it. Behind the palace we ascended a hill, where there is a fair fish-pond, which is supply'd with water by a pretty fountain out of a neighbouring rock. Here is a huge statue of *Jupiter*, and under him a stone thus inscrib'd,

*Qui giace il gran Roldano Cane del Principe Gio. Andrea Doria, il quale per la sua molta fede e benevolentia fu meritevole di questa memoria et perche . . . merita si grandemente d'ambi-due le leggi fu anco giudicato in morte doverfi collocare il suo cenere appresso il supremo Giove veramente degno de la reale Custodi.*

The present prince *Doria* is a child. He hath these titles in the kingdom of *Naples*, *Principe d'Angri*, *D'Avello*, *di Melfi*, *Duca d'Avigliano*, *d'Evoli*, & *Conte di Capaccio*.

On *Palm-Sunday* we observ'd the people with palm branches wrought into crosses and other figures.

*Hospital.*

The hospital hath but a mean outside, tho' within are fair rooms. Below are four which make a  $\perp$ , where the sick lay on iron bedsteads cleanly kept. In niches of the wall are the statues of the most noted benefactors, with inscriptions to them. The boys are together in one side, and the women have an apartment above stairs, and are look'd after by nuns; the men by *Jesuits*. Many bastard wenches are maintain'd here, who are clad in blue, and marry away, &c. Over the entrance into the hospital, is written,

*Egregius Vir Bartolomæus Boscus IC celebrissimus, primus hujus Xenodochii fundator Anno MCCCCXXIII.*

Five governors chosen every year, govern this hospital.

On the *Tuesday* after *Palm-Sunday*, they told us, the women of this hospital may be seen, and not at other times, by strangers.

*Spinola's palace.*

*Spinola's* palace is curiously painted on the outside by one *Cambiaza*, a *Genoese*. Within the house is a double portico, the uppermost of which is painted on the walls with the chief cities of *Italy*, &c.

*Strada Barba.*

*Strada Barba* is not much inferior to *Strada Nova*, being a new street that consists of eight or nine palaces, one of them belonging to *Fra. Maria Barba*, we saw: It hath within a triple portico, one over another. The rooms were kept very neat, and richly adorn'd with antient and modern statues, and excellent pictures of *S. Francis*, *S. Hierom*, a *Venetian* lady drawn by herself, *S. Paul's* conversion, *S. Francis* tempt-

ed by the devil in several shapes, tapestry with excellent imagery work, a looking-glass adorned round about with curious figures of horsemen, &c. in silver. A pleasant orange garden belongs to this house, and three fair fountains in it.

The *Annunciata* is a church of the dis- Annunci-  
calceat *Franciscans*, the roof whereof is ata.  
richly pictured and gilt, and supported by curious marble pillars: the altars, not yet finished, were stately, and built of marble. This cost was bestow'd by a noble *Genoese*.

The duke's palace is a large building Duke's  
with a great area or court, where are two palace.  
statues of marble. Under one is inscrib'd,

*Jo. Andreae Doriae Patriæ Libertatis Conservatori S C P.*

Under the other,

*Andreae Doriae quod Rempublicam diutius oppressam pristinam in libertatem vindicaverit, Patri proinde Patriæ appellato Senatus Genuensis immortalis memor beneficii Viventi posuit.*

Four or five hundred *German* soldiers are a constant guard here.

The armory at the palace is furnish'd Armory.  
with arms for 30,000 men. We saw several arms made for *Genoese* women in the year 1311. who had design'd themselves for the wars in *Palæstina*; a leather cannon; a halberd with two pistols in it; and a shield with 120 pistols.

We saw some of the duke's chambers, which are furnish'd only with his private goods. He sits in the audience chamber under a canopy of state; the walls are hung with curious hangings exactly representing the figures of men, &c. in the story of *Adam* and *Eve* in paradise. In one room were two large maps of *Genoa*, and two pictures of *Columbus*. One represents him fixing a cross on the *American* shore, and beating down the *Indian* idols; the other relates how he presented his discoveries to king *Ferdinand* and queen *Isabella*. The duke's chapel is neat, and the walls well painted with the story of *Columbus*, &c. Over his placing the cross in *America* is this written,

*Christophorus Columbus Genuensis mundo veteri novum, novo veterem patefecit et Deum.*

In the lesser council-room the duke, *Gubernatori* and *Proteſtori* sit at the upper end within a round rail. The great council-room hath a roof rarely carved in wood. At the upper end is also a round rail, and in the walls are marble statues to *Janus Grillus*, *Julius Sale*, *Tho. Ragio*, *Paulus Spinola*, *Baptista Grimaldus*, *Anſaldus Grimaldus*, *Vincent Odonus*, *Fr. Lercano*, *Ælianus Spinola*.

We



We saw the duke habited in a red velvet gown, with large sleeves, like the Cambridge batchelor of arts, but somewhat shorter; the wings of the gown like our aldermens. His cap of red velvet was shap'd in-



to a high square, thus:

The *Gubernatori* and *Protofiori* wear black velvet gowns, and such square caps, with ruffs about their necks.

We had some discourse with *Durazzi*, a *Genoese* gentleman, who had been in *England*, and an ambassador in *France*, tho' he seem'd to be but a young man.

We observ'd before a hearse in the streets, a company of men that went two and two, with lighted torches in their hands, and disguis'd in sackcloth which covered their faces, only leaving two holes for their eyes.

We were told, that there is a society of ordinary citizens who pay a piece of eight every year, and when any dies, he is buried at the charge of the company.

An antiquary shewed us a small brass medal of *Otho*, which seem'd to be no counterfeit; a brass *Britannicus*, and a brass *Gordianus*, which had these words, IMP. CAES. M. ANT. GORDIANVS AFR. AVG. on one side; and VICTORIA AVG. SC. on the reverse. This antiquary foolishly overvalued them at 100 piitoles apiece.

Englishmen.

Mr. *Tbo. Kirk* (my merchant) Mr. *Elham*, Mr. *Cock*, Mr. *Langborn*, Mr. *Sbugsberry*, Mr. *Wells* and Mr. *Legat*, English merchants at this time in *Genoa*.

The Bancho.

The English fetch from *Genoa* silks and oranges, which grow there very plentifully. Letters are going about 21 days into *England*. The *Bancho* is a large open hall where merchants meet. When any vessel comes in, a flag on the lantern gives notice to the city, and the ship must shew a bill of health before it can have pratique, or leave to trade.

A Procession.

On  $\frac{2}{3}$  of *March* 1664, being holy thursday, there was great solemnity, and about noon a procession began, which lasted till two hours in the night. First, there came a little girl finely drest up, having a lap full of flowers, then followed six or seven girls in black and white veils, who sang sometimes; after them came men disguis'd in grey sackcloth, some barefooted, and with great torches in their hands lighted; between every two was carried by boys some representation of our Saviour's passion. Many disguis'd with black sackcloth, having a cross in the middle. Six discalceate *Franciscans* singing. Six penitents clad in sackcloth, having their backs bare, which they scourg'd as they walk'd, with

cord whips, that had little steel rowels (five or six in a whip) which fetched blood every stroke. Some of these whippers were hooded, so that their faces could not be seen; and some went barefoot. Many of the whippers that went in this procession seem'd to make but a sport of it. And we were inform'd that they are porters, and mean persons hired by the rich to undergo this penance enjoyn'd by the priests. A crucifix and several disguis'd in black. Six more discalceate *Franciscans*, and six whippers. The *Santa Citta*, a pageant carried by men. Black disguis'd persons, and eight or ten whippers. After these followed the five quarters of the city; in each quarter were four companies, and about 200 persons in each company. In the first quarter came the company of, 1. *S. Giacomo della Marina*, which consisted of two in white disguises, four pages before a little boy on horseback, many in white habits, with some representation of our Saviour's story carried between every two by boys. A cross. Black habits with grey tippets over their shoulders. A cross. More in disguises. Another cross, and two more in black. Six discalceate *Franciscans*. More in black. A pageant of *S. Giacomo di Gallicia*, representing *S. James* beheading. Many lighted tapers placed round him, and two whippers followed him. After this manner went the companies of, 2. *S. Antonio*. 3. *S. Croce*; and, 4. *S. Maria* in the first quarter. As also the second quarter consisting of these companies, viz. 1. *S. Maria Angelorum*. 2. *S. Maria della Pieta*. 3. *S. Giacomo delle Fofine*. 4. *S. Tomaso*.

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In the third quarter,

1. *S. S. Giacomo e Leonardo*.
2. *S. Brigida*.
3. *S. Consolata*.
4. *S. Giovanni*.

In the fourth quarter,

1. *S. Steffano*.
2. *S. Gia. Battista*.
3. *S. Andrea*.
4. *S. Bartolomeo*.

In the fifth quarter,

1. *S. Francisco*.
2. *S. S. Pietro e Paolo*.
3. *S. Ambrosio*.
4. *S. Antonino*.

Every company before they went home, visited the cathedral church cal-

led

SKIPPON.

led S. Lorenzo. The archbishop's name is *Durazzi*, a cardinal.

All this day there were several companies or guards of soldiers in many places of the city; and many Sbirri went up and down. We saw many *Corfican* soldiers, that march'd before the serjeant-major who walked on foot, attended by many *Genoese* gentlemen richly habited, and with fair plumes in their hats.

Slaves.

In *Genoa* we first had the opportunity to see galley-slaves, who are most *Turks* and *Moors*; they are generally habited in coarse hair habits, with a *Cucullus* to put over their heads; some go bare-legg'd, and all have an iron lock fastned to their left foot; they have a maintenance from the state, and are employed to make cables, &c. Many of the slaves have liberty to go up and down the city in the day time, and sell stockings, herrings, &c. but at night they must return to the galleys and lodgings within the arsenal.

The *Genoese* have two large ships of war, and some galleys, besides brigandines.

*Genoa* is built round the haven in form of a bow, and the streets are on the rising of the mountains which hath the new stone wall on the top, that encompasses seven or eight miles, a great deal of waste ground, and large suburbs. Within this is a strong inner wall.

The new mole or pier with a tall pharos or lanthorn, is curiously built of stone, which they say cost as much as the new wall.

The old mole or pier is on the other (south) side of the haven, which is now very secure. Within the haven are several landing places they call *Ponti*, as *Ponte di Mercanti*, *Ponte Reale*, &c. In the middle of the last is a fair fountain, and here is a fair and strong gate built by the *Protectori di S. Georgio*.

The *Genoese* are very suspicious of strangers, as Dr. Yardly of *Trinity* college in *Cambridge* lately experienc'd, who was apprehended and search'd, for drawing with a pencil the remarkable buildings.

They at present have war with no prince or state, only there is some quarrel between them and the *Maltese*. The inhabitants do generally follow the *Spanish* fashions, the men being in streight breech, and the women in farthingales. They seem'd to be of a furly ill-condition'd nature.

An aquæduct conveys plenty of water from the mountains to all parts of the

city, and drives many mills. On the north of *Genoa* is the river *Porcifera*, and on the south the river *Bisagno*.

A *Palma* is equal to 10 inches. The *Canna* to nine *Palmas*. The *Pound* to 11 unc. Measures.

*Pasta di Genoa* are round pellets of dried paste they boil in pottage. We ate young artichocks raw and with pepper.

Every one that goes by sea from hence to *Ligorn*, takes a certificate or bolletin of health at an office, where in the walls are places like the *Denoncie* at *Venice*, and there is written, *Avvisi all' officio di sanita*.

April 1. We hired a felucca (which is a small boat with a steerfman and six oars, that are used by watermen standing and rowing, with their faces the same way the boat moves) for four pistoles, to carry us to *Ligorn*. This day in the afternoon, we row'd nigh the shore or *Riviera di Genoa*, which is hilly, and full of pleasant houses to *Porto Fino*. As soon as we were come out of the haven, the watermen mutter'd over some prayers to our lady, who is much reputed for her miracles in a church nigh *Genoa*. We came to *Porto Fino*, and then resolv'd to go by sea all night, that we might reach *Ligorn* the next day. In the evening the boatmen said their prayers again, and we compos'd ourselves for sleep. Sometimes the sail was set up, but for the most part they row'd. Towards the morning we had a stiff wind that blew our felucca (before the sail could be loos'n'd) close to the rocks, and broke one or two of our oars. We observ'd a shining light in the bubble of sea-water that the motion of the oars made.

April 2. We went into *Porto Venere*, a little wall'd town with a castle, having two islands before it, which make a secure haven; after the watermen refresh'd themselves with a breakfast, we were much troubled to perswade them further, but at last they went off, and sail'd cross a fair bay, call'd *Golfo Spezzia*, passing by on our right hand, a pentagonal tower built on a rock in the sea, and on our left hand saw another fort. Five miles from *Porto Venere* we reach'd *Lerici*, a little place belonging to the *Genoese*, whence we could not force the boatmen further, and so paid them three pistoles, and gave the postmaster seven testons a man for riding post to *Luca*. The first stage was to *Sarzana*, a strong town of the *Genoese*, and we rode on mules these four miles over olive hills, having on our left hand several towns built on the sides of the hills. At *Sarzana* we took horses, and



and 10 miles thence arriv'd at *Massa*, where we lay this night.

*MASSA.* *Massa* is a small city on the side of the hills, belonging to a prince whose name is *Cybo*. On the town gate is inscrib'd,

*Albericus Cybo Malaspina sacri Romani imperii civitatisq; Massæ, &c. princeps.*

He coins money, and hath much revenue out of the marble quarries at *Car-rara*, &c. He is titled also duke *D' Ayrello* in the kingdom of *Naples*.

*April 3.* We took new post-horses, and rode at the foot of the hills, having on our right hand a fenny level, and pass'd thro' olive woods, observing the country to be very thin of houses and inhabitants. About three miles from *Massa*, we went thro' a pass guarded by a new tower or fort of the duke of *Florence*. About three miles further, we came thro' *Pietra Santa*, a streight street walled, belonging to the same duke. Five miles before we reach'd *Luca*, we travell'd over a craggy hill, and then descended into a well cultivated, tho' narrow plain, and after a mile's winding road, we had four miles of streight road, and then we enter'd

*LUCA.* *Luca* at *Porta S. Pietro*, where all strangers must enter, and at no other gate. We gave our names here, and receiv'd a bol-letin for to lodge in the city. But three gates at this place. None of the citizens are permitted to walk in this town with swords, or other arms, nor any strangers, without leave first from the magistrates. Some *Frenchmen* that travelled with us from *Lerici*, presum'd to walk with their swords, but presently a dozen *Sbirri* went after them with their muskets, and perceiving them to be strangers, com-manded them to their inn.

One Signior *Gioseppe Baroncini* shew'd us many remarkables of this place.

*Cathedral.* The cathedral is a neat building; in the north isle is a pretty round chapel, where is kept the *Sanctus Vultus*, a figure in wood representing our Saviour on the cross; this they say was made by *S. Nicodemus*, and they stamp the figure of it on their money. These easter holidays it was expos'd to view, the people kneeling before it, and a priest rubb'd their beads on the legs of this image. Nigh it is written on a pillar,

*A Legend.* *Sempiternum adorare prodigium, A. D. MCCCXXXIV. kjus Stæ. crucis auxilio Joannis Laurentii Atrebatensis precibus implorato, securis in sui necem erecta vitam servat, innocentiam patefecit, falso enim homicidii insinulatus cervicem impigre supponit ferro,*

*ferrum terno ictu innocentis mollescit ad vitam, abi & disce nullas esse ad ipsa impetranda prodigia preces inno-centia efficaciore.* SKIPPON.

The body of *S. Regulus*, a martyr, is enshrined at one altar. A fair marble monument is erected to three *Giudiccioni* that were cardinals. A little chapel, made exactly after the form of *la Santa Casa* at *Loreto*; on the outside is written,

*Forma domus in qua Verbum caro factum est, ædificatæ anno salutis per Virginis partum reparatæ MDCLXII.*

Over the altar is, *Lucensem populum tu pia virgo fove.*

On an altar in . . . . is inscrib'd, *Hic jacet corpus Sti. Riccardi regis Angliæ, and Carmina in honorem S. Riccardi.*

*Hic Rex Riccardus requiescit sceptrifer almus. Rex fuit Anglorum, regnum tenet iste Polorum Regnum dimisit, pro Christo cuncta reliquit, Ergo Riccardum nobis dedit Anglia sanctum Hic genitor sancte Valborgæ virginis almæ Est Villebaldi sancti simul et Venebaldi Suffragium quorum nobis det regna Polorum.*

The *Theatins* is a pretty church.

The *Augustins* church hath on the south side a chapel, which is pictur'd with the story of a gamester that lost all, and spoke against Christ and the virgin *Mary*, &c. The fellow was immediately swallow'd up into the ground where this chapel stands; the hole he sunk into is covered with a stone thus inscrib'd,

*Ne maledictum memor ejus et dedecus ejus non delebitur, Ecclesiæ. cap. xxiii.*

Under the picture is written,

*Proluat ut culpam dat virgo sanguinis undam At cadit ignorans impius esse piam.*

In a printed paper hung the story at large, the beginning whereof is thus,

*Lucensem pietati pro Deiparæ, &c. Solati-um. Affixa supponitur hæc inscriptio Lucæ sacello B. Virginis à saxo dictæ ubi profundissimus adhuc extat hiatus descen-suro vix patens homini, quo mersus olim perditissimus aleator dum ipsiusmet jac-turam indusii adverso sibi imputans Christo eandem ubiq; suam pictam jacto contriverat saxo, ipsa Deipara à dextera in lævam filium transferens ex-cepisset pro eo vulnus ad etiam dato san-guinè propalavit, &c.*

The

SKIPPON.

The Olivetans church.

The Olivetans church, is a neat place, dedicated to St. Pontianus, where, on an altar of the north side, is an inscription, I writ out the beginning of, viz.

*Jesu Chr. Red. sanguinem pretiosissimum, effigiem in ampulla intra venerandam ejusdem crucifixi quæ Hierosolymis divinitus Lucam delata vultus Sanctus dicitur innocentum olim huic ecclesiæ dono datum in hoc sacrario conditum, cernuus quisquis ades, adora, &c.*

No jesuits suffered to live in Luca.

Government.

The government of this commonwealth consists in a council of 160 noblemen, who must be all 25 years old. These chuse out of themselves a lesser council of 36.

In neither of these two councils can be two brothers, or a father and son at one time; and when any of the council die, they chuse none into their room till the time of election returns.

Nine *Antiani* are elected every two months, by the 36, three out of every quarter of the city. These must be 30 years of age. They have no stipend but meat and drink. They are called *Illustriissimi*.

A *Gonfaloniero* chosen also by the 36 for the same time, who with the *Antiani* must reside in the palace, which is guarded by 80 *Switzers*. The *Gonfaloniero* must be 30 year old; and he hath no stipend but his meat and drink, and his being excus'd from taxes.

None can be *Gonfaloniero*, except he hath been first *Antianus*, and none can be *Antianus*, unless they have been of the 36, but not of the 36 that rule at present. The *Gonfaloniero* is called *Excellentissimo*, and wears a red silk gown. The *Antiani* wear black silk gowns, with long narrow sleeves and caps, like the doctors of law at *Padua*.

A *Podesta* (a stranger) elected by the 36. He hears civil and criminal causes; when a malefactor is condemned by him, the sentence must be confirm'd by the 160, and then there are four *Protettori* of the *Incarcerati* that supplicate the 36, and if they do not pardon or remit of the punishment, he is executed, the next saturday.

None can be of the government but noblemen; and none of the 36, but those that are noble for seven descents. The greater council, for a great sum of money, or desert, may make noblemen.

The gentlemen that are not in government have the charge of military affairs, and every night is equally divided by four of them.

Every quarter or *terciero* of the city is distinguished by its arms or banner painted on the corner of the streets, with the name of the bulwark they are to defend, viz. *Quartiero di Papagallo, Stella, &c.*

For at the ringing of a bell, all are in arms in their several stations. The extent of the country belonging to Luca is not above 10 miles any way; the city is placed in a level that is encompass'd round, except towards the south, with high hills. They say they can make 30000 fighting men to defend their city and country.

Luca hath very neat walls strongly defended by good bulwarks, and store of cannon above and below; a double row of trees is planted on the walk upon the walls, without which is a broad dry ditch, that may be filled on occasion with water, and beyond the ditch are strong half moons, &c. It is very pleasant, and free for any stranger to walk the walls.

The people are very civil and kind; and the women walk up and down with more freedom than in other places of Italy. They follow the French fashions in their cloaths. Whores are tolerated here, and when they are weary of their trade, they may turn nuns, which they call *Convertiti*.

The water of this city is very good and pleasant. The streets are pav'd with broad free stone, and kept very clean.

Over the gates is written, *Libertas*.

The *Gonfaloniero's* palace hath large rooms for himself and the *Antiani*, who have lodgings together in a place like the dormitorium of a cloister; over each of their doors is a saint's name written, as *S. Martinus, S. Paulinus, &c.*

Here we read this following inscription on a marble fix'd in the wall.

*Per lege quisquis ades libertatis fautor, ut scias qualis fuerit in rep. nostra Podiorum familia, horum opera Petrus Cenarnus unus ex Antianis anno MCCCCXXVI. fuit interreptus, anno deinde MDLII. animo libertatis opprimendæ Hieronymum Vellutellum Vexilliferum just. fædissimè trucidarunt, tota autem civitate contra eos arma capiente, parricidæ effugerunt, rebelles facti, conscii capite sunt multati, in alios ejusdem domus multa extant decreta. Deo agantur gratiæ et hæc oblivioni non tradantur.*

This family of the *Podii* is now (they told us) in favour, and is capable of bearing office, but could never yet have interest enough to procure that inscription to be taken away.

A



Measures.

A *Luca* braccia, is equal to  $23\frac{1}{4}$  inch.  
A pound is equal to 12 unc.

April 5. We hired a guide and a horse for four julli, to carry our luggage to *Pisa*, whither we travelled 10 miles on foot this day.

We went out of *Luca* at *Porta di S. Pietro*, and walk'd about three miles in a strait road, where we saw some pleasant summer-houses, and two miles further, we baited at a village called *S. Giacomo*, where we observ'd in the church, the priest and country fellows sitting and singing in the choir, as the monks, &c.

The making of Olive Oil.

At this place they make olive-oil after this manner; 1<sup>st</sup>, They gather their olives in *October*, when they begin to fall, being blackish and thorow ripe; for those that are greener make a worse oil; then they dry them in the sun, and after that bruise them under a stone that is turn'd by a horse (as apples are bruised for cyder in some parts of *England*) then press them in bags or frails of withy or reed, &c. and at last pour hot water upon the oil, which carries all the dregs down to the bottom of the vessel.

At *Montpellier* they make oil after the same manner, only after the first pressing out of the oil, they pour hot water into the frails, and press them again, which is repeated a third time, and the oil is skimmed off.

*Luca* oil is much esteem'd in foreign parts, as *England*, &c.

From *S. Giacomo* we walked up *S. Juliana*, a high craggy hill, and then came down into a plain belonging to the duke of *Florence*; five miles from our baiting place we enter'd the city of *Pisa*; observing by the way, a long aquæduct with large arches of brick (some say there are 5000 arches) that brings water from the hills between *Luca* and *Pisa* to this city, where it furnishes many fountains with an excellent water that is much esteem'd, and sold at *Ligorn*. Under the arches of this aquæduct hung many long and white stalactites, or droppings of water, &c. petrified. This aquæduct was built by *Cosmus* and *Ferdinand* dukes of *Florence*. At *Pisa* we observ'd these particulars.

The church belonging to the knights of \* *St. Stephen*, and dedicated to that saint, hath a curious marble front, and the roof within is painted with stories and victories over the *Turks*, as the arms of the *Medici*, and this inscrib'd, *Qui filius nunc pater*, there being the pope's triple crown over the arms, who was of

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this family. Also these inscriptions I SKIPPON. transcrib'd.

*Cosmus magnus Dux I. D. Steph. equitum relig. instituta. Magni magistri capit insignia, A. D. 1561. Triremes duodecim in auxil. sacri fœderis mittit victoria rediere, A. D. 1581.*

*Ferdinandus magnus Dux III. Henrico IIII. Franc. Regi, Maria fratris filiam in matri collocat, A. D. MDC.*

*Magni Ferdin. Triremes 6. ab ipso mari Egeo quatuor Turcarum captivas ducunt, anno Dni. MDCII.*

*Nicopolis Aethiaca Turcar. munitiss. oppidum à D. Steph. Equitum V. Trirem. Magni Ferdinandi auspiciis fortiter expugnat diripitq; A. D. MDCV.*

*Cosmi principis auspiciis, Ferdinando patre annuente, Roma olim Hippo regius expugnatur, A. D. MDCVII.*

*Ferd. Mag. Dux II. Fac. jussit. MDCLII.*

The roof of this church is flat, and hath no pillars to support it.

In the piazza before *S. Stephens* is a pretty fountain, of a fellow spewing out water, and behind him is a fair statue erected with these two inscriptions.

1. *Ordo Eq. S. Steph. Cosimo Medici M. Duci Etruriæ, conditori et parenti suo gloriosiss. perp. Mem. C. statuan è marmore collocavit.*

2. *Ferdinando Med. Mag. Duce Etr. et Ord. mag. magistr. III. feliciter dominante, Anno Domini MDXCVI.*

On a large building where students live, is this inscription over the door.

*Ferdinandus Medices Magnus Dux Etr. III. has ædes quas olim Bartolus juris interpres celeberr. incoluit, nunc renovatas et instructas adolescentibus qui ad philosophorum et jurisconsultorum scholas missi publico urbium atq; oppidorum suorum sumptu separatim alebantur, publicæ utilitati consulent addixit, legesq; quibus in victu, vestitu vitag; simul degenda uterentur tulit anno salutis MDLXXXV.*

The domo is a fair and neat building, having rarely carv'd brass gates, double isles, and marble pillars, which are all

7 M

round

\* *Vide Tit. annus l. 32. p. 158. 2. Tom.*

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round and smooth, except two that are furrowed; the roof is richly gilt, and the inside of the west end adorned with marble. The pulpit hath fine marble figures underneath. Two monuments erected to *Matthæus Rinuccinus*, and *Julianus Medici*, both archbishops of Pisa, the latter persuaded the French king to go back when he was entering Italy with a great army. Round the body of the church were red velvet hangings and rich altars. Six great silver candlesticks stood before the high altar, and on each side of it is a picture with these inscriptions.

*Templum hoc ut auctæ potentæ ac religionis insigne monumentum posteris extaret Pisani, ex Saracenorum spoliis capta Panormo ædificatum ac sanctorum reliquii è Palæstina usq; adventis auctum Gelasius 2dus. P. M. Solemni pompa conscravit, A. D. MCXIX.*

*Pascale II. P. M. Auctore. Pisani classe 300 triremum comparatum Petro Arch. Pis. Duce Baleares insulas profligatis Saracenis in ditionem redigunt Christianoq; nomini adjungunt captaq; regia conjuge ac filio præclaram victoriam illustri pioq; triumpho exornavit. A. D. 1115.*

In this church is an altar, whereon is written, *Altare Sti. Rainerii Pisani viri nobilis, cujus ossa in hac conduntur arca.*

The Baptistery is a fair round place, built in fashion of a crown, in the middle is a large font of marble, which hath water always running into it as in fountains.

There are stone steps round this church.

The *Campo Santo* is nigh the domo, and is a long square piece of ground (said to be of the bigness of Noah's ark) having a broader cloister about than we ever yet saw, which is pav'd very neatly with grave-stones, and on the walls painted with several stories of the bible. Many monuments here, one to *Matthæus Curtius*; another thus inscrib'd.

*D. O. M. Franciscus ill. gentis nomine olim Sanseverinus postea quod ejus majores stuprum per vim oblatum Ulti occiso regis filio Neapoli Pisas migrarunt ex fuga Muranus jure Cons. Canonicus Pisanus Eques Pius gentis suæ solus superstes. S. P. K. M. MDLXIX.*

The painter's name who pictur'd the stories in the *Campo Santo* is mentioned in these verses.

*Quid spectas volucres pisces et monstra ferarum,*

*Et virides Sylvas Ætheriasq; domus,  
Et pueros juvenes matres canosq; parentes  
Queis semper vivum spirat in ore decus.  
Non hæc tam variis finxit simulachra figuris*

*Natura ingenio sætibus apta suo  
Est opus artificis pinxit viva ora Benozus,  
O Superi vivos fundite in ore sonos.*

The Campanile or steeple is a round tower of marble, having six portici one above another round about it; this tower leans much awry, and they say it was made so on purpose.

The physick-garden is large and well kept, where we saw *Palma Dactylifera*; *Tho. Belluccius* was professor at this time, who was very morose, and bid us go out. In the entrance is written, *Hic Argus esto, non Briareus.* There hang the bones, heads, spinæ, &c. of whales, a seal's skin, &c.

Over the door is inscrib'd,

*Ferdinandus Medices Magnus Dux Etruriæ III. ut adolescentes studiosi paratum habeant locum in quo fruticum herbarumq; facultates et naturas pernoscant hortos instruendos curavit demumq; sua pecunia emptam et scite instauratam adjunxit per quam eos ingredi cupientibus aditum patere voluit, anno salutis, CIOICIVC.*

*Collegium Puteanum pietate et liberalitate Caroli Antonii Putei Archiepiscopi Pisani fundatum et dotatum, anno 1605. is written over one college.*

The merchants-hall is a fair new building consisting of a double portico, with this inscrib'd on it. The merchants-hall.

*Ferdinandus M. Dux III. Mercatorum commodo, civitatis ornamento, publicæque utilitati consulens antiquis ædificiis dirutis et area data forum à fundamentis excitavit, anno MDCV.*

This city seems somewhat larger than Luca, is meanly wall'd, and without any fortifications, the houses and streets are indifferent, and not much frequented by people; the trade being removed to other parts, since the city and commonwealth was reduc'd under the obedience of the duke of Florence.

The river *Arnus* runs thro' the middle of Pisa, and is a large and pleasant stream; over it are three bridges, one fairly built of stone, where twice a year, viz.



viz. on S. Antony's day, and the last day of carnival, is a fight among the citizens, who divide themselves into two parties, one called *Tramontano*, and the other *Mezogiorno*, each having a general, and is subdivided into six squadrons, the names of which are,

- |                |   |                    |
|----------------|---|--------------------|
| 1. Calce.      | } | <i>Tramontani.</i> |
| 2. S. Michael. |   |                    |
| 3. S. Maria.   |   |                    |
| 4. Calcezana.  |   |                    |
| 5. Mattacini.  |   |                    |
| 6. Satyri.     |   |                    |

- |                |   |                    |
|----------------|---|--------------------|
| 1. S. Marco.   | } | <i>Mezogiorni.</i> |
| 2. Dragone.    |   |                    |
| 3. Leone.      |   |                    |
| 4. Delfino.    |   |                    |
| 5. S. Martino. |   |                    |
| 6. S. Antonio. |   |                    |

All distinguished by their several banners, and painted shields they call *Targoni*, which are made long of wood, and the only weapons they thrust, fence and knock with. The two parties meet upon the middle of the bridge, and at the drawing away a sail or curtain between them, and the sound of a trumpet, they begin the fight, which continues for half an hour or an hour. Every one is arm'd with a head-piece, back and breast-plates, and buff gauntlets; very seldom any are kill'd or desperately hurt. Every squadron prints a little paper, which they dedicate to the ladies. We were inform'd the occasion of this custom was from a fight here formerly between the *Pisans* and their enemies of *Majorca*, who were beaten hence.

Sir *John Finch* is professor here of anatomy, and with him lives Dr. *Robert Baines*. Mr. *Clutterbuck* hath a house here and at *Ligorn*.

April 7. We went in the *Navicella* (as they call it) or little boat, like the *Padua* bark, in a narrow cut of water, and observ'd on our right hand a woody place (half way to *Ligorn*) where the duke of *Florence* hath a park, decoys, &c. on our left hand we had a fenny country covered with reeds and water, &c. In five hours time we arriv'd at *Ligorn*, where the soldiers examin'd us at the gates, and one soldier was sent with us to the governor's house, where we left our fire arms.

We stay'd here till April 16. this time, and from the 9th to the 12th of July, when we returned hither from *Naples*.

English Merchants. *English* merchants, Mr. *Robert Foott*, Mr. *Tho. Detbick*, Mr. *Hen. Brown*, Mr.

*Skinner*, Mr. *Death*, Mr. *How*, Mr. *Ashfield*, Mr. *Tho. Stone*, Mr. *John Heard*, Mr. *Ley*, Mr. *Beale*, Mr. *Norleighb*, Mr. *Constable*, Mr. *Longland*, Mr. *Gold*, Mr. *Sidney*, Mr. *Serle*, Mr. *Hatton*, Mr. *Micho*.

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All sorts of nations and religions frequent this place. There are many *Greeks* and *Armenians*. The *Jews* have a large part of the town to dwell in; their burying place is a little distance without the walls; on their grave stones are *Hebrew* inscriptions, with the date according to the christian account. Many *Jews* sell old cloaths in the streets. Mr. *Foott*, Mr. *Detbick*, Mr. *Brown*, Sig. *Benj. Benassai* of *Luca*, and *Jacob Rodrigo Francia* a *Jew*, were our merchants.

*Ligorn* is of an indifferent bigness, the streets broad and streight, centring in a large piazza where the merchants meet. The houses are not tall, and are not ill built. Round the town are strong fortifications, a castle towards the sea, and towards the land a high earth-work and stone wall, with several mounts and bastions, besides a broad ditch and out-works. None are permitted but soldiers to walk on the highest part of the wall, but a little lower is a publick way. On one side, without the wall, is a fort with a ditch only about it, and towards *Pisa* is a suburb consisting of two or three streets, called *Venetia*, having a channel of water running thro', and a slight wall about it. There are strict guards at every gate, many centinels on the walls who have each of them a watch-house, with a bell that they ring every hour when the centinels are chang'd. The chief street is from one gate to the other; at the land-gate are planted cannons which command the piazza. Guards of soldiers stand in several places of the streets. The duke's gallies lie within a port that is wall'd and built about.

On the key is erected a stately marble figure to *Ferdinand* duke of *Tuscany*, and at each corner of the pedestal is a brass figure of excellent work, and representing four slaves.

The Statue of Ferdinand I.

Many slaves go up and down the streets with a lock on one foot, and they are employ'd in all servile works, as porters, &c. Some cry *Pisa* water which is also sold by the apothecaries for two gratz a flask. The slaves have a market within the town, and another nigh the gallies, for the selling of cheese, &c. At night they lodge in the gallies, but are better us'd here then at *Genoa*.

Towards the haven is a strong castle, having sea-water round about it. The mole or pier is long, and secures many ships

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ships that lie within it ; the lanthorn is a tall tower in a rock within the sea. On another side of the haven are two or three lanthorns more. *Ligorn* road is safe for ships. They drink here red *Florence* wine, which is somewhat like, but stronger than *French* wine. It mingles well with *Pisa* water. *Verdea* is a whitish wine of a pleasant taste, and is sold here for about two *julii* a flask.

Great variety of fish taken in these seas.

At the theatre where comedies are sometimes acted, we saw a *German* woman dancing well on the ropes, and her daughter and two youths shewing many tricks on the ropes.

A Bill of Health.

*April 16.* We went aboard the *S. Gertruda*, a ship of *Amsterdam*, of 600 tons, having 26 guns, and *Cornelius Klausen Vos*, captain, carrying with us a bill of health, which is after this form. Under the picture of the *V. Mary*, and our Saviour in her arms, the duke of *Florence's* arms on her right hand, and a castle with a flag, (the arms of *Ligorn*); on her left, was this written,

*Gratis. Adi. 26. di Aprile 1664. Noi conservatori e magistrato di Sanità della Città, e porto di Livorno, per ill' Serenissimo gran Duca di Toscana attestiamo come si parte dalla presente Città e porto, ove per la Dio gracia, e della Santissima Madonna di Monte Nero nostra Protettrice si vive con ottima sanità e senza sospetto alcuno di mal contagioso perandare a Napoli. . . P. S.*

*April 17.* We weigh'd anchor and sail'd with a good gale, and in a smooth sea, in sight of the islands *Gorgona*, *Capraia* and *Corfica* (which is mountainous) on our right hand, and pass'd between the isle of *Elba* and the continent, after that between two rocks, one on the left hand called *Palmaiolla*, the other . . . Thro' a perspective we observed *Elba* to be mountainous, and saw *Porto Ferrajo* which hath a strong castle situated on a hill. We were becalm'd almost all night.

*April 18.* We had a gentle wind in the forenoon ; and about noon a strong gale, which grew less after some time ; then we were becalm'd ; and after that a stiff gale again : thus the weather was variable till night, when it began to blow hard, continuing so all night and the next morning. We sail'd this day towards *Monte Christi*, and pass'd by *Formiges* and *Gigio*, two islands on our right hand, and saw *Porto Hercule* and *Orbitello* on the continent.

*April 19.* We pass'd by *Sanuti*, an island not far from *Civita Vecchia*, and about noon sail'd by *Ostia* ; then we were becalm'd ; but in the afternoon the wind prov'd very fair, which continu'd but a short space, being becalm'd again till some hour in the night, when the wind grew strong, and blew till the next morning.

*April 20.* We had a calm for some hours, 'till a little before dinner, when the wind blew fair, but all the afternoon we were becalm'd, and before the watch was chang'd at night, the wind was fair, and we sail'd till the next morning. We pass'd by a promontory, called *Monte Circello* ; and on our right hands, had *Palmerola* and *Pontia*, two islands ; and a rock, called *Botto*.

*April 21.* We had a calm, and then a small gale carry'd us in sight of *Gaeta* ; against which place lay two small islands ; in one of which is a little tower, with some guns in it : we pass'd then between the islands of *Ischia* and *Caprea*, and enter'd the gulph of *Naples*. A felucca came to the ship a good distance from *Naples*, and was dispatch'd presently away with a letter to a *Dutch* merchant in that city : After dinner we sail'd not far from *Castle Ovo*, and then a boat, row'd by eight or ten slaves, met us, having an officer in it, that examin'd what the ship's lading was, whence she came, and what news, &c. Then our ship discharg'd six guns ; which were answer'd by a *Holland* ship now in the *Spaniard's* pay. After that, a felucca brought an officer from the office of health, who demanded our bolletin we took at *Ligorn* : then *Dutch* merchants came in their felucca's, and presented the captain of the ship with sallads, oranges, wine, bread, &c. receiv'd their letters, and drank a welcome cup, but enter'd not the vessel. We cast anchor some distance from the mole or pier, and this afternoon saw a *Neapolitan* and *Genoesse* galley bringing in 16 *Turks*, and 6 *Christian* slaves that were taken in a small boat : At their arrival, the galleys and castles signify'd their joy by shooting. When our ship enter'd the gulf, a flag was hung out of the *Castle Ovo* and the *Castello Novo*, to give notice to the city.

In this *Dutch* ship we observ'd great neatness and order ; every half hour the steerfman, (in a room between the deck and the captain's cabin) at the ringing of a bell, is chang'd : He had two compasses plac'd before him, and a lanthorn in the middle for a candle in the night-time. The bell was rung also every time they chang'd the watch, and for prayers, break-



breakfast and dinner. Their prayers were made in the steer-room; one of the sea-men reading a chapter, and then they all sung a psalm. Most of the sea-men lay in hammocks: over the captain's was the pilot's cabin; and underneath the gunner's room were swords, pistols, half-pikes, carbines, &c. hung up.

April 22. About noon two or three dons came in a felucca with the Spanish colours, and stay'd by the ship's side, while the sea-men went down into the boat, where they were numbred about 45, besides the captain and four of us English travellers, with a Dutch merchant, Gio. Pap. Vanden Broeck, consul at Messina for the Dutch nation: After this, the ship had pratique, and guns were discharg'd. Then we went in a felucca, and landed within the peer or mole of Naples; where, as soon as we arriv'd, a searcher came, whom we gratify'd with two Carolini: after this, we went and gave in our names at an office, and had another searcher begging our courtesy; and then we march'd to our lodging.

Before we took shipping for Messina, we stay'd at Naples till 27 April; and after our return from thence, we stay'd at Naples from 13 June till 30 June.

April 23. We saw part of a procession, which was manag'd by the Jesuits; this day being devoted to St. Gennaro, silk carpets, &c. hung out of the windows, and in the middle of the street was erected a handsome arch cover'd with gilt and painted cloth; within it was an altar, and opposite to it a chair of state for the vice-roy. Here were these two inscriptions.

1. D. O. M. Lege Viator ac ne luge, hunc currum trahit Januarius Martyr augustissimus, qui tormenta & seipsum vicit, Patronorum maximus, qui catenis victus, sub jugum missus, sub jugo Timothei tyrannide triumphum egit, Io triumphe, non semel dicet populus omnis Io triumphe, sic ubi superi sunt spectatores triumphatur.

2. D. O. M. Quem securi cæsum vides ille Divorum Tutelarum caput est, & Urbis hujus Vindex auspiciatissimus, cujus sanguis, semper ut Vivat semel funditur, semper ut juvet nunquam moritur ad ejus aspectum Pericula infortuniaq; P. Neapolitani terga vertebant sed quod caput est Oculorum lumine mortuo sed non extincto, Vesuvianos non semel terruit ignes & lucifera machinamenta disjecit, hæc Januarii tessera est, quam habet nobis præstat felicitatem.

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We saw several silver figures of saints, viz. S. Maximus Xaverius, Franciscus, Dominicus, Antonius, Andreas, Patricius, Thomas; many sorts of friars, and the people very zealous in rubbing their beads on each saint. Before S. Gennaro's blood came some canons, and after it follow'd a mace, and then came the archbishop's vicar. We observ'd the vice-roy in a sedan, attended by many Switzers, in red velvet breeches and caps with feathers; and after came the proregent, a nobleman of Naples, who was also attended by Switzers.

We hired a felucca, and went by mount Pausilippus, a promontory, which hath opposite to it a little rock, called, Gatola, on which is the image of S. Sebastian. Then pass'd by Nisea, a small island, with a castle on the top; and near it is the lazaretto, built on a long rock. We then arriv'd at Puteoli, a small decay'd city, where the people brought us shells, old coins, &c. to sell. Here we took one old Cicero for our guide, who shew'd us these following remarkables.

Caligula's Bridge, of which remain several arches that went cross three miles to Baia, where we saw an old arch that was part of the house where Agrippina was kill'd; another old arch, part of Hercules's temple: We went up a cliff, and behind the promontory of Misenus, observ'd shady fields, that they call'd, the Campi Elizii. We went into a large cave, made by art, and supported by three rows of about 15 square pillars; and here we every one lighted a candle, and entred a dark hole; whence we descended into the Canto Camarelle of Nero, observing arched passages, broad enough for two men to walk abreast: these passages went cross one another, and were divided into long rooms by walls that had holes in them to creep through; in the walls of one room were hollows to set lamps in, and one passage had an open end that look'd into the sea.

Almost cross the promontory of Misenus is the Piscina Mirabilis, a stately antiquity, supported by 48 tall pillars. In the middle is a long place lower than the rest of the pavement, which argues it was formerly a receptacle of water, convey'd thither by channels; the outward crust of the pillars is observable, being perfect stone, which they say was made, by Nero's order, of marble dust and whites of eggs.

Nigh the Piscina Mirabilis is a small round lake close to the sea, and called, Mare Mortuum.

We saw il Sepulchro degli Gentile, which is a little old building, that hath round

7 N

about

Mount  
Pausilippus by sea

Puteoli.

NAPLES.

A procession.



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about within, holes like those in pigeon-houses; there were about 90 holes, and in every one was fix'd a large urn of earth, wherein the antients put the ashes of the dead.

Hereabouts was the *Mercato del Sabato*; and we took notice of many ruins that they say were shops; some of which had the insides of the roofs well carved; and in the walls were several hollow places, where they probably set their wares: at the further end of every shop is a nick, and a scollop carved on the top.

With lighted candles we went down a hole, and entred the *Sepulchro d' Agrippina*, a low, narrow and short arch, curiously wrought with the figures of animals, &c.

The *Piscina Hortensii* is a ruin'd place.

Almost round this bay, near the shore, and under the water are many ruins of houses, and on the cliffs some ruins of palaces; among which that of *C. Marius*.

A strong castle built by *Charles V.* where about 70 soldiers keep garison. Under the castle are the ruins of the city *Baia*; the temple of *Venus*; the tomb of *Diana*; the baths of *Trullius*, which are stopp'd up by the sea-sand; which are removed when the baths are us'd in *May* and *June*.

The ruins of *Julius Cæsar* and *Nero's* palaces: The last had a private way within the cliff.

The *Stufa* of *Tritola* are in the side of a cliff; which we enter'd with lighted candles, going into a narrow passage; whence comes always out a suffocating fume, which is very prejudicial to any one that stands up; therefore we crept upon our knees, and held our heads downwards; and the further one goes in, the more one must stoop. We went as far we could well endure the heat and fume, and saw another passage within this of the same nature. At the farther end is water. It is observable, that the lower sides of the passage are rocky, but the upper parts (when the fume passes) of a sulphureous clay. Here diseased persons sit and sweat a prescrib'd time, and then go to bed in old rooms (which are about ten) in a long dark passage, call'd, the *Sybils Grot*. In many of these rooms are three places cut out of the rock to lay beds on, and a sloping stone for a pillow.

Just before we enter'd the forementioned *Stufa*, we observ'd that the sand under the sea-water nigh the shore was hot, but the sea-water cold.

*Balneum Cicronis* is a large round cave, arched under the cliff, the roof whereof is somewhat defac'd: there are several bathing-places, but the water in them is now salt.

*Monta Nuova*, about 126 years ago, in the year 1538, was cast up by an earthquake: It is of a sandy colour, and looks differently from the neighbour-hills: There grows on it only *Erica Arborea*.

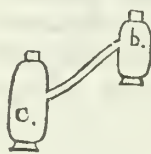
*Monte Barba*, antiently *Abulus's* mount, where the *Vinum Falernum* grew.

The ruins of *Jul. Cæsar* his mole, and part of a lanthorn.

A mile from *Pozzuoli* is a Franciscans chapel, dedicated to *St. Gennaro*, where one of the friars shew'd us a stone that he said he was beheaded on; which stone is fix'd nigh an altar, and hath red spots in it, that the Franciscans believ'd were *St. Gennaro's* drops of blood: On the other side of the altar was the figure of that saint's head, which, they say, some hereticks would have carry'd away by sea; but the ship would not stir as long as the head was on board.

*Solphaterra*, is a little level surrounded with a hill: Here we saw three several places, out of which we observ'd smoak and burning brimstone to arise; and we gather'd *flures sulphuris* near one of the holes, about which the ground was very hot. We took notice when we threw great stones against the ground of this level, it echo'd a noise as if underneath there were a great hollow; and near the place the brimstone came out, we heard a loud murmuring like the current of a river. Brimstone is made here for sale.

On a long furnace are fix'd many pots fill'd with sulphur-stone, which melting, the earthy parts sink to the bottom, and the brimstone swimming on the top, runs out at *b.* into the receiver *c.*



We walk'd thence to the sea-side, and saw bathing-places in a cave cut out of the rock, warm and salt water being convey'd to them by a channel from a well in another cave. This place is called *Cantarello*.

This day being the 24th of *April*, was the first time we observ'd an *Italian* drunk.

The houses at *Naples* are large, high, and fairly built of stone, with flat roofs; some of the streets are broad, and that call'd the *Toledo* street, is long and stately, where one *Vander Enden* of *Antwerp* liath a large palace, who came hither in a mean condition, but is now very rich, and marries his children to the greatest nobility of *Naples*.

In *Naples*, on the corners of some streets, are inscriptions, prohibiting whores to dwell in them.

The watermen and country fellows are very well represented in the picture of



of *Massanello*, before *Howell's* history. They have a broad band sew'd to their shirts, which hangs behind their necks.

Customs.

In the summer-time, fellows cry up and down the streets *Aqua Fresca*, *Aqua Ghiacciata*, i. e. cold water, ice-water; having little vessels at their backs, which have ice or snow mingled with the water: a glass-full costs a *Bolognino*. This city is of a great length and good breadth. Before the last plague, the inhabitants were very numerous, and still there is a great concourse of people. In that sickness, they report, 120,000 dy'd within six weeks time. Many streets in the suburbs; the walls not worth any notice.

The Castles.

Four castles; viz. 1. *S. Elmo*, upon a high hill. 2. *Castello d'Ovo*. 3. *Castello de l'Ovo* upon the haven, which they say was formerly *Lucullus* his palace. 4. *Castella Carmine* (which *Massanello* had in his possession) command the city, being guarded by *Spaniards*. Without the city towards mount *Vesuvius*, are a great number of gardens; in every one of them a well, whence water is drawn out by an *Asie* turning a wheel with buckets, which pour the water out into a great cistern for the use of the garden. Many gentry live in *Naples*, where all provisions are very cheap, except bread. Two sorts of wine frequently drank here: 1. *Lachrymæ Christi*, which is red, and somewhat too sweet. 2. *Cerule*, whitish; both too strong to drink at meals. At the cloister of *S. Fra. di Paolo*, the friars sell several sorts of excellent wine. Here is plenty of oranges and other fruits; and commonly sold long capers, and another fruit, call'd, *Magliniano*, (being a sort of gourd) almost as big as a quince, which they likewise pickle as they do capers. Their chamber-pots are cylindrical glasses, set in neat flasks, with a cover made of wicker. The brass and silver money coin'd in the rebellion 1648, is still current here. At *S. Severinus*, the monks of the Benedictine order sell wine. At *Naples* we eat raw artichokes with pepper and oil. Sedans frequently used here. The king of *Spain* allows every trooper a horse; which has one of his ears cut off, that the horse may be discover'd if run away with. The troopers ride with their swords drawn thro' the cities.

We were told, that eunuchs may be priests, and say mass, because they carry their *Testes* about their necks.

*John Van Limpert*, whose brother travelled with us from *London* to *Venice*, shew'd us many remarkables in the city. Here, and at *Messina*, many of the cart-wheels are made of one solid piece of wood, without any spokes.

In the street, called, *Furcello*, we saw <sup>SKIPPON.</sup> a marble figure of the river *Nilus*, and an antient head, call'd, *Caput Neapol.* The house it stands nigh, is the oldest house of the city. We observ'd one night several boats fishing near the shore, having a fire at one end of the boat; and a fellow stood ready to strike the fish with an instrument like that we catch moles with. <sup>Fishing in the night.</sup>

April 26. In the morning we went by felucca, towards mount *Vesuvius*, and smelt a strong smell like *Petroleum*, which they told us comes out of a rock under water, and in the hot months the oyl lies in great spots upon the superficies of the sea; it is taken up with cotton, and sold to the apothecaries. A little from thence we landed, and hired a barefooted guide for three carolins, to shew us the way up to mount *Vesuvius*, now vulgarly call'd, <sup>Mount Vesuvius.</sup> *Monte Somma*. We walk'd a continual ascent from the shore four miles to the top, where we climb'd up a steepy place that tired us: upon the top we look'd down into a great hollow within the mountain, and at the bottom saw a round bank or circle of earth, out of which brake many smokes of brimstone. Dr. *Mapletoft* went down within the mountain, as he himself told us. We return'd by an easy descent in a deep sand. Near the top we observ'd a burnt stone, wherein were sparkles like gold and silver; on the sides of the mountain are deep channels, which convey away water and stones, &c. when there are eruptions; all about was a burnt surface; here and there some freestone. *Abrotum Campestre*, *Genista Hisp.* *Colutea Vesic.* & *Acetosa Ovilla*, grew nearest the top. Near this mountain is *Torre del Greco*, which gives name to the *Greek* wine, that is strong, and colour'd (but nothing so pleasant) as *Canary-sack*. On the shore, at the foot of *Vesuvius*, we tasted a fresh-water spring, even with the superficies of the sea.

April 27. We saw a procession to- <sup>A procession.</sup> wards the mole. 1. A banner, with a red cross in it; then 10 slaves sounding of trumpets; next a crucifix, carry'd by a young woman, and on her left hand another finely dress'd: after them follow'd many girls and young women, two by two, and behind them came nuns: in the middle of the mole stood two rows of christian slaves, with beads and candles (which are malefactors condemn'd to the gallies) ty'd six together with chains; and a company of priests and singing-boys about a pageant of the virgin *Mary*. The slaves sounded their trumpets; and singing boys sung towards the galleys, which answer'd with a volley of shot and noise of trumpets:



SKIPPON.

trumpets: little guns on the ground were fired at the entring into a church, where none but the slaves were permitted to go in to hear mass. These slaves were then confess'd before their going to sea.

We observ'd, one day, a *Venetian* astrologer (as he call'd himself) or mountebank, who sat on his horse, and discours'd to the people of the stars, &c. and he spoke to a fellow in the crowd through a long whispering-pipe of tin, and then gave him one of his medicines.

The granary.

June 13. After we return'd from *Sicily*, we saw the granary belonging to the city of *Naples*, which is under-ground, consisting of 30 *fosse* or *grotte*, supported by pillars: they say here is always store enough to provide the city seven years: I believe there might be enough to supply for two or three years. The corn is kept here cool in the summer, and warm in the winter; it is turn'd over very often, some said every two days. The *Neapolitan* bakers are oblig'd to buy here 25,000 *tumuli* every month; and if they have occasion for more, may buy it where they please. Five *conservatori delle fosse*; four chosen by the nobility, and one by the commonalty, oversee this granary.

The Carthusians.

June 14. We walk'd up to the *Carthusians* cloister, (which is under castle *S. Elmo*) where we saw their small church, more polite than the *Annunciata* at *Genoa*, dedicated to *S. Martin*, curiously adorn'd, all the pillars and walls being crufted over with fine inlay'd work of marble, brought from *Carrara*; very excellent pictures over the altars, and two in the choir, made by a *Flemming*, who was rewarded with 2500 ducats. Here is one large cloister, being the most curious and neat place of this nature that ever we yet saw; all the pillars and pavement of the best marble, and at each corner, over doors, the figures of the virgin *Mary*, &c. were rarely carved: from a balcony, on one side, we had a delightful prospect of the city, country and mountains; and from another part of the cloister, looked over their large and pleasant gardens on the side of the hill; and the sea, with that part of the city near *Castelle Ovo*, came into view. We saw here a huge cistern to receive rain-water in. This day being *Midsummer-day*, N. S. the fathers (being 85 belonging to the convent) walk'd up and down, and conversed freely with one another; which liberty is deny'd them at other times.

As we returned from the *Carthusians*, we came in a way cut very deep in the rock, and saw large quarries.

We pass'd by a nunnery, call'd, *La Trinita Trinita*, where are none but noblewomen.

*Le Penitente*, are nuns, which they say are women who have been ill treated by their husbands. *Le Penitente*.

*Le Convertiti*, entertain such as have been whores. *Le Convertiti*.

*Santo Spirito*, is a place for young bastard wenches.

June 15. We visited the *Augustins* cloister, who have a church, call'd, *S. Jo. à Carbonaria*; where, behind the altar, is a stately mausoleum of marble; on the top is the figure of a man on horseback; and underneath is written, in old characters, *Divus Ladislaus*; in the middle lies the image of a bishop, who erected this monument to this king of *Hungary*, when the excommunication was taken off for his fighting against the church: underneath is the king's effigies, in a sitting posture, with his wife *Johanna* by him. In a large, round chapel, some of the monuments of the *Caraccioli* are worth noting; and behind the aforesaid mausoleum is a fair tomb of one of them; and on the wall, his face and upper part of his body naked is painted.

*Sancta Catharina à formello*, belongs to a *Dominican* convent, where we saw a fair *spiceria*, or an apothecary's shop, consisting of three or four rooms: in one, are all chymical preparations; in another, we were shewn several rarities; viz. a child with two heads; another with four legs; a rat with the head like a lion's; which all seem'd to be artificial: *Minera Diamantis*, *Scapula Gryphonis*; the seven penitential psalms, and the *Officium per mortuis*, written in small.

The *Ammiraglio* is a large prison.

The *Domo* is a fair great church, where, on the south side is a curious chapel, with a high pair of brass gates. The statue of *S. Januarius* is erected on a fair column before the south door. *Domo*.

*S. Cajetan* is a curious church belonging to the *Theatins*; all the pillars and walls are hung round with pictures of miracles; and about one chapel are none but pictures in silver plate. *Cajetan's* statue stands before this church, just before the front, whereof are eight old *Corinthian* pillars, supporting some defac'd figures; underneath is this inscrib'd: *S. Cajetan*.

TIBERIOS ΙΟΥΛΙΟΣ ΤΑΡΣΟΣ ΔΙΟΣΚΟΥΡΟΙΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΗ ΠΟΛΕΙ ΤΟΥ  
ΝΑΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΤΑ ΕΝΤΕΛΑ ΝΑΩ . . . ΠΕΛΑΓΩΝ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΥ ΑΠΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΟΣ  
ΚΑΙ ΕΠΙΤΡΟΠΟΣ ΣΥΝΤΕΛΕΣΑΣ ΕΚ ΤΩΝ ΙΔΙΩΝ ΚΑΘΙΕΡΩΣΤΕΝ.

This



This was the portico to the temple of *Castor* and *Pollux*. We observ'd here a great quantity of womens hair hanging up, offer'd after the death of their husbands, signifying their future chastity.

The Camaidoli.

June 16. We walk'd early in the morning, about three miles, to the top of a hill, passing through pleasant woody places, where the *Camaidoli* dwell, a sort of *Eremites*, habited in white, who have every one a little house and small garden: there are 13 houses in three ranks on one side of a pretty church, (where are 100 confessing-seats); and on the other side, six houses in two ranks: they have a prior, and are esteem'd wealthy. From this hill we had a fine prospect of *Naples*, the adjacent country, hills, sea, *M. Pausilippus*, *Lacus Agnanus*, *Pozzuoli*, *Baix*. We had here a strong smell of brimstone from mount *Solfaterra* two miles distant.

Mount Pausilippus by land.

June 18. We went through *Portadi Chaii*, where are set up, in two iron grates, two heads of rebels in the tumults 1648. A row of houses here ruin'd by the command of the vice-roy, who commanded then; the most considerable conspirators living here. Beyond *Castello Ovo* we walk'd along the *marina* (or shore) before a long front of houses, and came to mount *Pausilippus*, a promontory; about which, in the summer evenings, the nobility, &c. take the *fresco* or air in their felucca's. It hath a passage cut thro' broad enough for two carts; the length is about half a mile, and is level with the roads without: towards *Naples* the passage is highest, and in the middle it is lowest: light comes sloping in from the top; and about half way on the side towards the sea, is a small chapel within the rock, where a monk says mass every day: at the entrance of either edge the light may be seen quite thro'. It is all the way pav'd. When it is obscure, passengers coming from *Naples*, call out to those they meet, *Alla Marina*, keeping themselves on the right hand, or towards the mountain; and those that come from the other end, cry, *Alla Montagna*, keeping themselves on the left hand, or towards the sea.

Just before we went into this passage, towards the top, on the right hand, is a monument within the rock, which is believ'd to be *Virgil's* tomb. *Virgil. Georg. l. 4.* speaks of his studying here.

*Illo Virgilium me tempore dulcis alebat  
Parthenope, studiis florentem—*

Two miles from *Pausilippo* we arriv'd at *Grotto del Cane*, a short and low cave in the side of a shady hill, that surrounds  
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*Lacus Agnanus*, (a little lake, about a mile in compass): the cave is broad enough for a man to turn about in. I went in, and stay'd a considerable while, perceiving no inconvenience by standing upright in it; but putting my head down within a span of the bottom, a sudden smell of an arsenic vapour stifled my breath, and oblig'd me to withdraw my head presently upwards; for it is a mortal fume that arises, which we experimented in these creatures. 1. A large grass-hopper was kill'd in about a minute's time. 2. A beetle, in a quarter of an hour. 3. A chicken in a minute. 4. Two frogs in three or four minutes. 5. A little dog in less than a quarter of an hour: the dog, chicken and frogs had some life left when we took them out, but we could not recover any of them presently into the lake. 6. A large snake was quite dead in the space of half an hour. We were told, that about 22 years since, a nobleman of *Naples*, the duke *di Matalone*, stifled one of his slaves here; whom he vainly endeavour'd to recover by throwing him into the lake. The sides of the cave are tinctur'd green, as high as the vapour rises, and are hot; but above that height the sides are rocky and white, crufted over in most places with a thin fragile substance. The water of the lake is fresh, and affords fish; it is about 15 paces distant from this grotto.

SKIPPO.

*Lacus Avernus*, *Grotto di Sybilla* and the *Stufæ* of *Januarius* are not far from hence.

June 20. And all the rest of our time in *Naples* we observ'd these particulars following: In the booksellers street (call'd *Furcello*) is a fair palace belonging to the family of the *Rota*, where, in the entry, we saw old statues. Not far from hence is the prince of *Saiano's* palace, where are preserv'd curious antiquities; amongst which this inscription:

IMP. CAESAR.  
DIVI VESPASIAN.  
DOMITIANO AV.  
GERM. PONT. MA.  
TRIB. POTEST. XII.  
IMP. XXII. COS. XVI.  
CENSORI PERPET. P.  
REG. VICT.  
VESTORIANI ET  
CALPVRNIANI.

On a handsome old square tower, I transcrib'd some of the verses on it, viz.

*Rex & Regina stant hic multis sociati  
Ungariæ Reges, Generosa stirpe Creatus,  
Conspicis, Andreas Calabrum Dux Veneratus  
Dux*

SKIPPON.

*Dux pia, Dux magna Consors hujusq;  
Johanna*

*Neptis Regalis sociat soror ipsa Maria  
Illustris princeps Robertus & ipse Tarenti  
Ipseque Philippus Frater Vultu reventi  
Hic Dux Duraci Carolus spectat reverendus  
Suntque duofratre Ludovicus & ipse Rober-  
tus, &c.*

At the Dominicans, call'd *S. Tho. Aquinas*, we went into a narrow school-room, where the students wrote after a civilian that read, who was often interrupted by the scholars; and he familiarly discours'd with them in the midst of his lecture. In another school, a friar was reading divinity.

On June 22, the weather was very cool, by reason of the rain and thunder we had.

An execu-  
tion.

One evening (the usual time for executions here) we saw a fellow hang'd that kill'd his wife: the gallows was erected before her father's house: one riding on an ass came before him, with a large banner folded up; which in time of joy is open'd; then follow'd a crucifix, and some in white disguises: after the malefactor had done his devotion, he ascended the ladder, kissing every step he went up, and standing there about a quarter of an hour, one of the disguis'd gave him an exhortation; and at some sign or word, the hangman turn'd him off, and to strangle him the sooner, leap'd upon his shoulders. Before and after the execution a trumpet sounded. He hung all night, and then was cut down.

S. Domi-  
nico Mag-  
giore.

*S. Dominico Maggiore*, is a Dominican cloister, where they shew'd us the cell of *S. Tho. Aquinas*, where an altar is erected to him. In this convent, Dr. *Cornelius* (who wrote the progymnasmata) reads mathematicks. In a handsome small school, where *Thomas Aquinas* us'd to read, over the chair the wall is well painted. On one side of the entrance is this inscription:

*Viator hic ingrediens Siste gradum atque  
venerare hanc Imaginem et Cathedram  
hanc in qua Sedens magnus ille magister  
Divus Thomas de Aquino Neapolitanus  
cum frequente ut par erat Auditor. con-  
cursu et . . . . . felicitate cæteros quam-  
plurimos admirabili doctrina Theologiam  
docebat, accersitus jam à Rege Carolo  
primo constituta illi mercede unius uncie  
annum per singulos menses. F.V.C. in  
anno MCCLXXII. D. S. S. F. F.*

The crucifix that spoke to *Thomas Aquinas*, is kept in a chapel over an altar.

*Donna Regina* is a Franciscan nunnery where women of quality are cloister'd, and have more freedom than others: their chapel will be very rich, when finish'd.

*S. Apostoli* is a pretty church of the Theatins, where, on the left side of the altar, is a stately monument of the present archbishop of Naples, built of white marble; an altar-table is supported by two marble lions; over that a stone, curiously carved with the figure of little boys, which is esteem'd highly: the archbishop procur'd it of one *Fra. Fiamingo* at Rome: above this is a picture representing, in mosaick work of little stones, the annunciation; over it is written,

*Annunciata Virgini Dei matri, Ascanius  
Cardinalis Philamarinus Archieps. Neap.  
1642.*

The pictures of faith, hope, charity, and humility stand on each side of the same work; and lower down, at each corner, is a picture, one of himself, the other of his brother (lately dead) made with inlaid work. Under his own picture is inscrib'd,

*Pervetustum Philamarinæ gentis  
Monumentum  
è Sancti Georgii majoris  
anno MCCIIC. translatum  
in Pontificalis templi ædiculam  
sub S. Nicolai  
à Johanne Philamarino dicatam  
et post CCCX. annum sacrarum  
reliquiarum Sancti Januarii  
aliorum Sanctorum tutelarium  
pro urbis dignitate reficiendo  
piissime Concessam  
Ascanius Philamarinus  
S R E Cardinalis  
Archieps. Neapolitanus  
pro se suisque;  
hic instaurandum curavit.*

Under his brother's;

*Ut vero Philamarinæ familiæ  
Nomen  
una cum immortalitæ perennet  
in hoc SS Apostol. ædis parte  
Columnis sigillis  
picturisq; munitis à se Exornatum  
ubi conditorium  
Ascanius idem Philamarinus  
S R E Cardinalis  
Archiepiscopus Neapolitanus  
tralatis è Pontificali Basilica  
majorum suorum ossibus construxit.  
Sibi et Scipioni Philamarino Fratri  
in regno Generali militiæ Vicario  
posterisque ejus mortis memor  
vivens Sepulchrum posuit  
Anno MDCXXXII.*



One *Giovanni Lanfranco* of *Parma* painted the roof of the church, and had 3000 ducats for his pains. The tabernacle on the high altar is very curious and rich, being made of precious stones, viz. oriental jasper, topaz, &c. and is adorn'd with silver figures gilt. Before the altar are two stately brass candlesticks on bases of the same metal, cast into the figure of the four evangelists, as they are represented by the ox, lion, &c. The altar is of inlaid marble, which they say cost 70,000 ducats. A young father was very civil, and willing to shew us their riches in the *Sacristia*, which was kept very neat; it being a proverb, *As neat as a Sacristia*, or vestry. In several presses were lock'd up distinctly the furnitures of several altars, and priests, and hangings for the two doors that bring into the choir. We saw richly wrought copes, &c. some are used in the winter, and some in the summer; some were thick embroider'd with gold and pearl, &c. one finely wrought with flowers: four candlesticks of brass, set thick with small pieces of coral; given by the duke of *Terra Nuova*, whose brother is one of the convent: great quantity of plate; a chalice, that was of one piece of crystal; chalices adorn'd with rubies, &c.

Here is a fair and large chapel on the south side, with a pair of brass gates wrought, which, they say, cost about 25000 ducats: This chapel is call'd, *Il Tesoro*, and has a revenue distinct from the *Vescovado*; it is served by different priests. At the high altar is a brass figure of *S. Januarius* and four saints more, that are the protectors of *Naples*. The cupola is well painted by *Lanfranco*. An altar-picture, made by *Cavaliere Maximus*; other altar-pictures (on brass or copper plates) drawn by *Dominico S. Pierre*; who had for drawing every whole figure 100 ducats, and for every half figure 50 ducats. In the church lies a huge old pillar of marble that was found underground. We were told, these fathers are obliged to have no revenue, nor are they permitted to beg; but yet what is given them maintains 'em very well.

The *Oratorium* is a church very richly gilt on the roof, supported by 12 shafts of old pillars. A picture here made by the famous *Pietro d'Acortone*. Here is a pretty small chapel dedicated to *Phil. Nerius*.

In one street, on a wall, is this *Roman* inscription,

C. SEPTIMIUS. C. F. LIBO.  
AE. D. SCR. AED. CVR.  
SIBI ET  
LABERIAE TVSCAE VX.  
SEPTIMAE AMARANTII V.

There are in *Naples* five *Seggio* or courts. 1. *Seggio di Nido*, corruptly so called from the old figure of *Nilus* that lies in that street. 2. *Seggio di Capua*. 3. *Seggio di Montagna*. 4. *Seggio di Porto*. 5. *Seggio di Porto Nuovo*. The nobility is divided into these five parts, and when any difference or quarrel happens, it is brought before the *Seggio* they belong to. That of *Nido* is painted with the story of *Charles V.* his being presented with their privilege, whereby he was admitted as one of that *Seggio*. SKIPPON.  
The Seggii.

The family of *Carafa*, we were told, received its name and coat of arms at the same time, upon this occasion. A king of *Arragon* fainting with his wounds in a battle, a soldier of his holds him up, and chances to put three of his fingers near the wound, and drawing three strokes of blood, gave original to the three bends in his coat, and the king at that instant expressed great kindness to him, calling him *Caro à fé*, whence they say, the name *Carafa* is deriv'd.

An arch built at *Porto di Chiai*, which leads to *Pitro Falcone*, a promontory into the sea, which the people took possession of in 1648, and thence annoy'd *Castello del Ovo*; but since the *Spaniards* have kept a guard there, and made a draw-bridge in the middle of the arch.

Near the sea-side the pope's nuncio hath his summer palace.

Under *Pausilippus* is a suburb or borgo called *Mergellina*, where we saw a pretty grotto (called *Grotto di Virgilio*) having a spring of water in it; over the gate of it is written,

D. O. M.

Inter \* *Sinceri Cineres magniq; Maronis* \* *Sanazzaro.*  
*Qua Mergellina ac tollit se candida in*  
*undis*  
*Condidit has genio et Musas Garophylus*  
*ædes.*

MDLXX.

Hereabouts is the *Servites* cloister built by *Sanazzaro* a famous poet, behind the high altar is a curious monument of white marble, rarely carv'd, and on the top is his effigies, and under it is written, *Actius Sincerius D. O. M.* Under that a poetical fancy in marble sculpture, representing the gods *Pan*, *Neptune*, *Venus*, playing on instruments; on one side is the statue of *Orpheus*, on the other *Pallas*, whose shield is excellently wrought with gorgons head. But because this tomb is in a sacred place, under *Orpheus* they have written *David*, and under the other *Judith*. The Servites.

This

SKIPFON.

This distich underneath :

*Da sacro Cineri flores, hic ille Maroni  
Sincerus Musa proximus ut tumulo  
vix. A. LXXII. obiit MDXXX.*

The workman's name, *Fio. Ang. Flo. Or. S. F.*

A gravestone in this church, with the effigies of a bishop, holding a book, whereon is written, *Episcopi Arriani*, and under his feet is this distich.

*Carasæ hic alibi; jacet Diomedis imago  
Mortua ubiq; jacet, Vivaq; ubiq; manet.  
M.DXXXXX.*

An altar picture, just by, wherein is described an angel treading on the devil, with the face of a woman, which was like a whore that fell in love with this bishop, who resisted her temptations, and sent her this picture for a present.

In this part of the city, nigh the shore, we saw a handsome *Roman* altar stone, thus inscrib'd.

AVGVSTO  
SACRVM  
RESTITVERVNT  
LAVRINENSES  
PECVNIA SVA  
CVLTORES  
D. D.

On one side of the altar, a fellow with an ox for the sacrifice.

On another side, a *guttus patinus* & *flagellum*.

Upon a gallows we saw the nose and ears of a soldier nailed, who ran away from his colours, and received this punishment, with a kick on the breech, when he was turned out of the service.

We saw a *Spanish* comedy at *Naples*, where nothing was remarkable.

The vice-roy's palace.

The vice-roy's palace hath a very fair front, with a double portico, one above another. A broad and stately ascent to it. The palace is much neglected, and not kept clean. The chapel is very much gilt, and pictured on the roof.

A procession.

The *Dominicans* have a rosary procession, every first Sunday of the month; one we observed; viz. first went two trumpeters, then, in order, followed a flag, carried by a lay-man, boys with lighted tapers, some men, a monk with a banner, and a boy on each side of him, crowned with flowers; several *Dominicans* in their white habits; vocal and instrumental musick before the image of the *Madonna*, or *V. M.* a crowd of women.

The *Canonici Regulari Lateranensi* have a convent, which is counted the greatest asylum, or place of refuge, in this city; on the roof of the porch is written, *Firmo che firmo*.

Canonici Regulari

We were admitted into the *Castello del Ovo*. The outward ditch is converted into gardens, which bring the governor in a good profit. The castle, within the walls, has strong towers. The front of the gate of this castle, is of rare carved marble work; king *Alfonfus* being drawn in a triumphant chariot, with men, armour, &c. This inscribed. *Alfonfus Regum Princeps hanc condidit Arcem*. Below that, *Alfonfus Rex Hispanus, Siculus, Italicus, Clemens, Pius, Invictus*. In this castle, prisoners are kept, and at this time a captain of banditi was a prisoner, who got a great estate, and was made a marquis, who in 1648, did the king of *Spain* good service; but afterwards falling into suspicion, he was clapt up, and has been a prisoner seven or eight years, and like to continue so the rest of his days, being an old man.

Before this castle, in the piazza, are six fountains; one of them very handsome, having a *Neptune* and other figures.

June 26. In the evening we observed five galleys hung round with lights, in lanterns, this being a holy-day.

At *S. Dominico Maggiore*, in the *sacristia*, are many trunks covered over with velvet, where the bodies of several kings, &c. are kept. In a table hang up these several epitaphs upon them, full of bald rhimes and false quantities.

S. Dominico maggiore.

*Carmina quæ in Regum Neap. Aragon. horumq; Procerum sepulchris legebantur.*

#### 1. *Ad Alfonso Regem.*

*Inclutus Alfonso qui Regibus ortus Iberis  
Auloniæ regnum primus adeptus adest.*

#### 2. *Ad Antonium Arag. M. A. D.*

*Dormis an Vigilas Antonii? Sætor utrumq;  
Ossa quidem primum sed virtus fama secundum.*

*Sanguine procretus Genitorq; quidni moraris?  
Stirpis Aragoniæ Fernandus indicis horum.*

#### 3. *Ad Ferdinandum Arag. D. Neap.*

*Cernis Joannem magna de stirpe Nepotem  
Sustulit hunc puerum quæ rapit illa senes.*

#### 4. *Ad Mariam Lazerdam. M. A. D.*

*Quæ fuerant Mariæ Lazerdæ maxima vivæ.  
Et genus et culmen omnia mors rapuit.*

#### 5. *Ad*



5. *Ad Petrum Arag. Primogen. D.*  
*Cernis Aragonei Petrum haud ignobile semen*

*Antoni illustris sanguine stemmatibus.*  
*Prima ætate fuit perdignus sede paterna,*  
*Hinc rapuit terris sed Libitina suis.*

6. *Ad Anton. Arag. M. A. Ducem.*  
*Sarcophago clausus Dux est à sanguine Regum*

*Non obiit cujus nomen honosq; manet.*  
*Spiritus astra colit vivit sua gloria terris*  
*In sedes rediit corpus inane suas.*

7. *Ad Ferdinandum Ursinum G. D.*  
*Gravinæ Dominum demonstrat candide lector*  
*Serica tumba tibi hæc Ursina à gente nitente*  
*Inclutus in bellis tenuit quod nobile nomen*  
*Sed tum hunc posuit Lachesis metuenda sepulchro.*

In parte dextera chori.

8. *Ad Joannem Andegaven. Ducem Dyr-  
 rbachii Regis Caroli II. filium.*

*Dux Duracensis regali stirpe Joannes*  
*Atq; Comes dignus Gravinæ mente benignus*  
*Ac Albanorum Dominus correptor et horum*  
*Angeli Montis sancti Dominator honoris*  
*Princeps discretus mira pietate repletus*  
*Francia cui patrem confert Ungaria matrem*  
*Sancta de gente generatus utroq; parente*  
*Hic jacet illustris vitæ clausis sibi lustris*  
*Anno Milleno quo Christus corde sereno*  
*Et trecenteno perfulsit per quoq; deno*  
*Quinto migravit Cælestia quod properatur*  
*Tertia præstabat indictio quæ numerabat*  
*Rogamus Christe Cæli Dux inclutus iste*  
*Vivat in æternum Patrem speculando super-  
 num.*

9. *Ad Ferdinandum I.*  
*Ferrandus senior qui condidit aurea secla*  
*Mortuus Ausonia semper in ore manet.*

10. *Ad Ferdinand. II.*  
*Ferrandum mors seria diu fugis arma ge-  
 rentem*  
*Mox positus illum impia falce necat.*

11. *Ad Joannam F. P. F.*  
*Suscipe Reginam purabospes mente Joannam*  
*Et cole quæ meruit post sua fata coli.*

12. *Ad Franciscum Ferdin. Avalum de*  
*Aquino Marchionem Piscariæ Generalem*  
*Vicarium Cæsareæ Majestatis in Italia*  
*et in Regno Siciliae Proregem.*

*Quis jacet aurato hoc loculo sub? maximus*  
*ille*  
*Piscator, belli gloria, pacis bonos.*  
*Nunquid et pisces cepit? non ergo quid Urbes*  
*Magnanimos Reges, Oppida, Regna, Duces*

*Dic quibus hæc cepit piscator retibus? alto*  
*Consilio, intrepido corde alacriq; manu*  
*Qui tantum rapuere Ducem? duo numina*  
*Mars, Mors*

*At nocuere nihil, nam vivit fama super-  
 stes*

*Quæ Martem et Mortem vincit et invidiam.*  
*Lud. Ariost. idem Hisp. idiomate.*

*Carmina quæ leguntur in gladio à Christia-  
 nissimo Francorum R. Francisco sibi do-  
 nato et hoc in eodem tumultu servato.*

*Piscario Martis debetur Martius ensis*  
*Barbara adest, tutus medios potes ire per  
 hostes.*

13.

*Effluat ex animo nunquam meditatio lucis*  
*Lege pari quoniam paupere dives obit.*

14. *Bernardo de Baucio Montis Caveosi*  
*Comiti R.*

*M. Justitiario Franciscus de Baucio Dux*  
*Andriæ*  
*Princeps sepulchrum benemerenti posuit.*

15 *Ad Isabellam Arag. D. Mediol.*  
*Hic Isabella jacet centum fata sanguine Re-  
 gum*

*Qua cum Majestate Itala prisca jacet*  
*Sol qui lustrabat radiis fulgentibus orbem*  
*Occidit inque alio nunc agit orbe diem.*

16. *Ad Mariam Arag. Vasti M.*  
*Eheu Vasti Domina excellens virtutibus orta*  
*Orbis quæ imperium digna tenere fuit*  
*Sarcophago jacet hoc nunc parvus corpore*  
*pulvis*  
*Spiritus angelicus sed nitet ipse choris.*

17. *Ad Filium Ducis Turris Majoris.*  
*Flos tener hic languet, decidisset is nisi flo-  
 rens*  
*Laudibus eximiis exuperasset avos,*

18. *Ad — — Carasam.*  
*Gentis Carasæ sydus spes una mariti*  
*Viva fuit, posthac mortua luctus erit*  
*Nunc ornat cælum radiis fulgentibus astrum*  
*Et micat ardenti lumine prope Jovem.*

19. *Ad Ferdinandum Franciscum Avalum*  
*de Aquino Marchionem Piscariæ in Reg-  
 no Siciliae proregem.*

*Marchio clara sui Generis quin Martia*  
*proles*  
*Præfectus Siculum conditur hoc tumulto.*

20. *Ad Filiam Ducis Bovini.*  
*Delitium fuerat, quæ mox jam nata pa-  
 rentum*  
*Charius hæc vivens nempe futura fuit.*

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21. Ad Aloysium Carasam. P. Sni.  
Stillani illustris propria virtute et avorum  
Princeps hic factus clauditur umbra cinis.

In parte sinistra chori.

22. Ad Philippum Andegaven. Principem  
Tarenti Regis Caroli Filium.  
Hic pius et fidus, hic Martis in agmine  
sydus  
Philippus plenus virtutibus atq; serenus  
Qui Caroli natus qui Franca de gente se-  
cundi  
Regis sacundi regina matre creatus  
Ungariæ sive vir natæ semine divæ  
Regis Francorum Catherinæ persfrenuorum  
Qui Constantinopolis exitit imperator.  
Atq; Tarentini Princeps dominator ac victor  
Fure tamen patris strenuus ac ietibus acris

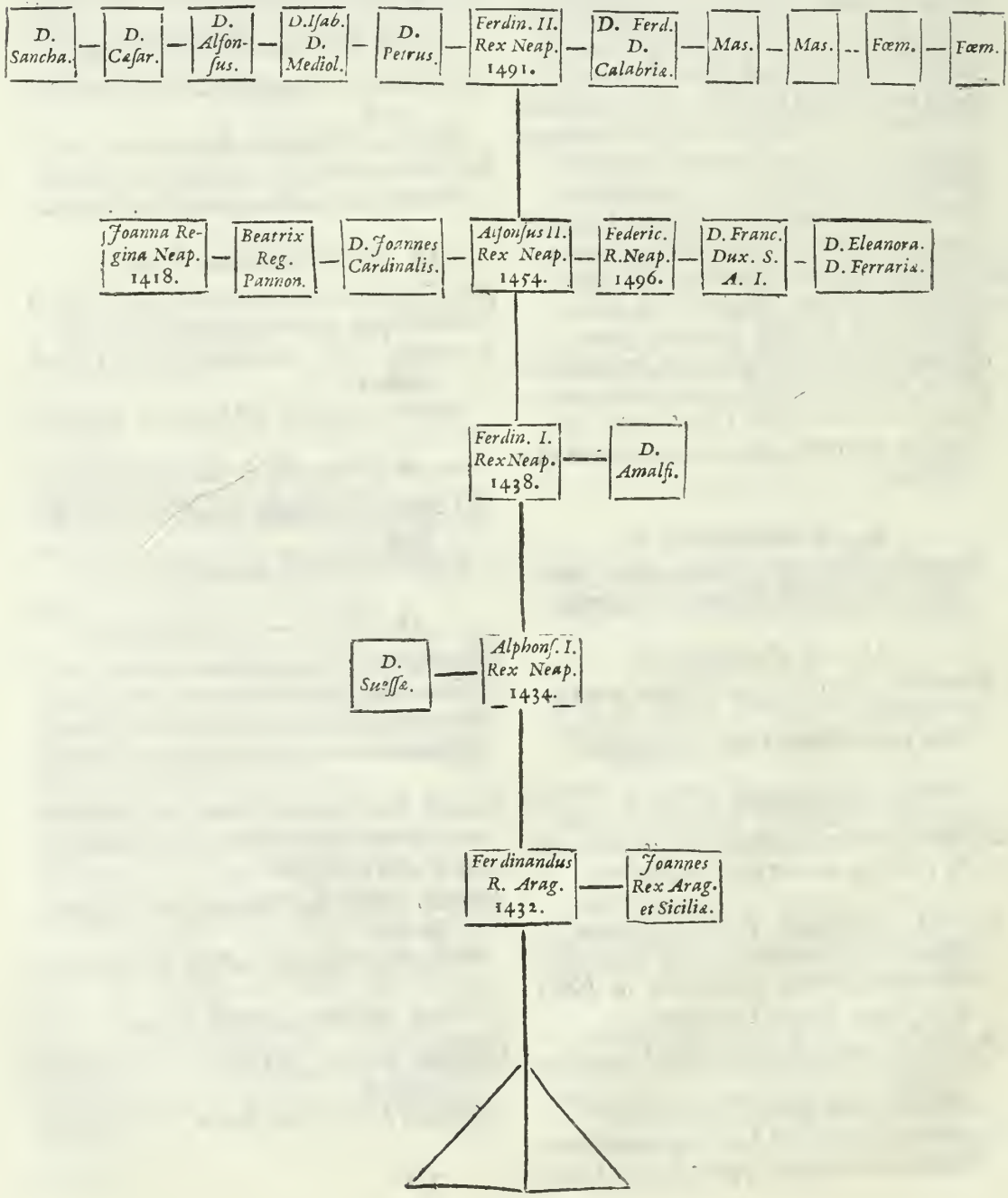
Achaia princeps cui Romania deinceps  
Tanquam Despoto titulo fuit addita noto  
Inclutus et gratus tumulo jacet hoc trabeatus  
Ejus qui magno folio migravit in anno  
Christi Milleno Trecento ter quoq; deno  
Bino December erat ejusdem sexta Viceno  
Facta Dies inerat indictio quintaq; dena.  
1332.

Under the trunks is inscribed.

Memoria Regum Neap. Aragonensium tem-  
poris injuria consumptæ pietate Catholici  
Regis Philippi. Joanne à Stunica Mi-  
randæ Comiti et in regno Neap. Prorege  
Curante. Sepulchra instaurata A. D.  
CICIDXCIV.

Pictures of the kings hang over the  
trunks.

This pedigree is in the middle of the table among the forementioned epitaphs.





A fellow  
bitten by a  
Tarantula.

In a nobleman's palace, I saw a fellow who was bitten by a tarantula; he danced very antickly, with naked swords, to a tune played on an instrument: They say, if the spider be presently killed, no such effects will appear; but as long as it lives, the person bitten is subject to these paroxysms, and when it dies he is free. Usually they are the poorer sort of people that say they are bitten, and they beg money while they are in these dancing fits; which makes some think, that the many stories of the bites of the tarantula are not true.

Near the *Seggio di Nido* is an old stone thus inscribed.

POSTVMNS  
LAMPADIVS  
VC CONS CAMP  
CVRAVIT.

S. Clara.

S. Clara is a large old church, built by queen Joane; the Franciscans *Minoris observ.* have a cloister here; behind the high altar is king Robert's stately monument. In the same church is a fair old tomb of an empress, with this inscription.

*Hic jacet corpus illustris Dnæ. Dnæ. Mariæ de Francis Imperatricis Constantinopolitane Ducissæ Duracii. hæc obiit anno MCCCLXVI. die XXIX. mensis Maii. cuius anima requiescat in pace.*

Torre di  
S. Vincen-  
te.  
The Arse-  
nal.

Torre di S. Vincente is near the shore, and is a place for disobedient children.

The arsenal hath 16 long arches fairly built, for to build and preserve galleys in; five galleys, and one hospital galley at Naples: every night there is good musick sounded by the slaves.

We visited Dr. Tho. Cornelius of Cosenza in Calabria, the author of *Progyrnasmata*; he is professor of mathematicks and physick, and a great admirer of Cartesianus, and the new philosophers.

Academi-  
ci Investi-  
gantes.

At the marquiss of Arena's palace, 29 June, we were introduced into the room where the *Academici Investigantes* meet every Wednesday in the afternoon, when we observed about 60 persons present. They discoursed about several things, and brought in the experiment of water ascending in glass *tubuli*, or small pipes; which they reasoned upon. After that, Leonardus à Capua discoursed about heat and cold; then Lucas Anton. Portius seated himself in a chair, at the upper end of the room, and read a discourse on the same subject; and when the company was pleased with any thing, they cried *benè*. (Note, none but those who are *Academici* may read in the chair.) This done,

Caramuel, a fryar of the Benedictin order, professor in *Salamanca*, and bishop of *Campania*, in elegant Latin, answered extempore the assertions of *Franciscus ab Andrea*, who most ingeniously defended the lord *Verulam's* opinion, that it is possible for a man to live ever, if he can keep himself in one and the same condition of health. The marquiss of *Arena* moderated with great ingenuity and understanding; and he was particularly civil to us. There are about 14 *Academici*, viz. 1. Il *Marchese d'Arena*. 2. *Tomaso Cornelio*. 3. *Joannes Caramuel*. 4. *Leon. à Capua*. 5. *D. Mich. Gentitii*. 6. *Fra. ab Andrea*. 7. *Januarius ab Andrea*. 8. *Joan. Bapt. Capuccius*. 9. *D. Joseph Medices Princeps Octavianus*. 10. *Lucas Ant. Portius*. 11. *Dominicus Scutano*, a young man, but very learned for his years. 12. *Franciscus Rosii*. 13. *D. Dominicus Emanuel Cirffi*. 14. *Salvator Scatone*.

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They complained to us of the inquisition, and their clergymens opposition to the new philosophy; and of the difficulty they met with in getting books out of England, Holland, &c.

At Naples, every summer evening, before the noblemens coaches make the *Customs* *&c.* Corso in the chief streets, several carts go with large vessels of water, that runs out behind, and on each side, to lay the dust. We have already touched upon some other of their customs.

The Spanish soldiers keep guard, five and six in a company, up and down the streets. At the further end of the mole the Neapolitans have a guard.

There is a marquiss that dwells in Naples, who was formerly a butcher.

Six troops of horsemen, most *Burgundians* and *Germans*, quarter in this city, and guard by turns, every night a troop; an *Englishman* is one of their trumpeters. Spanish captains are known by their small canes tipt with silver, and the ensigns by their leading staves trimmed with ribbands.

Masanello's wife is now a common whore; his brother and sister are still in prison.

The Neapolitan noblemen and citizens sit and chat together, in the doors, in the *fresco* of the day.

The campanile of the Carmelites makes a tall and fair shew to the seaward.

The following is an account of the city and kingdom of Naples, taken out of *Beltrano*.

In Naples are these monasteries, with their number of fryars, &c. viz.

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|                                                                  | No. of Fryars. |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| 17 Convents of Dominicans.                                       | 781            |
| 18 ————— Franciscans.                                            | 1013           |
| 8 ————— Augustins.                                               | 428            |
| 10 ————— Carmelites.                                             | 494            |
| 1 ————— Carthusians.                                             | 100            |
| 1 ————— Cœlestines.                                              | 90             |
| 2 ————— Canonici Reg. S. Salvat.                                 | 27             |
| 1 ————— Cruciferi.                                               | 38             |
| 3 ————— Canonici Reg. Lateranen.                                 | 250            |
| 1 ————— Benedictins.                                             | 150            |
| 1 ————— Olivetani.                                               | 100            |
| 4 ————— Minimi di S. Franc. di Paola.                            | 201            |
| 3 ————— Servi del Parto.                                         | 56             |
| 1 ————— Eremitani.                                               | 80             |
| 1 ————— Camaidoli.                                               | 60             |
| 1 ————— Montevergine.                                            | 36             |
| 1 ————— Basiliani.                                               | 16             |
| 3 ————— Spanish Monks.                                           | 71             |
| 1 ————— Fratři Benfratelli del B. Gio, &c. con vestimento negro. | 80             |
| 6 ————— Jesuits.                                                 | 387            |
| 6 ————— Theatins.                                                | 325            |
| 3 ————— Clerici Reg. minores.                                    | 106            |
| 1 ————— Clerici Secolari.                                        | 280            |
| 3 ————— Ministri deg l'infer.                                    | 160            |
| 2 ————— Bernardites.                                             | 60             |
| 3 ————— Pii Operarii, &c.                                        | 90             |
| 2 ————— Padri del Schaole.                                       | 55             |
| 6 ————— In the Conservatorii di figliuoli.                       | 912            |
| 11 ————— In another.                                             | 2295           |
| 121                                                              | In all 8741    |

Also these nunneries, &amp;c.

|                                         |             |
|-----------------------------------------|-------------|
| 4 ————— Dominicans.                     | 328         |
| 11 ————— Franciscans.                   | 1041        |
| 4 ————— Augustins.                      | 396         |
| 1 ————— Carmelites.                     | 40          |
| 7 ————— Benedictins.                    | 700         |
| 2 ————— Spanish Nuns.                   | 160         |
| 10 ————— In the Conservatorii di Donne. | 866         |
| 39                                      | In all 3531 |

The kingdom is divided thus, viz.

1. Terra di Lavoro has these cities. 14.  
 1. Aversa. 2. Capua. 3. Caserta. 4. Gaeta. 5. Ischia. 6. Massa Lubrense. 7. Nola. 8. Pozzuoli. 9. Cessa. 10. Sorento. 11. Teano. 12. Traetto. 13. Venafro. 14. Vico Equense.

2. Principato citra. 18.

1. Amalfi. 2. Campagna. 3. Capri. 4. Casella. 5. Contursi. 6. Eboli. 7. Cappaccio. 8. Gragnano. 9. Lettere.

10. Laurino. 11. Nocera. 12. Salerno. 13. Sanseverino. 14. Saponara. 15. Sarno. 16. Scala. 17. Tramonti. 18. Ravello.

3. Principato ultra. 14.

1. Benevento. 2. \* Solofra. 3. Consa. 4. \* A village or terra Ariano. 5. Avellino. 6. Bisaccio. 7. S. Angelo de Lombardi. 8. Cedogna. 9. Montemarano. 10. Nusco. 11. Volturnara. 12. Vico. 13. Vicodella Baronia. 14. S. Agata delli Grotti.

4. Basilicata. 11.

1. Lavello. 2. Melfi. 3. Policastro. 4. Venosa. 5. Acerenza. 6. Muro. 7. Montepeloso. 8. Potenza. 9. Rapolla. 10. Tricarico. 11. Turfi.

5. Calabria citra. 12.

1. Mantea. 2. Cosenza. 3. Paola. 4. Montalto. 5. Rossano. 6. Bisignano. 7. Carjari. 8. Cassano. 9. Martorano. 10. Strongoli. 11. S. Marco. 12. Ubriatico.

6. Calabria ultra. 16.

1. Catanzaro. 2. Cotrone. 3. Squillaci. 4. Taverna. 5. Tropea. 6. Reggio. 7. Belcastro. 8. Bova. 9. S. Severina. 10. Gieraci. 11. L'Isola. 12. Montelene. 13. Melito. 14. Nicastro. 15. Nicotera. 16. Oppido.

7. Terra d'Otranto. 14.

1. Gallipoli. 2. Lecce. 3. Brindisi. 4. Materra. 5. Ostuni. 6. Taranto. 7. Otranto. 8. Alessano. 9. Castellaneta. 10. Castro. 11. Motola. 12. Nardo. 13. Oria. 14. Ugento.

8. Terra di Bari. 16.

1. Andria. 2. Bari. 3. Barletta. 4. Bitonto. 5. Terra di Mola. 6. Molfetta. 7. Monopoli. 8. Trani. 9. Giovenazzo. 10. Biseglia. 11. Bitetto. 12. Conversano. 13. Gravina. 14. Monoruina. 15. Polignano. 16. Ruino.

9. Abruzzo citra. 5.

1. Chieti. 2. Sulmona. 3. Benevento. 4. Bovelle. 5. Ortona.

10. Abruzzo ultra. 5.

1. Aquila. 2. Atri. 3. Campi. 4. Civita di Penna. 5. Teramo.

11. Contado di Molisi. 4.

1. Boiano guardia. 2. Alferes. 3. Iserma. 4. Trivento.

12. Capi-



## 12. Capitanata. 13.

1. M. S. Angelo. 2. Ascoli. 3. Bovino.
4. Fiorenzola. 5. Larino. 6. Lucera.
7. Lesina. 8. Salpe. 9. Viceste. 10. Vulturna.
11. Termoli. 12. S. Severo.
13. Manfredonia.

So that, according to *Beltrano*, there are, in the kingdom of *Naples*, 142 cities, of which 20 are archbishopricks, and 128 are bishopricks, about 30 of them nominated by the king of *Spain*. Likewise there are 87 princes, 122 dukes, 159 marquisses, 70 earls.

The government.

The government consists in the *Seggii*; the nobility chuse four *Eletti di Nobili*, and the citizens elect *Riones*, or *Capi di Strada*, who meet once a year and chuse one *Eletto di Popolo*. The *Eletti* are known by their black gowns.

## 5. Seggi di Nobili.

1. Capua. 2. Nido. 3. Montagna. 4. Porto.
5. Porta Nova.

## 7 Officii del Regno.

1. Contestabile o Vice-Rè. 2. Gran Giustiti-ero.
3. Ammirante. 4. Camerlingo.
5. Protonotario. 6. Cancelliero. 7. Senescallo.

- 37 Tribunali Regii. 5 Tribunali Ecclesiastici.
3. Chiefe essente della giurisd. dell'ordinario.

Among the catalogues of archbishops of *Naples*, is *Pietro Bellense Archidiaconus*, della chiese *Battoniense* in *Ingleterra* eletto *Archivescovo* è renuncio tal dignità.

The vice-roy sends, for three years, to each province of *Naples* a president, and four *Auditori* his assistants, one advocate and a *procuratore fiscali*.

In *Naples* is a tribunal called the *Vicaria*, where all appellations of the kingdom are heard. In the council of state, called vulgarly *Consiglio di Spade e cappa*, three are *Spaniards*, and three are *Italians*.

*Tribunale Collaterale*, whose counselors are called *Reggenti*, and handle weighty matters. They are for life, and are part *Spaniards* and part *Italians*; for lesser causes, both criminal and civil, are diverse judges.

The magistrates are five noblemen, and one chosen by the people, who are consulted withal, by the vice-roy, before any imposition be lay'd on the citizens or inhabitants of the kingdom. One nobleman out of a *Seggie*, as above.

The *Castellano* of *S. Elmo*, acknowledges none but the king his superior. 3000 *Spaniards* in the fortresses of the kingdom, and 1000 without, in several quarters under the *Maestro di Campo Span*.

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English merchants here; Mr. Benjamin Child; two of the *Chambers*, brothers; Mr. *Thetwell*, Mr. *Bayam*, Mr. *Brooke*, Mr. *Foot* (nephew to him at *Ligorne*) Mr. *Joseph Kent*.

At *Naples* they have a long spring, and warm winter.

*Ver ubi longum, tepidasq; præbet  
Jupiter Brumas.* Horat. l. 2. Od. 6.

Wednesday, April 27. Having the opportunity of the same *Dutch* ship that brought us from *Ligorne*, Mr. *Ray* and myself took bolletins or bills of health for *Messina*, which were after this form.

## Gratis.

Parte da questa inclyta è fedelissima Città di *Napoli*, Sano è libero d'ogni sospetto di mal contagioso per gratia di Nostro Sign. iddio, della sua madre santissima concetta senza peccato Originale di santo Gennaro, è d'altri santi suoi Protettori, l'infra scritto per andare al sotto scritto luogo: perciò dunque capiterà, si potrà con esso conversare, e contrattare dandoli libera e sicura prattica, E in fede, &c. Datum Neapoli in Tribunali sancti Laurentii die 7. mensis Maii, Anno 1664. Filippo Skippon d'Ingleterra d'anni 22 incirco, giusta statura, Capelli Castagni.

Bill of health.

P. Messina.

We left our fellow travellers, Mr. *Wilmington* and Mr. *Bacon* ashore, who intended for *Rome*, &c. In the afternoon we embarked in the *S. Gertruda*, the *Dutch* vessel, and about midnight we set sail.

Thursday, April 28. We sailed between *Capo d'Amalfi* and the island *Capri*, which is a large island, having a bishop's see in it; here are taken great numbers of quails that are sold at *Naples*. We had good gales and a rough sea this day. At night we had, for some hours, a storm, with thunder and lightning; but the next morning, Friday, April 29, we had fairer weather, which continued all night.

Saturday, April 30. We had a strong gale of wind, which brought us this night to *Messina*. This day we pass'd in sight of the island of *Stromboli*, where we observed the smoke arising out of a burning mountain,

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mountain, we had also on the right hand of us, *Lipari, Felicur*, and other islands.

*Lipari* affords good raisins, and hath a bishoprick in it.

SICILY.

Before we entred the streight between *Calabria* and *Sicily*, or the *Faro di Messina* (by our seamen called the vale of *Messina*) a pilot came to us, in a felucca, and demanded 15 crowns, but took 10 pieces of eight, to guide the ship into the port of *Messina*, the entrance being dangerous by reason of the stroom or current here, which sometimes ship-wrecks vessels, either on *Scylla*, the rocks of *Calabria*, or *Charybdis*, the sands of *Sicily*. Two months before, an *English* ship, called the *St. George*, was run ashore on the sand for want of a pilot. At night we got into the haven, but had no pratique till next morning,

*Sunday, May 1.* When a felucca, with officers, came and enquired the ship's lading, &c. and told the number of mariners and passengers, and took our bills of health, and soon after they gave us pratique. *Dutch* merchants came then aboard, and five of the ships guns were fired to salute the town.

We made our stay here, before we went for *Malta*, till 5 *May*; and after our return, stay'd from 22 *May* till 6 *June*, and informed ourselves of these particulars.

The statue of Don Juan of Austria.

Under the brass statue of Don *John* of *Austria* near the vice-roy's palace, are these inscriptions.

*Philippus Hisp. et Sicil. Rex invictus juxta ac Catholicus cum S. Pio V. Pont. Max. S. Q. Veneto in Solum Turcarum Prin. Orien. Tyr. Christ. Nominis hostem immaniss. fœdus componit.*

*Joannes Austrius Caroli V. semper Aug. Fil. Phil. Regis Fr. totius Classis imp. summa omnium consensione declaratur, is in hoc portu Mamer. CCVII. longarum Navium VI. Q. Majorum totius fœderis classe coacta ad XVI. Cal. Oct. e freto solvit. ad Echinadas ins. hostium Tur. naves lon. CCXC. animo invicto Non. Octob. aggreditur. inaudita celeritate incredibili Virtute CXXX. cepit. XX. partim flammis absunit, partim mergit, reliquæ Vix Evadere potuerunt. hostium ad X.VM cedit, totidem Capit. Christ. Captivorum ad XVM. in libertatem asserit, et metu quem hostibus immisit, Christo semper Auspice Remp. Christ. liberavit. An. MDLXXI.*

*Messanam IIII. Non. Nov. Victor revertit. ingentiq; omnium lætitia triumphans Excipitur, ad gloriam ergo et æternit. nominis Phil. Regis tantæq. Victoriæ*

*memoriam sempit. Joanni Austrio. Fr. B. M. Fortiss. Fœliciss. Q. Principi S. H. Æ.*

*S. P. Q. Messan. P.*

*Patribus Conscriptis*

*Christophero Piscio. Jo. Francisco Balsamo. Don Gaspare Joenio Antonio Aciarello. Don Thoma Marchetto. Francisco Rbegitano MDLXXII.*

These verses are under the armado.

*Gesta fident superant, Zancle, ne longa Vestustas.*

*Deleat, hæc vultus fuxit in ære tuos.*

Under the picture of *Zancle* or *Messina*, carved in brass.

*Hostem horis binis superas, datur ære Colossus*

*Nunc eat et factis obstrepat invidia.*

Under the picture of the battle.

*Jam satis ostensum est quo sis Genitore Creatus*

*Africa regna Parens, ipse Afiana domas.*

*Non satis unus erat Victo tanto hoste triumphus*

*Esse triumphator semper in ære potes.*

*Thuanus* l. 50, pag. 747, says;

*Christiana classis constabat CCV. Navibus, ac VI. majoris formæ.*

*Turcica, CCLX. constabat; perierunt ex Turcis 25000; capti 3500.*

*Ex Christianis XV. trirèmes deletæ sunt, quarum X. Venetæ fuerunt. de Christianis ad XCIX ceciderunt. See also Paruta Hist. di Cypro.*

*English* merchants here. Mr. *Nich. Mead*, Mr. *Laurence Trelle* a R. C. Mr. *Martin Wilkinson*, Mr. *Jonathan Parker* and Mr. *Morgan*.

A *Jesuits* college, where the novices live, is a pleasant building. They have three colleges more, and were building another. It is reported, the citizens have some controversy with them, because they send away the natives, and maintain strangers. Sometimes the *Messanese* threaten to banish them.

Near this novitiatory is a fortification, over the gate whereof is written, *E Forti Dulcedo*, and over another, under *Jupiter's* eagle and thunderbolt, *Hostem repellas longius*.

We saw an engine for silk like that at *Bononia* and *Vicenza*, only this was moved by a man that walked round within the engine.

The



The present vice-roy's name is *Francisco Gaetano Ducq de Sarmonetti*; his palace is large and handsome, having a prospect upon the key.

*The haven.* The ancients called this city *Zancle*, i. e. a scythe, to which is resembled the long neck of land that hooks in the haven, which is very secure, and deep enough for ships of 600 tons to ride in, and unlade, at the very key side. At the further point of the promontory, or neck of land, is a large and strong fort, called *Salvadore*, with a lanthorn on the top of it. About the middle of the neck is the Carmelites convent, and about the beginning of it is a square wooden building, called the *Lazaretto*; the *Messanese* would have made it of stone, but the *Spaniards* would not suffer it, for fear that it might have been, upon occasion, turn'd into a fort.

The key is very broad, where the coaches of noblemen make the corso; the front of houses, upon the key, are adorned with fair balconies, stately built and uniform. Here lie always the four galleys, tartano's and felucca's. Upon the key a great many gypsies have little fires of charcoal, which are blown either by their wives or children, and the men work smith's-work.

There are no gates to the city walls. Here are great *borgi* or suburbs.

*Messina* is situated under high mountains, and runs out in length by the haven's side. It is indifferently built (except the key-side) and the streets are nastily kept.

*Customs, &c.* The vice-roy of *Sicily* is chosen by the king of *Spain* every three years, and he usually stays 18 months here, and 18 months at *Palermo*; which two cities have great emulation, each pretending to be head or metropolis of the kingdom; and the cities, in *Sicily*, divide themselves into their parties; *Catania*, &c. for *Palermo*; *Syracusa*, *Trapanum*, &c. for *Messina*. In the tumults at *Palermo*, 1648, the *Messanese* continued faithful to the king of *Spain*. The *Palermitani* would have made the prince of *Botero* king, whose family is still banished from coming to either of these cities without leave first from the vice-roy.

The king of *Spain* here calls himself prince in all spiritual causes, and there lie appeals, from the bishops, to a judge called *Monarchiæ Spiritualis judex*, or *inquisitor*, and, in petitions, he is stiled *Beatissime Pater*. The kings of *Sicily* say, they are born *Legati à Latere*, and have power to punish all clergymen.

*Baronius*, in his 11th tome, impugns this right; and therefore that book is se-

verely prohibited in this and the Neapolitan kingdom.

The *Messanese* are counted uncleanly, proud and ill-conditioned towards strangers, but the *Palermitani*, they say, are of a contrary temper.

The gentries coaches, in *Messina*, most of them drawn by mules, and when they drive with four, they have a postilion.

Banditi, and other malefactors, escape hither out of *Calabria*, and those of *Sicily* escape thither, where the vice-roy of *Naples* hath his jurisdiction. The inhabitants, when they walk a mile or two out of their towns, carry long guns with them, for defence against them. Some years since, a gentleman was taken out of the streets of *Messina*, by the banditi, in the evening, and while we were gone for *Malta*, another *Messanese* gentleman, travelling between *Messina* and *Melazzo*, was taken by them; but both were ransomed.

None are permitted to carry pistols in *Sicily* under a great penalty, except those of the *Santo Officio*.

Great quantities of silk are made at *Messina* and *Reggio* in *Calabria*; therefore many mulberry-trees are planted, and the leaves sold to feed the silk worms, which they call *Cavalieri*.

Any stranger may bring into *Messina* what he pleases, without trouble of searching, but going out, the *Guardiani* or searchers examine him; they attend upon the *Marina*, or the sea-shore, and observe what goes out of the port. None are suffered to carry away above 10 scudi, like our *English* custom, forbidding the transport of above 5 *l. Ster.*

The killing of calves is prohibited in *Sicily*.

No youths (*imberbes juvenes*) can travel here without a pass.

*Messina* air is counted good for sore legs, and bad for the head-ach, &c. *Reggio* is esteemed good for the head.

The senate-house at *Messina* is an indifferent building. In the piazza before it, is a fair fountain. When any decree is published, a trumpet sounds immediately after, as we also observed at *Catania* and *Syracusa*.

The *Messanese* pretend great privileges from *Charles V.* and if the people are displeas'd with the viceroy, the *jurati* intimate as much to him, and they say he then departs from the city; else a great bell is rung, and all are in a sudden tumult.

The government of this city, see in my collection of governments, and in *Mr. Ray*. All the monies of *Sicily* are coin'd in the *Zecco* or mint of *Messina*.

Provi-

SKIPPER.



SKIPFON.

Provisions are sold at a reasonable rate, tho' the markets are not well serv'd.

The *Spaniards* have these forts. 1. *Castello del Salvatore*, on the very point of the neck of land at the haven's mouth; it is upon a rock, and the sea deep enough for a good frigate to convey men in by the boltsprit. 2. *Ca. Matagrifoni*. 3. *Gonzaga*. 4. *Castelazzo*. These three last are situated upon hills, and the second and third without the city walls.

The *Messanese*, besides their walls, have also their forts. 1. *S. Giorgio*. 2. *S. Vincentio*. 3. *S. Giovanni*, &c. See the map of *Messina*.

Many *Sbirri*, or such as belong to the *justitia*, walk up and down the streets every day, with a long gun on their shoulders, a great horn of powder, and a large bag of shot by their sides; they wear a long dagger behind them, and tie their hair up behind their ears. They have bailiffs here, that are known by their long wands.

The *French* trade much hither.

The vulgar *Messanese*, at the first accosting of a person, say *Salute*.

They speak here, and all over *Sicily*, and the kingdom of *Naples*, a very corrupt *Italian*.

In *Catabria* and *Sicily* they make great store of cheese, which is very hard and white; but the better sort is also hard, of various shapes, and made of *Bufalo's* milk, but called *Caseo di Cavallo*.

In *Sicily* and *Malta*, they eat great store of chichelings raw.

*Sicilian* horses are counted good. *Sicily*, according to *Cluverius*, is 600 miles in circuit.

Measures.

Measures used in *Sicily*; four *Mundelle* equal to one *Tumulo*, 16 *Tumuli* equal to one *Salma*, and one *Salma* of corn (wheat) is worth now 24 *Tarè*. *Manganello* equal to 12 *lb*.

Good corn at *Catania* and *Trapano*. Coral at *Trapano*.

Salt at *Marfala*. *Messina* silk. *Syracusa* and *Augusta* wine.

At a mountain called *Castellum S. Joannis*, are salt-stones; it is near *Enna*.

We were told, that at *Trapanum* is a famous statue of the virgin *Mary*.

The king of *Spain* hath one million of ducats yearly revenue in *Sicily*, besides donatives, says *Brietius*.

At *Palermo* are two long streets, and they cross one another; the palace, fountain and theatre, are remarkable there.

When the *Sicilian* vespers were, *Sperlinga*, a city on a hill, in the middle of the island, did not consent to the plot against the *French*, but were favourable to them; whence this verse,

*Quod Siculis placuit sola Sperlinga negavit.*

Italicè. *Quel c'ha Sicilia piacq;  
Sola Sperlinga spiacq;*

See *Buonfiglio* and *Fazellio* of *Sicily*.

About May 22. A great festival began at *Messina*, to the *Madonna della sacra lettera*; the original letter they say is lost, but they pretend to have a true copy, which runs thus,

*Maria Virgo Joachim Filia Dei humillima, Christi Jesu crucifixi mater ex tribu Juda, stirpe David, Messanensibus omnibus salutem, et Dei Patris omnipotentis benedictionem. Vos omnes fide magna, Legatos ac Nuncios per publicum documentum ad nos misisse constat, Filium nostrum Dei genitum Deum et Hominem esse fatemini, et in cælum post suam resurrectionem ascendisse, Pauli Apostoli electi prædicatione mediante viam veritatis agnoscetes; ob quod vos et ipsam civitatem benedicimus cujus perpetuam Protectricem nos esse volumus Anno Filii nostri XLII. Ind. 1. III. Nonas Junii. Luna xxvii. Feria V. ex Hierosolymis. Maria Virgo, quæ supra hoc Chirographum approbavit.*

The Legend of the V. Mary's letter to the city of Messina.

But *Baronius* in his annals, *A. C. S.*

25. speaking of the virgin *Mary's* writings, says, *Fertur ejusdem Dei Genetrix, epistola ad Ignatium reddita ejusdemq; Ignatii una ad ipsam scripta, duæ vero ad Joannem Evangelistam de eadem ipsa loquentes. Sed Hieronymus & alii antiquiores, qui ejusdem Ignatii recensuerunt epistolas, eas non noverunt. Traduntur et aliæ ab ipsa ad alias scriptæ civitates; quas cunctas, cum careant ecclesiæ auctoritate nonnisi in Apocryphorum classem rejiciendas esse, omnes faciliè judicabunt.*

Question'd by Baronius.

On every door almost was fixed a printed paper, viz.

*Viva l'immacolata Madre di Dio sempre Vergina Maria della sacra lettera, perpetua Protectrice della nobile ed esemplare Città di Messina.*

And upon a festival afterwards of the *Franciscans*, on many places were fixed another printed paper, viz.

*Ad Messanenses ubiq; locorum sacre epistolæ B. Virg. Festum devotissime recollentes.*

Sumptus



*Sumptus, labores, Elemosynæ, generalis populi Communio, Missarum solemnitas cæteraq; omnia conspicua opera, quibus ob acceptæ memoriam epistolæ ardens Messanensium exemplaris pietas B. Virgini grates triumphali magnificentia quotannis rependit, meliora videri si dignissimas ejusdem in manus, animabus fidelium eorum defunctorum largiunda commendentur, ut purgatorii poenis absolutæ in coelesti curia pro dulci Deiparæ Chirographo festum lætæ abundæ ipsæ etiam celebrent, sicq; utraq; militans ac triumphans Messana, benedictionis obtentæ promissæq; protectionis fructum temporaliter prima expertam, æternaliter altera jam consecuta in tanta solemnitate congaudeat.*

*The feast of the V. Mary's letter.*

The feast of the letter continued for some days and nights.

May 22. Was this procession: Drummers, bastard wenches, or poor girls, veil'd and led by old women to church, where they communicated. Six of these wenches are married every year by the hospital they were maintain'd in, and have each of them 100 scudi.

May 23. There was a great deal of jollity; the castles and forts fir'd their cannon, a great number of banners, carpets, tapestry, &c. hung out of the houses, and every shopkeeper dress'd up his shop with his wares, making altars and curious representations; but the most splendid and rich, were the goldsmiths and drapers, having before their shops (at this time) gilt and painted rails adorn'd with statues. The streets are crowded day and night with a multitude of spectators. In the night was the most splendid shew, the shops having tapers and candles good store, and paper lanterns hung from most windows; upon the windows and balconies, lamps stood very thick; so that the whole city seem'd to be of a flame in the night, which we observ'd some miles distance off at sea when we came from Catania.

May 21. The eve of the feast, arriving at Messina at three hours of the night; these fire-works made then a very great reflection in the air, which was discern'd afar off. On one of the banners was written *Magna fides*. The gentry and ladies in coaches rode the *Corso* or tour in the chief street. In a goldsmith's shop were two or three figures covered over with chequins.

May 23. All day and night the same jollity continued, and in the morning was another procession; after the drummers went several men and boys with baskets full of bread, rice, &c. for the prisoners.

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The cheesemongers and victuallers had large booths covered with boughs before their shops, and in these booths, cheeses and pieces of bacon, &c. hung very thick. All this festival 500 sbirri kept guard in several places of the city.

May 24. Was the great feast day solemniz'd with the same jollity, which was much disturb'd after dinner by great rain and thunder, and at night the same bad weather disordered the procession of all the religious orders, who went two and two, with lighted torches in their hands, every order having its cross, banners, and a relick carried on mens shoulders; and in this procession the copy of the V. Mary's letter was carry'd. They came to the domo (a fair church) which was gaudily dress'd up with gilt hangings, pictures, &c. and as they began to enter the domo, a stately fire-work (representing wheels, &c.) of a great height, began to play. In the church, at the high altar, six mitred persons shew'd the host to the people, and then they all gave a great shout. Nigh the viceroy's palace, was another fire-work, and in the great street were erected several arches with inscriptions, pictures, &c. All this night the thunder and rain continued, and the tempest lasted till next morning.

The *Bancho*, or exchange, is an open place (part of which is built) like that at Genoa, but not so big, where is this inscription.

D. O. M.

*Philippo IV. Regum potentissimo. Negotiatorum usui ac dignitati, quorum etiam frequentia semper urbs hæc inclita fuit, veteris fori elegantiam addita Basilica spatii, prospectu, opere auxit amplavitq; Senatus Mamertinus. D. Jacobus Campulo Baro Bonvicini. Sebastianus de Marinis. D. Franciscus Spatafora. Joan. Petrus Arena. D. Caesar Pisci. Antonius Angioia, 1627.*

Nigh the exchange, on the key-side, is a fair statue of Neptune.

We visited Dr. Jo. Petrus Corvinus, Nephew to Dr. Petrus Castellus Romanus the famous physician, who led us thro' a subterraneous passage from his house to the city ditch; which being dry, is allowed by the *Messanese* for a physick garden; it is of good length and breadth. Castellus was the first botanick professor here; he divided the garden into 12 quarters, called by the apostles names. Under one of the city bridges is a school where botanick lectures are read, and under another bridge is a room where skeletons of animals are preserv'd.

*Physick Garden.*

7 R

vinus

SKIPPO.

*vinus* shew'd us his study left him by his uncle, who in two quarto volumes, describ'd in painting and writing several insects, which *Corvinus* confessed himself not able to be at the charge of printing.

The *Studio* or schools, is an unfinished building frequented by few students. Over the gate is written.

D. O. M.

*Philippo III. Rege invictissimo. Messana Protomctropolis ingeniorum ferax ac vetus artium bonarum parens, ne quod ad literarum reip. splendorem et commodum desideretur Athenaeum erexit. Senatoribus juratis, Philippo Cigala. Marcello Cirino. D. Petro Saccana. Joanne Pellegrino. D. Mauritio Porcio. Jo. Baptista Celio. Anno MDCCXIII.*

Within, over an entrance to a pair of stairs, &c.

D. O. M.

*Messana.*

*S. P. Q. R. Imperatorum Regumq; decreto Urbs Nobilis et Regni Caput publicum scientiarum Gymnasium solis classium scholis destinatum majore scholarum frequentia confluyente ad commodiorem disputationum usum magnificis gradibus aulaq; perangusta augere voluit.*

*Senatoribus. D. Marcello Cirino Barone Santi Basilii, Equite Sancti Jacobi. D. Nicolao Maria Paparda. Caesare Piscii. Carolo Vesalli. D. Placidio Marullo. Lucio Pellegrino. MDCCXX.*

*Placidius Reina*, a *Bolognese*, is chief professor, and none but a stranger can be in that place.

The hospital is fair and large; over the entrance of it is written, *Hic fides operatur per charitatem.*

Another hospital where poor girls are maintained till day of marriage, &c. and have then 100 scudi given them.

One afternoon while we were at *Messina*, came into port two *Malta* gallies, hung full of colours, flags, banners, &c. upon the masts, sails, &c. which made a very fair shew; which gallies received pratique, and then they gave four guns, answered by *Ca. Salvatore* with three; then gave the viceroy four, who answered also with three. At last the gallies of *Sicily* were saluted with four, who returned their welcome with three shot. They came for money, which they had of their receiver, who collects all their revenues in this island.

The knights of *Malta* have a church at *Messina*, called the *Priorato* of *S. John*, where the priests that attend wear a white cross on their left shoulder.

On *Corpus Christi* day, was a great procession, and we took notice of one order of friars habited in white, without shoes or stockings, having only sandals on. They are of *St. Carlo Borromeo's* order.

In the senate-house, we observ'd in the hall a great many pictures explain'd by their inscriptions, viz. *Digito scribebat in terra*, Joan. vi. *Reddidit Chirographum suum*, Tob. ix. *Scripsit universis populis*, Dan. vi. *Mittam literas ad regem Israel*, Reg. iv. &c. where the words *Literæ* and *scribo*, &c. is only mentioned; all referring to the *V. Mary's* pretended letter to this city.

Here are preserv'd three old figures. 1. *Scipio Africanus*. 2. *Annibal Barchinensis*. 3. *M. T. Cicero*. Over a door is written, *Gramerci à Messina*.

Under a picture of *Messina* with her flourishes, is inscrib'd,

*S. P. Q. R. decreto. Devicto Hierone statuit me Siciliae caput, titulo nobilitatis extollit et fungi potestate Romana, deinde post acceptas à sanctissima Dei Genetrice literas sub ejus dulcissima tutela ita florui, ut regum animi cælitus propulsi principem me adhuc in toto regno confirmarint hisq; summis dignitatibus quas hic vides expressas me exornarunt.*

Over her head is written, *Regni Caput.*

May 26. We hired a boat with three men and a boy, and with a good wind, soon arriv'd at *Reggio in Calabria*, 12 miles from *Messina*. Reggio in Calabria.

It is a bishop's see, but seems to be a poor place, and is meanly built; it calls itself *Città fedele*. Towards the sea-side it is well fortified with walls, &c. Without the walls are large gardens full of fruit trees. Great quantity of silk is made here, which they sell at *Messina*. The king of *Spain* and the priests have their share in the silk.

Here they make pretty straw-boxes. In the gardens we saw pots they preserve grapes in all winter, which have large bellies with narrow mouths, and almost half one of the sides is to be open'd for the putting in of the bunches, after that it is shut up close. We saw the *Hirundo Piscis* here. *Monte Aspero* not far from hence, noted for simples or rare plants. And six miles off is *S. Agatha*, a strong city in the mountains. A little distance without the walls is a chapel, and over the door of it is written,

*Christus*



*Christus nobiscum stat  
Petrus Apostolus, et Paulus Doctor Gen-  
tium, ipsi nos docuerunt legem tuam,  
Domine.*

Within the chapel, behind the tabernacle, is preserv'd within a glass, as a relique, a piece of the pillar which they say shined when S. Paul preach'd here; it was broken by the *Turks* when they took this place, and this piece was kept at *Messina*, till they brought it hither; the *Jesuits* would have carry'd it to their college, but many men could not then move it; but resolving to place it in this chapel, one man's strength was sufficient. This inscription on the wall concerning it.

D. O. M.

*Philippo IIII. Hispaniarum Rege invictis-  
simo. D. Innico Velez de Guevara et  
Tassis, Comite de Ognate et Villa Media-  
na in regno prorege. D. Sebastiano de  
Elizondo Rbegii belli pacisq; præfecto.  
Christophorus Spano. Paulus Baronus ex  
Marco et Franciscus Derii. Rbegii Syn-  
dici.*

*Eum qui per Coruscans Columnæ lumen  
nobis, lumen fidei revelavit, jure sub  
hoc chrystallorum velamine una cum  
columna veneramur, Anno Domini  
MDCLIII.*

We return'd at night (having the wind favourable) to *Messina*.

May 28. We hired a boat, and went *terra terra* to the tower or *Pharos* of *Charybdis* (nigh the *Pharos* are lakes) by reason the current was against us; and then we cross'd over to *Calabria*, and went close to a rocky shore, till we came to *Scylla*, now called *Capo dello Sciglio*, where, on the point of a rock, is seated a strong castle, and behind that is a large village, 18 miles from *Messina*. Here we stay'd about two hours, but could not see any of the sword-fish (*Pesce spada*) taken, but saw the fishing-boats, and were informed of the manner of fishing. Six men sometimes belong to a boat, which hath a little mast in the middle, and above half way up the mast is a round board, whereon one of the crew stands observing the motion and cries of a guardiano or fellow's hand and voice, who watches upon a tower, or high rock, on the shore, where the fish disturb the water; and upon his notice, then the boatmen row and turn the boat about very swiftly, and the man upon the mast perceiving the fish near; comes down, and takes a launce or

harping iron, which hath a long rope at one end, and that he throws at the fish, which being struck, plays about till it is faint, and then they take it up into the boat.

This fish is very large and long, of a darkish colour on the back, having a long snout like a broad two-edged sword, and sharp at the point. The under jaw runs out but a little length. It has no teeth. About the middle of the back is a great fin, and not far from the tail is a small fin. A pair of fins behind the gills, and a pair behind the vent. The tail is forked, and near it are two callous substances like two small fins. The meat of this fish is much esteem'd in these parts, the flesh of it being sold for 36 grani *per rotam*, and at *Messina* for 50 grani. All the flesh is very firm, but the best of it is under the belly. We saw several of these fishes they had taken, and observ'd three priests fishing for them.

In the afternoon we returned to *Messina*, having the current or stream against us, therefore kept close to the *Calabrian* shore, then cross'd over to *Sicily*, where we went *ribba ribba*, or *terra terra*, i. e. by the shore, till we came to *Messina*. They told us there are eight strong currents they call *Reme*, contrary to one another, four always *descendente*, and four *montante*.

Between the *Pharos* and *Messina*, is a round chapel with a portico about it, under a cliff, and called *Madonna dello Grotto*; then we past by a handsome pleasure-house of a nobleman, which is called *Paradiso*. After that we came by a monastery, where some live according to the rules of S. Basil the Greek father; a little further we pass'd by a fair convent of the *Franciscans di Paolo*. Nigh it is a large village. Between that convent and *Messina* are pleasant walks of poplar trees, where the coaches take the evening *fresco*.

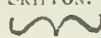
At *Messina* we observed many fisher-boats with fire in an iron grate at the stern, which in the night go out to sea, and take great store of *Sardene*, that flock about the light. Needle-fishes taken here at one time of the year, which they say are pursued by the *Porcopisce*, against whom they defend themselves, by gathering in a round body together, and pointing their sharp snouts outwards.

Great variety of rare plants about *Messina*, and in *Sicily*.

*A Messina assai polce, polvere & putane*, is a proverb.

We

SKIPPON.



We took bills of health for *Malta*, which were after this form :



*Da questa nobile e Essemplare Città di Messina si parte Filippo Skippon Inglese . . . d'età d'anni 22. statura . . . per esser à Dio piacendo in Malta—perciò dove Capitera se li potrà dare libera prattica, stante che in detta Città per gratia del Signore e della Madre Santissima della lettera nostra Avvocata, e particolare Protettrice non vi e sospetto alcuno di morbo Contagioso. Messina a di 14. Maggio. 1664.*

Gio. Giacomo Hofes.

*May 5.* We embark'd in a felucca with six rowers, and a padrone, who steer'd ; and having a favourable wind, pass'd in sight of *la Scalera*, a small town on a hill, where is the monastery of *S. Placidius* belonging to the Benedictines ; *Taormina* ; and rowed between *Capo di Molini* and three rocks, called *Li Faragliuni*, antiently *Rupes Cyclopi* ; then came into prospect of *Acis*, a small place on a hill, and early in the afternoon arriv'd at (60 miles distant from *Messina*.)

Catania.

*Catania*, where we took up our lodging this night, provided our own meat, and paid for the dressing, according to the custom of the country. The shore is rocky near this city. I shall take farther notice of this city in another place.

*May 6.* We took boat, and cross'd the gulf of *Catania* ; then pass'd by *Augusta* and *Lisola de li Manghesi*, antiently *Tapsus*, a peninsula ; about noon arriv'd at *Syracusa*, above 50 miles from *Catania*. The shore is rocky hereabouts, where we observ'd beacons with straw, which they fire when the *Turkish* pirates come nigh.

Syracusa.

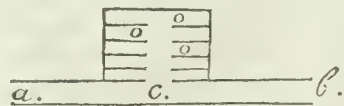
This city is only the insula which was antiently *Ortygia*, having on the east a haven, called *Portus Marmorus (minor)*, because the bottom, they say, is paved with stone : and on the west is *Porto Magno*, a haven which *Strabo*, p. 271. says, is 80 *stadia* or furlongs large. The streets are but narrow, and the houses mean. Nigh the cathedral is the bishop's palace and the senate-house, with another fair building before a small piazza. This island is join'd to the *terra firma* by one gate, called *Porta Realis*, where are four or five arches remaining of the *Templum Dianæ*. On this side is a double wall ; the innermost very strong, and the other

well built : and without the walls on this side is a good counterscarp, and a large ditch of water, having the sides lin'd with stone ; but towards the *Porto Magno* it is not so well fortify'd. The castle is called *Marietto*, seated on the point of land towards the sea. *Santa Lucia* is protettrice of this city, whose body is carry'd to *Venice*. The women here and at *Catania*, when they walk abroad, wear long black mantles, that reach to their feet, and cover their head and faces with a long peak. The wine hereabouts is much in esteem, being strong and of a red colour. It is sold here for four grani per quartuccio.

*Syracuse* not well peopled.

Antiently *Syracuse* comprehended 180 *stadia* or 22 miles and a half, and was divided into four parts ; viz. 1. *Acradina*. 2. *Tycha*. 3. *Neapolis*. 4. *Ortygia Insula*, where was the fountain of *Arethusa*. *Epipolæ* was the farther part on the continent, where were quarries of stone, called by *Brietius*, in his geography, *Lapidicina Tyrannorum*, and *Latonicæ Carcer*.

We were beholden to *Padre Polycarpo* a Carmelite monk, (who with our leave came along with us from *Messina*, and was going to *Malta*) and *P. Bernardino* of the same order, who procured a gentleman's coach, and carry'd us three miles, and shewed us the ruins of old *Syracuse*. We observ'd a place, called *Auricula Dionysii*, which is a cave resembling the windings in the ear, where, they say, the tyrant had a chamber adjoining, and could hear all that was said by those imprison'd here. Nigh this is another cave more lightsome, and supported by pillars cut rudely out of the rock ; and just by is a tower upon a slender rock. In another cave they now make salt-petre, and cords. Half a mile from the present town, we came to a church dedicated to *S. Antonio*, where each of us took a lighted candle and entred the catacumbe or antient vaults, formed into several streets, having on each side long arched caves full of *loculi* or graves, of the length of men and children ; *a. b.* the subterraneous passage or street, *c.* the entrance into the cave, *o. o. o.* the graves cut out of the rock.



In many places we saw round arched rooms shaped like cupola's, which were open on the top. Some think there were covers to every grave. Some of



of these passages are said to reach a great way under ground, and some we observ'd above ground. Nigh the cave, about *Dionysius's* ear, are the ruins of an amphitheatre, the lower seats whereof are cut out of the rock.

May 7. We entred our felucca, and the padrone sent a *tarè* to the castle; then sometimes failed, and sometimes rowed, and pass'd by cape *Massa Ulivieri*, *Razi Canzir*, the islands *Longhina* and *Bindicari*; and in the afternoon we landed at *Capo Passaro*, antiently *Pachynum Promontorium*; which about four or five years ago, they say, was separated from the continent of *Sicily*, and is now a little island, where is a small castle garrison'd by 12 *Spanish* soldiers and a castellano. About 40 miles from *Syracuse* to this place: Where we stay'd one day and two nights, the weather being not favourable, but were not permitted to lodge in the castle, but in a little chapel, and there lay upon a hard bed (on the floor) that the priest lent us. On the shore, between *Syracuse* and cape *Passaro*, we observ'd many stone pillars set together at some distance one from another, which have covers of reeds laid over them for the fishermen to lodge under, &c. in fishing-time.

The Carmelite fryar who came with us from *Messina*, was very civil and helpful to us; he seem'd to be not very superstitious, when he set our meat and drink down upon the altar-table in the chapel we lodg'd in; but then, he shut the door, and swept all clean before he open'd it again.

He was born in the state of *Venice*; and he told us, he was employ'd by the *Venetians* at *Constantinople* as a spy, and by means of a renegado there did discover some affairs; but at last he was discover'd, and forc'd to retire privately.

He hath travell'd *Germany*, the *Low-Countries*, *France*, *Spain*, *Turkey*, and *Persia*; and speaks these languages, *French*, *Spanish*, *Latin*, *Greek*, *Italian*, *Turkish*, and *Arabick*.

From him we receiv'd many informations, *viz.* That in the college of cardinals, four ought to be monks; but at this time there were but two; *viz.* one Jesuit, and one Dominican.

The Franciscans general assur'd the pope of 30,000 Franciscan fryars (excluding the Capuchins) fighting men.

That there are many orders habited like the Jesuits. 1. The Theatins, who are distinguish'd by their longer beards. 2. Thomadini. 3. Barnabini. 4. Those of *S. Antonio*, who wear a red cross on their left shoulder.

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The Carmelite fryars are habited in a dark red, and have a *lacinia* of the same stuff hanging behind and before; their head or *cucullus* is of the same; about their middle they wear a leather girdle: when they go abroad they wear a white *cucullus*: they wear no linnen shirts, but instead of them linsiey-woolsey, which they change twice a week in the summer, and once a week in the winter: at their first institution they wore no shoes and stockens; but afterwards they had liberty to wear them: but *Santa Theresia* of *Spain* reform'd them, and oblig'd them to be discalceate again. By their rules they are not permitted to eat flesh, except when they are sick, or travelling by sea. When they visit any sick person, they must not beg any thing for themselves or convent. If a Carmelite travelling, comes to a convent of the order, and the prior denies him admittance, he is, *ipso facto*, depriv'd of his place. The travelling monk hath his feet usually wash'd by the prior presently upon his arrival, and his garments, if he will, changed, and is treated with great respect for four or five days like a stranger. If a monk falls sick, he is then under the care of the *infirmarius*, and the prior hath nothing to do with him till he recovers: the prior is to watch with him every night the first hour, if the provincial be not in the convent; then the rest take their turns to watch, two and two at a time.

The prior is chosen by the chapter once every three years by major voice.

The generals of this order are two, and continue three years: one for *Italy*, *Germany*, &c. the other for *Spain*, having six provinces under him. In topographical maps of their convents, *Spain* is omitted, but in the rest of *Europe* are about 200 convents. At mount *Carmel* there is one; five in the *East-Indies*: that at *Goa* is a stately cloister. Four in *Persia*; five in *Syria* and *Palestina*; and six in the *West-Indies*. Nigh *Lyons* they have 33 *Cure*, and great privileges in a jurisdiction of theirs, where they have a castle, and send a secular judge to condemn malefactors to death.

If a monk of this order lies with a woman, he is prohibited saying of mass for three or four years, and he hath no suffrage; he is declared infamous, and obliged to chastise himself publicly once a week. If he afterwards repents, and lives honestly, he is restor'd to his voice, and other privileges, but seldom or never elected into any place of note. If again he commits the same fault, his penance is double, and he is enjoind to fast with bread and water: If he be guilty a third time,



time, a greater penance is requir'd, and he is immediately expell'd the order. They wear a wooden cross on their left breast, thus shap'd .

May 9. We lanch'd out with our felucca in the morning, and ventur'd rashly 30 miles to sea; but having contrary winds, and rough waves, we were forc'd back to the first shore, (we endeavour'd to land at *Puzzalu*, but it was dangerous, by reason the waves broke violently against the *spiaggio* or rocky shore) and came to a promontory, call'd *Punta di Circiola*, (where we stay'd till May 12.) where is a little haven for boats, and always a watchman or *guardiano*, who has a horse ready to ride up into the country, and give notice of any *Turks* upon the coast. We lodg'd in his small hut, consisting of a low stone wall, and a cover of boughs of trees; and bought wine and some provisions, which, with a tortoise we took at sea, made good cheer.

The catch-  
ing of sea-  
tortoises.

This tortoise was large, and eat pretty well roasted and boil'd, the younger the better; the liver tasted well, and the blood of it boil'd in the throat is good meat, and eats as well as a blood pudding. We took several in our return from *Malta*; some as they lay sleeping, or very still upon the superficies of the sea, were taken up by the boatmen, who brought the boat silently near 'em; others they come nigh to with their boat, and the tortoise being disturb'd, a mariner being stripp'd, leap'd into the sea and dived after it, and brought it up with the belly upwards, having more strength so to command the struggling of the tortoise. Upon most of the tortoises we saw little crabs sticking to them; and on one stuck a great bunch of bernacle-shells, which were large, and full of a purplish water; over the flesh within was a white membrane; and in some we discern'd plainly a milt or spawn, and they moved their *cirrh*i or feather'd parts in and out as they pleas'd.

Bernacle-  
shells.

Many rare plants here, and *echini spargi*, with other shells.

May 12. At break of day, rewarding the watchman, and the boatmen, giving him a *tarè*, we set forth, and had calm weather, so that we rowed almost all the way; and about half way over, came into sight of *Gozzo*, an island near *Malta*; and in about six or seven hours time safely cross'd this canal of about 60 miles, and safely arriv'd at *Malta*, having most part of the way mount *Ætna* and the *Sicilian* shore in view. At our first appearance, a flag was set up on the castle wall, (when ships and other vessels are in sight, they also set up signs); and when

we were entering the port, a sentinel call'd to us, and ask'd, What news? Whence we came? &c. Then a felucca met us, with an officer of the *Sanità*; who enquir'd, What news? &c. and took our bolletins of health, and gave us pratique. Early in the afternoon we landed, and observ'd upon the shore many people gazing upon us. During our stay here, we took notice of these particulars.

One morning we saw the grand master coming from mass; many knights went before him: his name is *Nicholas Cottoner*, of *Majorsa*, whose brother was his immediate predecessor; this gentleman is antient, and of mean stature; his habit was a gown with sleeves somewhat like our lawyers, whereon a cross upon the left shoulder, and on his breast he wore another cross; after him follow'd his counsellors and pages. It being the custom for strangers to give him a visit, we went to his palace, and pass'd thro' a hall, where were pictures of all the famous sea-fights the *Maltese* knights have been masters in: at the upper end was a canopy and chair of state. Then we came thro' two or three rooms to the great master, who spoke very kindly to us.

*Brietius* says, the revenue of the order is 300000 aurei, besides what they get from the *Turks*: and the great master hath 60,000 aurei *per annum*.

The government of *Malta*, and of the *Città Notabile* or *Vecchia*, see in Mr. Ray and my collection of governments.

The knights being divided into several nations, every nation hath its *albergo* or hall, where they dine and sup. We went to that belonging to the *French*; which is a fair building, having a large hall, buttery, &c. There is an albergo design'd for the *English*, but at present nothing besides a void space of ground wall'd in; which the order will not suffer should be put to any use: yet, hoping that the *English* nation may turn Roman Catholics, and have occasion for it, they chuse a prior of *England*: at this time *Cavaliero Mellino* is prior. Every nation hath its superior, one of the antientest amongst them, who wears a cross upon his breast, and another upon his left shoulder, and sits at the upper end. These superiors are the *gran croce*, and of the great master's council. The *English* are now made incapable of having a great master of their nation. He is attended by 24 pages, who must be nobly born; and when they are grown men, they are admitted into the order. The number of knights amounts to some thousands, but most are absent, being either in the galleys

Knights of  
Malta.



leys or with their friends in their own country. About 800 were now residing in *Malta*.

20 or 30  
knights  
serve in a  
galley at a  
time.

Such as are taken into the order, must prove their noble descent for four generations, and must swear before the *gran croce* and great master, and vow chastity, poverty and obedience. None can wear the cross till they have been abroad in service three years; but they are usually dispenc'd with after a year. They wear a cross on their left shoulder, and a silver cross hangs at their breasts, thus shap'd; but the cross they have in their banners is like the *Englisch* cross, and is quarter'd with the great master's arms. The knights take place according to their seniority. They lodge, where they please, in the city.



They were first call'd *hospitalieri*, from an hospital dedicated to *S. John Baptist* at *Hierusalem*. Then they were call'd knights of *Rhodes*; which island they were in possession of from 1308 till 1522; when they were beaten out by *Soliman* the Grand Turk. And *A. D.* 1530, they had *Malta* given them; *Clement VII.* being pope, who was a knight of this order, and *Charles V.* emperor.

They take this oath; which I shall transcribe out of *Bosius* his history *Della S. Religione di S. Gio. Gierosolimitano*, pag. 63.

*Io N. faccio Voto, e prometto à Dio Omnipotente, alla Beata Maria Sempre Vergine Madre di Dio, & à S. Giovanni Battista d'osservare perpetuamente con l'ajuto di Dio, Vera Ubidenza à qualunque Superiore, che mi sarà dato di Dio, e dalla nostra religione; e di più, vivere senza proprio, e d'osservare Castità.*

About the porto are these three cities.

1. Città Valetta. 2. Città Vittoriosa. 3. Città senglea.

La Città  
Valetta.

*La Città Valetta* is not much above 100 years old, being begun 1566. It is built upon part of a tongue of land, between the *Marsa* or chief port; and *Marsa Mascietto* (where ships make their quarantine, and in the midst of it is an island, where the lazaretto is built: it seems almost impregnable, having very strong fortifications round, and a steep rocky cliff to the N.W. and S.E. and at the point of land a strong castle, called *Ca. S. Elmo*. Two of the walls bulwarks have large portici (to walk in) built upon them; and on one is a pretty garden and fountain; and near the water-gate is a handsome garden with fountains in the ditch. Great

store of cannon are ready planted on the platforms. SKIPPON.

This place was formerly a void space of ground, and in *Arabick* was call'd, *Sceb e Ras*; and where *Ca. S. Elmo* is, *La Guardia*. This city is 1500 rod (*canne*) long, and 380 broad. The streets, not yet pav'd, are eight in length, and there are 12 cross streets, all running in strait lines, but the rock they are built on, makes them uneven, there being many ascents and descents, yet the two chief streets are indifferently even; in one of which, chief merchants and citizens live; and in the other, nigh the palace, many knights dwell. *Abela*, in his description of *Malta* or *Malta Illustrata*, says, There are 1891 houses, and 10,744 inhabitants. The houses are generally low built, and all flat roofed, the roofs have a firm plaster, whereon they sleep in the summer nights in the open air without prejudice, the air being very clear; and tho' it is the most southern part of christendom, yet here is usually a fresh and gentle breath of wind that tempers the heat; people living to a good age in this place. The market-place is neat, having a piazza rounded with a portico full of stalls, all built of stone. Great store of provision here every day of all sorts, and for a reasonable rate, though most of it is brought out of *Sicily*; whence they bring beef, veal, lamb, wine, snow from *Ætna*, &c. (Snow is sold for one *tarè per rotam*.) They had pretty store of strawberries at this time, and little fresh cheeses like curds; good little cheeses made of sheeps milk. It is a saying here, *La gallina in sacco, & lo formagio in gabia*; i. e. Hens in sacks, and cheeses in coops or cages: For the country people bring those commodities so to market.

Towards the land or S. W. is a strong and high wall, a deep ditch cut into the rock; as are also the bulwarks, and half moons, having deep ditches; and without them, a curious breast-work or counterescarp. Over the gate here is inscrib'd,

D. O. M.

*Fr. Jo. de Valetta sacræ domus Hosp. Hierosol. M. Magister periculorum anno superiore à suis militibus populoq; Melitæo in obsidione Turcica perpefforum memor de condenda Urbe nova, eaq; mœniis, arcibus & propugnaculis ad sustinendam vim omnem, propulsandosq; inimici Turcæ impetus, aut saltem reprimendos, muniendam, inito cum Proceribus Concilio die Jovis xxviii. Martii, MDLXVI. Deum Omnipotentem Deiparamq; Virginem et Numen tutelare D. Johannem Baptistam Divosq; Cate-*



SKIPPON.

*ros multa precatus, ut faustum felixq;  
religioni Christianæ fieret, ac Ordini suo,  
quod inceptabat bene cederet, prima  
Urbs fundamenta in monte ab incolis  
Sceberras vocato jecit, eamque de suo  
nomine Vallettum (dato pro Insignibus in  
parma Miniata aurato Leone) appellari  
Voluit.*

*Fr. Antonius de Paula. M. Mag. invi-  
ctiss. Conditoris tantæq; rei monim. P. C.  
anno ab Urbe fundata LXVIII.*

Two bow-shoots beyond this wall, there is another very strong, almost finish'd cross from one port to the other, where are good bulwarks, a ditch, and a counterscarp cut all out of the rock. These bulwarks, and those at the city, are made hollow, to blow up, if there be occasion. Between these two walls is a large and void space of ground, which can receive all the inhabitants in the country, if they should be urged to it by an enemy. On one of the farthest bulwarks, the Capuchins have a convent and gardens. A bulwark that had gunpowder in it, was blown up by lightning a few years since. In this space is a pell-mell of an elliptick figure. These verses at one end;

*Otia quo pereant, pereantq; cupidinis Artes  
Hæc volis, Equites, arca parva datur.  
Ludite vos alacres facit hic ad prælia ludus  
Enervant vires, Alea, Vina, Venus.*

*De mandato Eminent. M. Magistri Fr. Jo.  
Pauli Lascaris Castellæ. Fr. Hen. Leonar-  
dus ejus Auditor. F.*

St. John's  
church.

St. John's church is but a small cathedral, not yet finish'd; the roof whereof was now painting by a knight of the order, who will describe the whole story of that saint. Here are very neat chapels, some richly gilt and painted. The great master hath his seat under a rich canopy on the north side of the altar; and round about are benches with carpets for the *gran croce*. All the priests that officiate here, wear the *Maltese* cross on their cloaks, as the knights do. A rich marble altar on the south side of the high altar. Under the choir is a handsome vault, where the great masters are buried; and there are many effigies of great masters, with epitaphs; viz. to *F. Martin de Redin*, *F. Jo. de Lascaris*, &c. One of them we transcrib'd.

*D. O. M.  
F. Antonio di Paula  
Mag. Militiæ Hieros. Magistro  
Principi gratissimo splendidissimo  
Qui ob egregias animi dotes*

*Vivens in omnibus sui amorem  
Extinctus desiderium excitavit  
Pacem mirificè coluit et affluentiam  
Ordini*

*Vires Opes  
Addidit auxit.*

*Ampliore munere vallo urbem aggesto  
Cum annum ageret Magisterii XIV.*

*Ætatis supra Octuagesimum  
Diuturno cum morbo constanter Conflēatur  
Semper se ipso major  
Piissimè ac religiosissimè quievit in Dno.  
V. id. Junii anno sal. MDCXXXIII.*

*F. F. Henricus de Merles Beauchamps et  
D. Martinus de Redin Sac. Cath. mag.  
à consiliis bellicis Tholosæ et Navarræ  
Priores, et Jo. de Bernay Villanova  
Ballivus Aquilen. Consanguineus Testa-  
mentarii Executores qui Benefactori  
Mærentes H. M. F. C. C.*

There is a cloister of noblewomen of this order, who wear the cross on black upon their breasts and left shoulders.

The knights, on some occasions, wear red garments, which reach down to their feet, and have a white cross before, and another behind.

Seven galleys belong to the order, and in each are 500 men.

Several of the knights have leave to set forth ships against the *Turks*; and at this time about 20 were abroad.

We saw two vessels, which were newly brought in, that were taken after two days fight.

The *infirmario* or hospital is a handsome building, where great care is taken of all sick persons, cavalieri, and the inhabitants, none being permitted to lie sick in their houses, except the great master and those of the *gran croce*. Every sick person hath two beds for change, when there is need, and they are serv'd after this manner by the knights who attend in their turns. One morning we saw two slaves bring a bier into the middle of the hospital-room, whereon stood the several dishes of meat, &c. Then a cavaliero read a scrawl, wherein the physician had order'd what every patient should have; and officers are ready to dish it out accordingly in silver plates, which are deliver'd into the hands of the knights that wait; who immediately carry it to the sick persons beds, which are known by numbers written on the wall. Wounded persons have chambers apart, two and two lie in a room. Every sick person hath a little closet, where he may dress and undress himself. We saw here several pictures describing this story: Three knights of

this



*A legend.* this order were taken prisoners by the *Turks*, and brought before the grand signior, who endeavour'd to make them, by sending priests to them, renounce the christian religion, but they continued stedfast. The grand Turk's daughter observing them, fell in love with them, and told her father, she would endeavour their conversion; after that, she imparted her affection: but they inform'd her of their obligation to live chafly, and discoursed about the christian religion, and their order, and promis'd to shew her the true representation of the virgin *Mary*: so they undertook to carve a piece of wood; but none of them being skilful in that art, they pray'd for assistance, and suddenly appear'd the miracle of the virgin *Mary's* image exactly shap'd like her. When the Turk's daughter saw this, she turn'd christian, and resolv'd to go with them into Christendom, and privately brought them to the sea-side, where they found an empty boat, and launch'd out in it; and having favourable weather, they were in a short time upon the *French* shore, where they landed, and she plac'd herself in a nunnery.

Castle St. Elmo.

Castle *S. Elmo* is upon the very point of land, having a piazza before it, and under that piazza is a large magazine of corn. (In this city are magazines of oil in stone wells, wood, wine, &c.) We entred the strong outworks of this castle, where the knights are imprison'd for misdemeanors, debts, &c. In the castle it self they are imprison'd for higher offences. Here we went up a tower, which is made within like the tower on the piazza of *S. Mark* at *Venice*; from the top of it we had a large prospect. The soldiers have little rooms for their wives and children.

An *aquæduct* brings water into the new city.

The slaves prison.

The slaves prison is a fair square building, cloister'd round, where most of the slaves in *Malta* are oblig'd to lodge every night, and to be there about *Ave Mary* time. They have here several sorts of trades, as barbers, taylors, &c. There are about 2000 that belong to the order; most of which were now abroad in the galleys; and there are about 300 who are servants to private persons. This place (*i. e. Malta*) being an island, and difficult to escape out of, they wear only an iron ring or foot-lock. Those that are servants, lodge in their masters houses, when the galleys are at home; but now, lie a nights in this prison. *Jews*, *Moors*, and *Turks* are made slaves here, and are publickly sold in the market. A stout fellow may be bought (if he be an in-

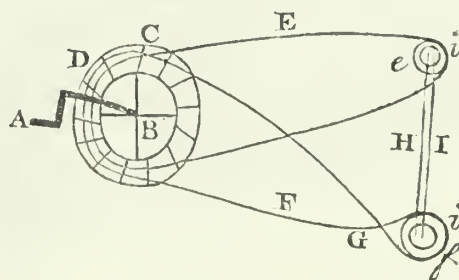
ferior person) for 120 or 160 scudi of *SKIPPON. Malta*. The *Jews* are distinguish'd from the rest by a little piece of yellow cloth on their hats or caps, &c. We saw a rich *Jew* who was taken about a year before, who was sold in the market that morning we visited the prison for 400 scudi; and supposing himself free, by reason of a passport he had from *Venice*, he struck the merchant that bought him; whereupon he was presently sent hither, his beard and hair shaven off, a great chain clapp'd on his legs, and bastinado'd with 50 blows.

The *Turks* when they deny a thing, and say nothing, draw their hands under their chins.

In the great master's stable were above 50 good horses, and as many mules and asses. He and some of the *gran croce* have coaches.

Mr. *Ray* having a bill for money, the merchant on whom it was drawn, went with him to a notary, and before him declared, Mr. *Ray* declared he had received it; and then the notary writ in *Latin* on a paper, and Mr. *Ray* laying his hand upon the paper, signified as much as if he had set his hand to it.

We saw the manner of preparing cotton for sale: after it is gather'd out of the cod, they separate it thus from the seed, with this engine.



*A* is the handle that turns a wheel *B*, which moving from *C* to *D*, brings the string *E* from *E* to *C*, and makes another string *F* put cross at *G*, turn a little wheel or pulley *if*, and move from *i* to *f* contrary to the pulley *i e*, which moves from *i* to *E*. *H I* are two irons fix'd in those pulleys that lie close enough to draw the cotton through to *H*, but the seed stays behind at *I*. They anoint the irons with oil. After this separation, they strike the cotton with a bow-string, as hatters do when they prepare their wooll and hair for hats. They sell cotton here for about 50 scudi the *cantare*, which is equal to 116 *English* pounds.

In hot weather they seldom work up their cotton, which is usually laid up in magazines under the walls of *Città Valetta*.

SKIPPON.

Anise and cummin is mowed about . . . and the seed is cleansed from the chaff by a sieve. These are sold for seven, eight, or nine scudi the *cantare*. The last year they sold 7000 *cantari*.

The armory.

The armory at the great master's palace we saw by the favour of a commandador, who civilly shew'd us a long and high-roofed room, filled with arms for 30,000 men. The arms are kept in good order. We observ'd a leather cannon, having the arms of *Wignacourt* great master, who defended *Malta* against the *Turks*. We saw also a little room full of arms, and walk'd to an upper portico of the palace, where were fair and large cages of birds; then came into a hall where is painted the several circumstances of the siege of *Malta*.

Cavalier *Spinola*, a *Genoese*; and secretary of the treasury, has a neat palace, which we saw; it hath handsome rooms, well adorn'd with pictures, maps, &c.

On the eighth of *September* the *Turks* retir'd from *Malta*, and ever since the great master on that day holds a sword while the epistle is reading.

The Carmelites cloister.

We cross'd over the port to *Città Vittoriosa*, and visited the Carmelite monks, who have a little cloister, and many small gardens; in every one of which is a well, and in one a grotto, with a spring of water that makes a little pool. Here *Sig. Alfonso Desclaus*, consul for the *English* and *Dutch* nations accompanying us, produc'd a paper written at *Bristol* in *English*, being a certificate under the hands of five merchants, *Tho. Speed*, &c. that two women, quakers, . . . *Evans* and *Anna Chivers*, some time since prisoners in *Malta*, were safely arriv'd at *Weymouth* in *Dorsetshire*, *A. D.* 1663. Which persons *Sig. Desclaus* reliev'd and freed out of the inquisition, where they had been kept three years; and the consul undertaking to send them home, he gave 500 *scudi* bond for their return. Mr. Ray translated the certificate into *Latin*, and we both attested it was faithfully done, before father *Polycarpo* and a *German* friar of the same order.

Città Vittoriosa.

*Città Vittoriosa*, formerly call'd *il Borgo del Castello* (*S. Angelo*) *à mare*, is large, upon a neck of land that runs into the port; the castle built upon the very point: the streets are narrow: 782 houses, and 3063 inhabitants here. For the defending itself against the *Turks* 1565, it is now call'd, *The Victorious City*. And over a gate is the inscription following,

D. O. M.

*Sub verè aureo diuq; felici moderamine*  
*Screu. Principis M. M. F. Alofii de*  
*Wignacourt.*

*Dum Victam cupiunt Thracæ auxere trophæis*  
*Vidtricem nivea me reparante Cruce*  
*Principis Egregii longâ uunc pace fruuentem*  
*Munere jura Regunt, mœnia porta tegunt.*

We cross'd over by boat the haven between *la Città Vittoriosa* and *Seuglea*, call'd also *l'Isola*, where is the fort of *S. Michael*: 994 houses; 4050 inhabitants here; walls and bulwarks about it; and for defending itself against the *Turks*, hath deserv'd the title of *la Città Invitta*. A chain is drawn from hence to the *Borgo del Castello*, that the ships and galleys, which lie here, may not go out without leave. Here they repair and build vessels. We row'd then to the further end of the great haven, where is great store of mud, and wild-fowl very many.

Many gardens about these cities.

Hiring each of us an ass for four *tari* an ass, (which beasts stand ready at the gate to be let) we rode out into the country, and observ'd our asses to have their noses slit for the better fetching of their breath; and when we first went out they carried us very fast without the encouragement of whip or spur, but afterward they grew duller. At four miles distance from the new city we arrived at a village called *Casal Kurmi*, a large place, where *St. George's* church is very neat, and the altars curiously carv'd and adorn'd with statues, &c. wrought out of the *Malta* stone. About two miles farther we came to *Casal Sebuch*, where *S. Philip's* church is a pretty building, with neat altars, &c. This is counted the biggest *Casal* in the island, and is called by some, *Milano di Malta*, having about 500 inhabitants in it. All the houses here are low built (as they are in all the villages) and flat roofed, and most of them without windows towards the street and highway. The people live neatly, having orange gardens, &c. We were civilly entertain'd by one that lives in this place, whose name is *Gioseppe de Mege*. The country, we observ'd, is most or all of it rocky, with a little surface of earth, which is industriously improv'd, and parcell'd out into closes and small plots, divided by walls of stone. At this time, being *May 15*, we saw them reaping of corn. Store of pigeons in the *Casals*, which none dare shoot.

*Abela* in his *Malta illustrata* says, there are 16,000 *terre lavoraticcie sal-* *Corn.*  
*mate*, half of which is sown every year, and produces 70,000 or 80,000 *salme* of corn; whereof 40,000 *salme* of barley.

They make also every year of *cimino* *Cummin.*  
agro 3000 *cantara*; and of sweet cummin.

12,000



12,000 *cantara*, and about 14,000 *cantara* of cotton ; which is sold abroad.

They sell much of their grapes in the market, and therefore make not above 150 (sometimes 300) butts of wine.

The island *Gozo* produces by estimation, about a third of what *Malta* produces.

The product of *Malta* is counted worth 760,000 *scudi*, and that of *Gozo* 250,000 *scudi*.

They suffer no muck or dung of horses, &c. to lie in the highways, but immediately carry it away in baskets, as at *Gaunt*, &c. in *Flanders*.

There are about 35 *Casals* or villages in *Malta*, and they say about 25,000 fighting men.

Four miles from *Sebuch*, we dined in a cloister of bare-footed Franciscans, at the *Borgo* or *Rabbato* of the old city, called *Città Notabile*, and gave them eight *tari* of *Sicily*. A little distance from hence stands a pillar, whereon they say *St. Paul* preach'd, and his voice was heard all the island over ; and near it is the grotto of *St. Paul*, but big enough to receive two men, where they dig a white earth, they make a *terra sigillata* of. Over the grotto or cave is a small chapel, where is kept, as a relique, the hand of *S. Publius*, and the walls hung with pictures of knights and ladies of this order of *Hierusalem*, canonized for their sanctity. At the grotto are these two inscriptions.

*Giubelei et gratie Concesse da N. S. Paolo V. in questa Grotta di S. Paolo concede indulg. plen. et remissione di tutti li peccati in perpet. à tutti li fideli che confesse et communic. visiteranno il detto loco Sto. nella festività di S. S. Pietro et Paolo, di S. Luca, della conversione di S. Paolo, di S. Barthol. di S. Cecilia et ogni di giorni 100 di indulg. alli peregrini indulg. plen. perp. il di del natale indulg. plenaria, chi celebra la messa nel di della Commemorazione di morti et per tutta l'ottava tutti Lunedì e mercoledì per tutto l'anno in perpetuo libera una anima dal purgatorio, il di di S. Publio indulg. plen. come pare per brevi Spediti à di x. e xxx. di Sepbre et à di viii. di 9bre 1608.*

Under the marble effigies of *Alofius de Wignacourt* :

*Emo et Revmo Dno. Fratri Alofio de Wignacourt S. R. H. magno Magistro et insularum Melitæ et Gauslos Principi meritisissimo. Qui Sacrum Pauli Apostoli Cryptam mole amorum vetustam, in novam et elegantiore formam reduxit*

*ac in ea collegium erexit atq; dotavit anno Dni. MDCVIII. idem collegium Beneficiorum non immemor, Fundatori Monum. pos. anno Sal. MDCLXI.*

A little cave just by which is made a charnel house, where mass is said every day.

The *Città Notabile* is situated on a hill well walled about ; there are some new fortifications not finished. It is indifferently large, but meanly built, and not many inhabitants in it, considering its bigness. The bishop hath a palace here. In the cathedral the grand master hath his seat, and they preserve a sword in this church, that was left here by *Charles* the fifth. The Carmelites, Augustines, and another order of Franciscans, have convents in and about this city.

See the government in my collection, &c.

Two miles from hence we came to *Boschetto*, the grand master's pleasure house, built square, with four towers. In the middle is a hall painted with stories of *Verdala* grand master and cardinal. We had here a great prospect round the island, and saw *Sicily* ; a descent from the house into long and large gardens, set thick with olive and orange trees, &c. A *vivarium* for rare animals but at this time there was nothing remarkable. Several fountains and sports of water. Through the middle of the gardens, is a strait walk, between pillars, about which vines twist themselves, and in the summer make a long arbor.

At *S. Antonia*, a village, the grand master hath another pleasant garden.

The women in *Malta* are counted infamous ; they are generally habited as at *Catania* and *Syracusa*, in black, and cover their faces with a black peak.

A *Cantare* is equal to 116 lb. *Englisch*. Measures. 100 *Rotæ* = 172 lb. *Englisch*. This *Rotæ* is also used in *Sicily*.

We were much disturbed every night with gnats, they call *moschetti*, which venomous our faces and hands more than those we have in *England*.

The butchers kill all their meat without the new city, nigh the sea-side.

The common people eat chich-pease raw in the summer-time.

*Turkish* slaves and *Moors* are the usual servants in *Malta*.

The cats of this island are much in esteem ; they are of a curious dark griseous colour.

We saw no beggars here within the new city, &c. but only without the gates.

The

SKIPPON.

The natives of the country speak little or no *Italian*, but a kind of *Arabick*, like that the *Moors* speak; but in the cities, most speak *Italian* very well.

In *Malta* they reckon the hours of the day as we do.

Every *Dutch*, *English* or *Hamburg* vessel that enters this port, pays a pistole to the consul.

About eight or ten miles from *Città Valetta*, is the *Cala di S. Paolo*, or the place where *S. Paul* landed, and handled a viper without hurt: and since that, they say, there have been no vipers or snakes in the island; and that they were converted into stone. Here, and in other places, great variety of stones representing animals, and some they call serpents eyes, serpents teeth, tongues and eggs. *Bastoni di S. Paolo*, &c. The serpents teeth are the teeth of a snake petrify'd.

We took a licence to depart, and a bill of health for *Messina*, which costs two *tari*.

Bill of health.

*Fr. Nicolaus de la Durandier miles Ordinis. Sti. Jobannis Hier. Ven'blis. linguæ Franciæ Castellanus sive præses mags. Cur. Castell. Melit. Univerſis et singulis præſentes noſtras literas viſuris, lecturis pariter et audituris, ſalutem, fidem facimus et in verbo veritatis atteſtamur. Quali ſi parteno da queſta iſola di Malta Giovanni W'ray d'eta anni 35. Filippo Skippon d'eta anni 22. Ingleſi per eſſer (a Dio Piacendo) in Meſſina et tutti luoghi di paſſagio alli quali dounq; capiterano ſe gli potrà dare liberamente ogne buon recetto e ſicura prattica, perche qui per la Divina gratia regna buona ſanità ſenza ſoſpetto alcuno di morbo contagioſo, ne d'altre mal influenze. In cujus rei teſtim. datum Melitæ in hac Civitate Vallet. die xxvi. menſes Maii, 1664.*

Under this was a large ſeal, and this name ſubſcrib'd,

*Le Cbr. Fr. N. de la Durandiere Castell.*

Below this,

*Eap'ta. Gregs. Barbara de magn. Cur. Caſtel. Melit.*

*Malta* iſland is 60 miles in circuit, 12 miles broad, and 20 long.

Five miles from it is the iſland of *Gozo*, 30 miles about, eight broad, and twelve long.

Between *Malta* and *Gozo* (*Gaulos*) lies a little iſland, call'd *Comino*, which formerly was call'd *Ephæſia*, five miles in circuit. Good ſtore of corn grows there.

About noon the 17th of *May*, after the padrone of our felucca had his oars deliver'd to him, which were ſecur'd by an officer during our ſtay in *Malta*, as we took boat, and deliver'd our licence to depart, to an officer, giving him a piece of money: then we rowed by *Torre Orſa*, a fort on the other ſide of the haven's mouth, where a guard examin'd us, whither we were going; and gave us leave to be gone. We had a calm and ſmooth ſea, and rowed all the way; and in the evening ſpied ſome boats near the ſhore of *Sicily*, which we fear'd might have been *Turks*, therefore delay'd our paſſage to the *Sicilian* ſhore till it was dark, and then arriv'd at the *primoterreno* or firſt land; whence we went cloſe by the ſhore, where the guards and ſentinels asked us, whence we came? what news? &c. And then we came to *Punto Circiolo*, where we ſlept in our felucca till morning. We obſerv'd this night the bubbles of ſea-water, made by the ſtrokes of the oars, ſhine like great ſparks of fire; as we took notice going by ſea in the night from *Genoa*.

*May 18.* We rowed *ribba, ribba*, or *terra, terra*; i. e. near the ſhore-side, and ſaw many huge and long nets laid for catching of the thynny fiſh; and in the afternoon reach'd *Syracufe*: where we ſtay'd all night, and made obſervations; which ſee, *May 6.* pag. 616.

*The curious will be pleas'd with the following ſpecimen of the language of Malta.*

| L A T I N. | M A L T E S E. | L A T I N. | M A L T E S E. | L A T I N. | M A L T E S E. |
|------------|----------------|------------|----------------|------------|----------------|
| Deus       | allhe          | Cœnum      | tagmes         | Aurum      | deheb          |
| Cœlum      | femma          | Tonitru    | raat           | Argentum   | fidda          |
| Stella     | keucba         | Nubes      | fehah          | Gramen     | zara           |
| Ignis      | nar            | Pluvia     | fcita          | Flos       | zahar          |
| Fumus      | dochan         | Nix        | efcilg         | Arbor      | figira         |
| Cineres    | armier         | Glacies    | nida           | Muſca      | dobien         |
| Aer        | aria           | Ventus     | riah           | Piſcis     | haut           |
| Aqua       | 'elma          | Sol        | fcems          | Avis       | aſfur          |
| Terra      | ard            | Luna       | kamar          | Beſtia     | dibiba         |
| Pulvis     | trab           | Saxum      | chagiara       | Lignum     | chatab         |
|            |                |            |                |            | Radix          |



| L A T I N.   | M A L T E S E. | L A T I N.  | M A L T E S E. | L A T I N.  | M A L T E S E. | SKIPPO. |
|--------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|---------|
| Radix        | eruk           | Septentrio  | sepentrion     | Mors        | meut           |         |
| Cortex       | kfcira         | Meridies    | nufs naar      | Salus       | facha          |         |
| Folium       | uaraka         | Multitudo   | gimiaa         | Morbus      | mard           |         |
| Semen        | ziria          | Paucitas    | ftita          | Robur       | kava           |         |
| Pinna        | pinna          | Unum        | vahed          | Debilitas   | oglubia        |         |
| Squama       | kiscira        | Duo         | tencin         | Dolor       | ugieh          |         |
| Rostrium     | muchar         | Tres        | tliata         | Mas         | teffel         |         |
| Ala          | givienah       | Quatuor     | erbaa          | Fœmina      | teslah         |         |
| Penna        | kallem         | Quinque     | chamfa         | Fertilis    | galiela        |         |
| Ovum         | baida          | Sex         | fetta          | Sterilis    | chaulia        |         |
| Crinis       | fciaar         | Septem      | febar          | Maturus     | missiura       |         |
| Cornu        | kurun          | Octo        | tmenia         | Sapientia   | elf            |         |
| Cutis        | gibin          | Novem       | tiffaa         | Stultitia   | gen            |         |
| Cauda        | denb           | Decem       | aafcera        | Fidelitas   | fedeltà        |         |
| Lac          | halib          | Undecim     | hidascer       | Perfidia    | ftinat         |         |
| Sanguis      | dem            | Tredecim    | tlitasc        | Mendacium   | gdeba          |         |
| Cerebrum     | moch           | Quatuorde-  | herbatafc      | Fortitudo   | kaua           |         |
| Os, Offis    | aadam          | cim         |                | Crudelitas  | kaffi          |         |
| Caro         | leham          | Quindecim   | thamstasc      | Patientia   | pacenza        |         |
| Adeps        | fimin          | Sexdecim    | fcetasc        | Liberalitas | liberalita     |         |
| Caput        | ras            | Septende-   | febatafc       | Avaricia    | fectia         |         |
| Facies       | ug             | cim         |                | Fœlicitas   | felicita       |         |
| Oculus       | ain            | Octodecim   | tementasc      | Miseria     | miseria aks    |         |
| Auris        | veden          | Novemde-    | tiffaatafc     | Divitiæ     | gana           |         |
| Nafus        | nicher         | cim         |                | Paupertas   | fakar          |         |
| Os, Oris     | halc           | Viginti     | afcerin        | Lux         | pau            |         |
| Lingua       | lifien         | Triginta    | telatin        | Tenebræ     | delam          |         |
| Dens         | finien         | Quadraginta | erbain         | Umbræ       | del            |         |
| Collum       | eunk           | Quinquagin- | chamffin       | Pulchritudo | sbiacha        |         |
| Tergum       | dahar          | ta          |                | Deformitas  | kruia          |         |
| Pectus       | feder          | Sexaginta   | ftettin        | Albus       | abiad          |         |
| Humerus      | spalla         | Septuaginta | fcabain        | Niger       | cfued          |         |
| Mamma        | bizulla        | Octoginta   | tmenin         | Ruber       | achmar         |         |
| Costa        | dualla         | Nonaginta   | tiffain        | Viridis     | achuar         |         |
| Venter       | zak            | Centum      | mio            | Sonus       | dak            |         |
| Brachium     | drieh          | Recta       | drit           | Silentium   | skiet          |         |
| Manus        | id             | Curva       | maugia         | Vox         | aiat           |         |
| Digitus      | faba           | Acuta       | tberen         | Dulcis      | helu           |         |
| Femur        | cinta          | Obtusa      | tiffahak       | Amarus      | mor            |         |
| Tibia        | verk           | Agger       | kares          | Salfus      | mielah         |         |
| Pes          | rigil          | Foffa       | thaufora       | Calor       | lara           |         |
| DigitusPedis | fabat regil    | Dies        | nahar          | Frigus      | bard           |         |
| Genu         | rekobt         | Nox         | leil           | Humiditas   | nied           |         |
| Calx         | tielrigilek    | Mane        | floda          | Siccitas    | ffot           |         |
| Cor          | kalb           | Meridies    | nous nahar     | Gravitas    | kobria         |         |
| Pulmo        | pilmun         | Vesper      | affar          | Levitas     | chaff          |         |
| Hepar        | fuiot          | Æstas       | faif           | Durities    | kaua           |         |
| Viscera      | misaren        | Hiems       | fcitua         | Mollities   | merchi         |         |
| Vir          | iragel         | Ver         | chariffa       | Lævis       | chaff          |         |
| Mulier       | mara           | Autumnus    | rebiaa         | Asper       | achraf         |         |
| Mons         | gebel          | Infans      | fgir           | Tenax       | ftinat         |         |
| Vallis       | bosk           | Senex       | fiech          | Benedictio  | barka          |         |
| Mare         | bahar          | Memoria     | tefkir         | Maledictio  | fachta         |         |
| Fluvius      | fu viet        | Oblivio     | neffa          | Preservatio | tarfa          |         |
| Longus       | tuil           | Vifus       | tara           | Destructio  | chaffak        |         |
| Brevis       | kafir          | Cœcitas     | ama            | Credere     | temen          |         |
| Latus        | gemb           | Auditus     | fmich          | Dubitare    | tudubita       |         |
| Augustus     | daiak          | Surditas    | truffin        | Cogitare    | tachsep        |         |
| Altus        | aali           | Olfaetus    | teschin        | Inquirere   | tefetefs       |         |
| Humilis      | humili         | Gustus      | gost           | Invenire    | fib            |         |
| Oriens       | leuant         | Tactus      | mefs           | Defiderium  | fciouka        |         |
| Occidens     | ponent         | Vita        | thaia          | Placere     | togiob         |         |

SKIPPON.

LATIN.

MALTESE.

LATIN.

MALTESE.

LATIN.

MALTESE.

Displicere matagiob  
 Compassio chaniena  
 Pudor testehi  
 Amor chaba  
 Odium lagad  
 Gaudium ferh  
 Tristitia kalbifeuda  
 Spes fpranza  
 Metus beza  
 Ira kolera  
 Rifus dahek  
 Fletus beka  
 Fames giueh  
 Edere ekel  
 Bibere ifcirob  
 Somnus erkad  
 Somnium hol  
 Loqui hadet  
 Canere tegani  
 Parturire uliada  
 Stare kaiem  
 Sedere okod  
 Surgere kum  
 Cadere aka  
 Ambulare emffi  
 Currere igiri  
 Volare ithir  
 Claudicare tezzopin  
 Natate taub  
 Saltare akbes  
 Titubare biza  
 Ducere gibn  
 Sequi feguitani  
 Tussis tiffaul  
 Singultio tetfauak  
 Sternutatio ifcaol  
 Morfus gediem  
 Salivare lahab  
 Vomere tetbava  
 Mingere tibul  
 Cacare tachara  
 Sudare tiarek  
 Pedere tiffa  
 Ructare neffs  
 Pellere keci  
 Premere zum  
 Trahere tegibet  
 Fodere tazak  
 Plantare tizira  
 Serere taglak  
 Metere tahfat  
 Lavare chaffil  
 Percutere tahbat  
 Secare tesserra  
 Frangere tekfer  
 Aperire estah  
 Claudere taglak

Colligere gimieh  
 Spargere derri  
 Pater mislier  
 Avus nanno  
 Filius leben  
 Filia el bent  
 Frater ach  
 Soror ocht  
 Patruelis barba  
 Maritus zeugi  
 Uxor el mara  
 Vidua armella  
 Virgo beneita  
 Herus feid  
 Servus fervitur  
 Discipulus telamid  
 Amicus chabib  
 Hostis adu  
 Pratum galka  
 Docere talem  
 Laus tefcher  
 Minæ tedet  
 Rex fultan  
 Subditus fudditto  
 Lex ligi  
 Tributum charag  
 Emeret tiffetri  
 Vendere tebieh  
 Mutuari teslef  
 Accomodare tessani  
 Promittere tuiald  
 Medicus tabib  
 Judex chalef  
 Innocens innocent  
 Nocens chati  
 Condemnare condemna  
 Absolvere tachfer  
 Homicidium katil  
 Factum mamul  
 Pœna torment  
 Præmium rigal  
 Pax pace  
 Bellum guerra  
 Pugnare tekumbati  
 Victoria vittoria  
 Arma armi  
 Sacerdos kassis  
 Votum vada  
 Precatio tlib  
 Ens seif  
 Nihil ffei  
 Nomen effem  
 Bonum taieb  
 Malum hazin  
 Verum tabelhak  
 Falsum falc  
 Necessarium necessaris

Licitum fcirak  
 Facile facile  
 Difficile difficile  
 Utile feida  
 Noxium deni  
 Tutum figur  
 Periculofum perikulus  
 Prosperum prospero  
 Adversum contrario  
 Addere zid  
 Auferre tenachi  
 Medium nofs  
 Extremum ftrema  
 Apex nathal  
 Fundus tieh  
 Dextra dritta  
 Sinistra fceluk  
 Sursum fuk  
 Deorsum esfel  
 Anterior kodiem  
 Posterior lura  
 Interior gava  
 Exterior barra  
 Magnum kbir  
 Parvum fgir  
 Æquale fava  
 Plenum mimli  
 Vacuum firah  
 Otium otio  
 Negotium negotio  
 Simile halu  
 Dissimile muscbahalu  
 Habere andu  
 Carere maandusc  
 Jungere ezid  
 Separare taazel  
 Dare taati  
 Accipere tiechu  
 Recusare matrig  
 Incipere tebda  
 Concludere taglak  
 Mittere tebaat  
 Prehendere tiechu  
 Quæstio geliada  
 Responsio joab  
 Rogare fali  
 Concedere vide dare  
 Negare nekar  
 Ferrum chadid  
 Ego anna  
 Tu ent  
 Ille hue  
 Nos nehen  
 Vos entu  
 Illi hom  
 Pecunia flus



May 19. We entered our felucca, and saw many thynny nets all the way to *Catania*, where we arrived early in the afternoon.

This city is indifferently built, but more peopled in proportion than *Syracuse*, the streets are narrow and crooked; strong fortifications towards the sea-side, but towards the land but slightly walled.

An university here of no great note.

The Benedictines cloister, called *St. Nicolas*, is a handsome square pile of building, having a neat court and fountain in the middle of it. There is a fair dormitorium, having a double walk. About fifty monks live here in abundance, being provided with plenty of wine, &c. their gardens are large and well stored with oranges, &c.

At the town-house we saw some antiquities, viz. an *Egyptian* obelisk with old characters on it; on the top is one or two figures, and this writing, *Arcens ex Gymnasio*. Ancient heads, viz. *Ætna*, *Galatæa*, *Osiris*, *Jul. Cæsar*, &c. And these two inscriptions I transcrib'd.

D. M. S.  
DECIMIA GENIA  
T. DECIMIVS AGA  
POMENVSP IIS  
SIMAE COLLIBER.

C O C I A C A A T H  
T A R K R T A T H.

See *Gualtheri inscriptiones Sicil.*

S. *Agatha* is the cathedral, an indifferent building; the story of that saint is carved in the seats of the choir, and round about are the pictures of several saints, and among them one *S. Euplius*. On the sides of the choir are two monuments with these epitaphs.

1. *Federicus II. Siciliæ Rex, Ioannes ejus Filius Ludovici Federici III. Frater et hæres Maria ejusdem Federici conjux, Federicus quoq; infans Martini primi et Mariæ Reginæ filius hoc uno conduntur tumulo.*
2. *Constantia Petri IIII. Regis Aragonum Filia ac Federici III. Uxor. Cataniæ obiit Anno Salutis, MCCCLXIII.*

S. *Agatha's* body is enshrined within a chapel, and under the custody of four doors. In the same chapel is a monument of *Ferrandus Cuneusius*, viceroy of *Sicily*.

We walk'd up the steeple, and took a full prospect of the city, country and sea; and on the steeple a sentinel keeps

watch, who was the first person we ob-<sup>SKIPPON.</sup>serv'd to use the pith of *Ferula Galbanifera* that catch'd fire as well as tinder.

All provisions are very cheap here. Good store of *Tartufuli* or *Tubera Terræ* are found hereabouts, well tasted and whiter than those we ate in *Lombardy*.

May 20. We took a guide and horses for eight *Tari*, and rode a stony and sometimes pav'd way, being a constant ascent, and pass'd by an aquæduct that brings water four miles (and in the way drives three or four mills) to the Benedictine convent at *Catania*. We went through these villages, *Lucano*, *Tremostiare* and *Lavatiade*; and afterwards pass'd through a very rocky and burnt place, <sup>M. Ætna.</sup> where we saw the ruins of some houses and trees overturned by an eruption of *Ætna*, now called *M. Gibello*. Ten miles from *Catania* we came up to a cald or village called *Lapidara*, observing in some places a well cultivated country, and in other places nothing but rocks. After we had refreshed ourselves a little, we took a foot guide, and another horseman that was arm'd, to guard us from the banditi, and then rode up six miles the mountain of *Ætna*, and came to a great deal of snow, and saw great pits where they keep snow all the year long, covering the pits with boughs. Up to this place the land was sown with corn. And here grew oaks and other trees, but many of them had not yet put forth their leaves. The snow they carry to *Malta*, &c. We ventur'd no further up the mountain, it being at least four miles more to the top, and the snow lay thick the greatest part of the way, but on the top there was none. Some distance from the highest part is a tower they call *Torre del Filosofo*, from *Empedocles*, who, they say, used it for to make observations of *Ætna*, &c.

*Anno Domini 1537.* There was a great eruption, and we took notice of a vast quantity of matter which ran down in a broad stream, consisting of matter like the cinders of iron; some of the streams ran down to the sea-side. They call that stony matter *Sari*, which in some places (within some space of time) turns to a powder or dust which enriches the soil. Saffron and rhubarb grow here. This mountain begins at *Catania* on this side of *Sicily*, and is counted 70 miles in circuit.

May 21. We went in our felucca to *Taormina*, half way from *Catania* to *Messina*; it is a place of no note, only there is a fair cloister of Dominicans. Here they did formerly make sugar of the *Canna Mele* or sugar-cane which grew in this place;

SKIPPON.  
Sugar-  
work at  
Taormina.

place; but these four last years they have not employ'd their sugar-works. We saw the working-house, and were told that when the cane is cut in pieces, then ground under a great stone, as cyder, &c. in England, after that it is pressed in a screw, and the liquor put over a furnace, where it boils 12 hours and afterwards it is boil'd again over a refining furnace 12 hours more, and at last the sugar is put into conical pots of earth, which shapes them into sugar loaves, mixing nothing with the sugar.

On a steep rock near Taormina is a village, and on another, a castle called Mola.

About three hours of the night we reach'd Messina, where officers and sbirri nigh the bulwark, commanded our felucca to shore, and search'd for banditi, and we were forced to lie all night in our boat, the officers of the Sanità being gone home, and so we could have no pratique till next morning, when we deliver'd our Malta patent of health.

We paid 40 scudi for the felucca to Malta and back again, and gave the boatmen two scudi at several times to drink.

June 6. We took our patents of health for Naples after this form.

Under the arms of the city, and picture of the Madonna della lettera, was written,

A patent  
or bill of  
health.

*Senatus Nobilis et Exemplaris Urbis Messanæ, almi Collegii Studiorum Urbis ejusdem magnus Cancellarius Regiusq; Consiliarius Universis et singulis testamur, qualiter si parte da questa Città Filippo Skippon Inglese d'anni 22 d'alta statura, Sbarbata, capelli Castagni con li suoi robbi usuali per essere à Dio piacendo nella Città di Napoli per ni doue capiterà se li potrà dare libera, e sicura prattica, stante che in questa Città per gratia del Signore, e protectione della sua gran Madre sempre Vergine Maria della Sacra Lettera nostra Avocata, e particular Protettrice, & intercessione de Santi nostri Concittadini, non vi è sospetto alcuno di male contagioso. In cujus fidem has patentes Nostras testimoniales litteras fieri jussimus. Nostro solito Urbis Sigillo in pede munitas. Ex prædicta Nobili, & Exemplari Urbe Messanæ die 16 Junii 1664.*

Joannes Jacobus Hofcs.

Round the seal was written, S. P. Q. R. Decreto Messana nobilis et regni Caput. They cost us three tari. We gave the

searchers four tari for being civil to us, and then embarked in a felucca which carried us to Salerno for six scudi apiece.

Twelve miles from Messina, we came to the Pharos, and then engolfed forty miles to C. Baticano (leaving on our right hand Scylla, Bagnare, Nicoterra, &c.) and eight miles further lodged at Tropa, a little poor city built on a high cliff, where there is a bishoprick worth 6000 ducats per Annum, which belongs immediately to the king of Spain.

Here we observed a strange custom (used by the ancients) at a burial of a woman; many women (like the præfixæ) howling in a lamentable manner, and with their hair dishevelled about their shoulders; and in that posture returned to their houses.

We bought our provisions here, which our boatmen dress'd for us. Good red wine at this place.

June 7. A guard-boat came and searched what goods we had in our felucca, then we cross'd 60 miles the gulf of S. Euphemia, passing at a good distance in sight of Nocera, and came to Mantia, a city upon a cliff; afterwards went by Belmonte and Fredo, small places, and 12 miles from Mantia (near it a mountain called Monte Cucutz, from its figure like a melon, came to St. Lucido, where we lodged in a cloister of Franciscans, but bought our own provisions dress'd by our boatmen. S. Lucido is a little wall'd place belonging to a marquis, who hath his castle here.

June 8. At break of day we entered our felucca, and at four miles distance from St. Lucido pass'd in sight of Paula, a little city built on a cliff, and belonging to a marquis, where are reliicks of S. Francis di Paula, and a red earth that they make fine pots of. Afterwards we came in sight of Guardia, and pass'd a promontory at Citraro, where we bought variety of good fruits. Then we were in sight of Belvedere and Diamante, belonging to Don. Fra. Caraffa a prince; a little further, pass'd by Cerelle (where is a good sort of white wine) and a little island called Isola di Cerelle (where vessels anchor that load with the raisins of Belvedere, which are in much esteem. Having made about 60 miles this day, we lodged at night in a strong tower on a rock (which cannot be climb'd without a ladder) called Torre del Arco, where the sentinel set up a light for ships, and so did many other towers on this shore. This fort guards a port called S. Nicolo, where gallies may safely anchor. Our boatmen slept in their felucca some



some distance from the shore, for fear of banditi.

Many thynny fishings along the coast of *Calabria*.

June 9. We cross'd two large gulphs, *Policaastro* and . . . having a very favourable wind. We pass'd by *Cenzola* and *Polinaro*, and having sailed and rowed 80 miles this day, we came to our *reposato* or lodging at *Chiupa*; hereabouts we first met with *Cicada* and *Mantes*, and other insects among the olive-trees. In the same house with us lodged some banditi, who were well armed with guns, pistols and short swords, like daggers, their hair braided and tied behind their heads, after the same manner the *sbirri* go in these parts of *Italy*.

They were going for *Salerno* and *Naples* by felucca, but upon some intelligence they should meet with severe entertainment, they returned the next day.

The coast of *Calabria* is but meanly inhabited, and very poor, the people being much oppress'd by their lords, who impose great burthens upon them.

June 10. We went by *C. del Abbate*, and a castle on a cape called *Lazarello*, then pass'd by a little rock near the shore, having a cross on it, where they say *St. Paul* preach'd; afterwards we came to a little town on a cliff, called *Europola*, where the *padrone* of our felucca delivered a bill of health, which every felucca that goes from *Messina* to *Naples*, is bound to do; hence we cross'd the gulph of *Salerno* with a favourable wind to a fort some distance from *Vetari*, where we hired a little boat, and pass'd by *Vetari* a pretty place where they make glass, and where there is a fair *Hosteria* or inn; then we reach'd *Salerno*, having travelled this day by sea above 70 miles.

In the same felucca came with us from *Messina*, a *Maltese* Franciscan, whom we afterwards met with at *Rome*; he was of the *Min. observantia*, his habit was of coarse grey hair cloth, having a round *Cucullus* or hood that covered his head, which was all shaven, except a ring or border of hair cut short; they wear also a long *Cucullus* that usually hangs down their backs; they wear no shirts, stockings nor shoes, but only sandals; they may eat flesh, and live by charity, and have an *officium* proper to their order; when they go abroad, they put a cloak or rather a cope of the same coarse stuff with the rest of their habit; the cord about the waist is bigger than that the Franciscans of *Affisum* wear, but less than the Capuchins.

VOL. VI.

This friar ask'd us how we could live without whores. SKIPPO.

In the same boat came with us part of the way a priest who liv'd about *Cosenza* in *Calabria*. He gave us some account of manna which is gathered there in the hot months; See Mr. Ray's *Catal. Plant. Angliæ* in *Fraxinus*.

This priest said there are two sorts, 1. *Manna di Corpo*. 2. *Manna* is called *Forzatella*, which is bitterer, and not so good and fine as the other; that *di Corpo* he said was made by the *Cicadas* perforating the leaf of the ash-leaf, and then the liquid matter comes out. The *Forzatella* is out of the branch.

At *Salerno* we stay'd till June 12, and observed the situation to be very pleasant under the hills and near the sea-side. The houses are but indifferent, and the streets narrow. Many fountains here. Good wine also and cheap, and plenty of excellent fruit. *Salerno* rice is in esteem. A great fair kept here.

*S. Matthias* is the cathedral, an indifferent building, where there is an altar dedicated to pope Gregory VII. with his effigies upon it, and upon the wall is his epitaph.

Gregorio VII. Soanen. Pont. Opt. Max. Greg. VII's monument.  
*Eccl. libert. Vindici Acerrimo Assertori*  
*Constantiss. qui dum Rom. Pont. auctoritatem adversus Henrici perfidiam strenuè tuetur Salerni sanctè decubuit A. D.*  
*CIOXXCI. VIII. Kal. jun. M. Ant. Onuphr.*  
*Columna Marfil. Bononien. Archiep. Salernit. Cum illius Corpus post quingent. circiter ann. sacris amictum et ferè integrum reperisset, ne tanti Pont. sepulchrum memoria diutius careret. Gregorio XIII. Bononien. Sedente. M. P. Prid. Kal. Quint. A. D.*  
*CIOIO LXXVIII.*

Under this is another inscription.

Ego Lucius Sanseverinus Archiep. Salernitanus Altare hoc in honorem B. Gregorii Papæ septimi consecravi, ejusq; sacrum corpus in eo inclusi, præsentibus . . . anniversaria deinceps consecrationis die ipsum pie Visitantibus, quadraginta dies veræ indulgentiæ de ecclesiæ more concessi, Anno Domini MDCXIV. die IV. mensis Maii.

Nigh this church is a square cloister, where are many old Roman tomb-stones, and in the church are several curiously carved with figures of men, horses, &c. two of the most legible inscriptions are these following.

7 X

D.

Salerno.

Concerning the Franciscans min. obs.

SKIPPON.



D. M.  
IVL. AVR  
FESTO IVN  
VIX AN. VI  
MXI DXXI.  
FESTVS PAT  
ET MAIRON  
MATER.

D. M.  
M VAL PVNICIS  
AEMILIANI QVI  
VIX ANN. IX MEN  
IIII DIEB. XIIIX VAL  
DRACONTIANVS  
ET ANIA ZENONIS  
PARENTES INFE-  
LICES FILIO  
DVLCISSIMO

An old inscription dated MCC, with odd characters scarce legible, which signified the making of *Salerno* haven by a king of *Sicily*.

At the *Benedictins* church is a picture and writing concerning one *Petrus Barliarius*, who was counted a necromancer.

At *S. Nicolas* the *Franciscan* cloister, we visited a monk, who is chymist and apothecary to the convent; here we observed a *Balneum Vaporosum*, which was thus made, *a* is the mouth of the furnace o. o. o. o. are holes wherein pots are placed with their mouths above the superficies of the furnace, which have receivers fastned to them.



Here is no university now, but we were shewed in a valley the ruins of the old *Schola Salernitana*.

Good plants grow hereabouts, and at *Monte S. Angelo*, some distance off.

An aqueduct here. Beyond *Salerno* is a fair plain country, where there is a town called *Roma Vecchia*.

*June 12.* We hired places in one of the coaches which pass frequent every day between *Salerno* and *Naples*, paying seven *Carolini* a man. We had the company of a friar of the order of *S. Hieronymo*, who was habited in murrey, with a round *Cucullus* or hood hanging behind him. They wear shoes and stockings, and have a leather girdle. Their heads are not shaved like other monks, but only a round spot like the secular priests; they have a long cloak of a murrey colour when they are abroad, and have a black hat. This friar was very kind to a woman we believed to be his wench.

We observ'd many sbirri guarding in every village and place we pass'd thro', this road being sometimes much molest-

ed with banditi, who are in the kingdom of *Naples* about 400.

We rode a plain way on the side of a mountain, nigh cardinal *Sabellius's* palace, who was formerly archbishop of *Salerno*: we pass'd thro' a pretty village, called . . . and by an aqueduct, then went thorow *Cave* (a bishoprick) being a handsome long street cloistered, or with *Portici* on each side; afterwards we came to *Nocera* another bishoprick, where some of the streets have *Portici*. At *Nocera*, under the *V. Mary's* picture, is written, *Ne tibi sit grave, dicere semper Ave*. About half way to *Naples*, we baited at *Torre del Annunciata*, and then travelled thro' *Torre del Greco*, a fair village (where is a gallows, and a long inscription by it) situated under *M. Suma* or *Vesuvius*, and pass'd thro' another village, where is an inscription relating to the eruption of *Vesuvius*, and over *Ponte di S. Magdalena*; and in the afternoon arrived at *Naples*.

NAPLES.

From *Cave* the country is plain, and was fairly cultivated with vines, corn, and trees set in ranks, as in *Lombardy*; and between *Salerno* and *Cave*, we rode in a narrow valley, having mountains on each side covered thick with trees.

*June 30.* In the afternoon we went by *Voyage* felucca, in company with Mr. *Chambers* from *Naples* to *Ligorn*, an *English* merchant, and one *Sig. Giuseppe* consul for the *English* at *Castello à Mare*, 20 miles from *Naples*, first giving our names at the *Dogana* or custom-house, and then rowed by a palace where the new viceroy now resided, beyond *M. Pausilippus*, while the old viceroy was removing; and pass'd by a very large and handsome palace (not yet finish'd) of the duke of *Medina*. We went then by *Schola di Virgilio*, and six miles from *Naples* lay under a tent (the boatmen carry'd with them) on the shore of the island *Niseta*.

*July 1.* We row'd by *Pozzuoli*, and in sight of *Baia*, and went near the promontory *Misenus*, which was formerly perforated for boats to pass thro'. We had a fair prospect of the island *Prochita*, seated between *Ischia* (an island) and the continent; it is very fruitful, and not mountainous, and towards the south hath a fair castle; we engolfed some distance from the shore, where are *Cuma*, *Patria*, and *Dragone*, to *Gacta*, a walled place of the *Spaniards* upon a promontory, the wall compassing in a large and void space of ground. Between *Patria* and *Dragone*, the river *Vulturno* runs into a bay. Ten miles from *Gaeta* we arriv'd and lay at *Sperlonga*, a poor walled place belonging to a prince called



led . . . who is now a prisoner in Portugal.

This day we came 60 miles, and went in sight of these islands, *Ischia*, *Ventotiene*, *Santa Maria*, *Palmarola* and *Ponza*.

July 2. We went 10 miles, and pass'd by *Terracina*, which is under the pope; hereabouts is a low shore or *Spiaggio*, belonging to the duke of *Sarmonetti*, who is at difference with the pope about building some watch towers, there being none from *M. Circello* to *Astura*, and a promontory, at the further point whereof is *M. Circello*, wherein is *S. Felicità*, where we observed about our felucca, a fly called a *Grouge*, like a *Cicada*, but lesser. Forty-five miles from *Sperlonga* we lodged in the castle of *Astura*, which is guarded only by a *Castellano* and two soldiers under the pope's command. Here, and very nigh the shore, are the ruins of some antiquities, viz. grotto's or artificial caves under ground, and at the sea-side, in the water, are the remains of old buildings which some guess were baths; we saw three several squares of them which are thus; *A*, *B*, *C*, *D*, is the



foundation remaining of the outward wall, and the long squares within are the foundations of the suppos'd baths.

Our *Padrone* of the felucca took here a bolletin, which he paid five *julii* for.

July 3. We embark'd and pass'd by *Capo d'Antio*, *Nettuno*, *S. Lorenzo* and *Paterno*, and having gone fifty miles, came to the *Spiaggio* or shore nigh the river *Tybur*, and lay under our tent upon the sand, nigh a tower called *S. Michael*. The air here is counted bad, by reason of a waterish or moorish country near, and great serenes or dews that fall here in the summer.

July 4. We pass'd the *Fiumaria*, or the mouth of *Tybur*, and with a favourable wind went this day 90 miles, and were in sight of *S. Giorgio*, *Palo*, *S. Severa*, *S. Marinella*, *P. di Civit  Vecchia*, and *Civit  Vecchia*, which we could discern was well walled, belonging to the pope, who hath five galleys there. Hence our *English* ships fetch allum. The air there is counted bad. Then we still kept *largo* or at distance from the shore, and went by *Corneto*, *M. Alto*, *Capalbio*

and *Ausdonia*, and were in sight of *Porto Hercole*, a wall'd town on a high cliff, and belonging to the *Spaniards*. *Isola d' Hercole* is a little distance from it. Afterwards for 14 miles we fetch'd a compass about *Monte Argentaro*, and lodged this night at *S. Stefano*, under a fair tower defended by 14 *Spanish* soldiers. Five miles from hence is *Orbitello*, a city of the *Spaniards* seated in the water, on the narrow of a promontory. We saw at a distance this day, the islands of *Gianuti*, *Zanara* and *Gigio*, and a little one nigh *S. Stefano*.

July 5. We stay'd all the morning (by reason of storms with terrible thunder and light'ning) and in the afternoon engolfed in sight of *Telamone* (which is under the *Spaniards*) and at 25 miles distance arriv'd at a small port under a tower called *Calo di Furno* belonging to the duke of *Florence*. Here we found shells which are commonly called *Guiney* money.

July 6. We went but 18 miles this day to a tower called *lo Molino*, being in the duke of *Florence's* country; but the king of *Spain's* country mingles with it. There are four towns together of which every other belongs to the duke. We had here great tempests or *Burako's*. The country hereabouts is pleasant and woody, but desolate. We found *Cicad * here, and the *Opercula Conchanim*, called by the *Italians* *Occhie di S. Lucia*. *Troia* is a small island with a tower, a cannon shot from *lo Molino*. The wind in these seas is observed commonly to blow from the shore in the morning, and from the sea in the afternoon.

July 7. With a favourable wind we came to *Piombino*, a walled town of a prince of that name, who is of the family of the *Ludovisii*. Here our boatmen paid about half a pezzo or scudo toll. Then we went by *Populonia*, *P. Barata*, *S. Vincenti*, *Castagneto*, and *Vada* (about four miles into the sea from *Vada*, they say ruins are seen sometimes of an old city). At night we lodged on the shore under *Castiglione*, a tower in the duke of *Florence's* state. This day we pass'd in sight of *Elba*. Every night except at *Astura* and *Sperlonga*, we lay under our tent.

The prince of *Piombino* coins money, and has a share in the island of *Elba*.

The duke of *Tuscany* hath only *Porto Ferraio*, and the king of *Spain* *Porto Longone*.

July 8. Early in the morning we rowed in a tumbling sea, and doubled the cape of *M. Nero*, where our boatmen saluted the *V. Mary* in their superstitious way.

Then

SKIPPON.

LIGORN.

Then pass'd in sight of *li Greci*, a large building where troopers quarter, and then we enter'd the mole of *Ligorn*, delivering our bills of health on the side of the mole. Then a soldier out of one of the forts, called to us, and asked whence we came, &c.

All along this shore of *Italy*, we observ'd the fishing-boats always under sail, with their net-lines fastned to them.

We travell'd by *felucca* 1233 *Italian* miles, viz.

|                                         |      |
|-----------------------------------------|------|
| From <i>Genoa</i> to <i>Lerici</i> ,    | 65   |
| The journey to <i>Malta</i> ,           | 460  |
| From <i>Messina</i> to <i>Salerno</i> , | 342  |
| From <i>Naples</i> to <i>Ligorn</i> ,   | 366  |
| —                                       | —    |
|                                         | 1233 |
|                                         | —    |

*July 12.* We took our places in the boat or *Navicelle*, and in five hours went from *Ligorn* to *Pisa*, where a searcher enquir'd into our portmanteaus. At night we gave our names to the inn-keeper.

*July 13.* In the afternoon, paying two pieces of eight, and one fourth of a piece, for our two places, we took coach for *Florence*. At the gates of *Pisa* the searchers stop'd us a little: most part of the way we travell'd this day was a plain road. We rode 10 miles from *Pisa* thro' *Cascina*, a small walled place, then went in sight of *Santa Croce* on the left side of the river *Arno* and *M. Opoli* on the right, and hereabouts pass'd close by a monastery of the *Soccolanti*, which is a rich place, and pleasantly seated; the woods we travelled through belonging to them. Ten miles from *Cascina* we stay'd at an inn called *Scala*; and about midnight took coach again, and cross'd the *Arno* twice. At break of day, *July 14*, we made a long ascent thro' *M. Lupo*, a walled place, and for three or four miles travelled among hills; after that we had eight miles in a plain country, and arrived at eight in the morning at *Florence*, where the searchers stop'd us; then we went to the *Dogana*, and so to our lodging.

FLO-  
RENCE.

While we stay'd here, these following particulars were observed by us.

At *Porta Romana* are these two inscriptions.

*Leo X. primus in Flor. gente ex nobilissima Medicear. familia Pont. Max. Bononiam Proficiscens Flor. patriam suam primum in eo honore intravit, diruta hujus muri parte magnificentissimoq; rer. omnium apparatu et latissimo totius ci-*

*vitatis plausu exceptus die xxx Novembris MDXV. Pont. sui anno III.*

*Carolus V. Cæsar Aug. cum insigni omnium Christianorum beneficio immanem Archipiratam regno Tunetano pepulisset fugassetq; Siculo Neapolitanoq; suis regnis constitutis Roma profectus Florentiam hac porta cum magna pompa ingressus, populo cuncto præ lætitia gestiente ab Alexandro Medice Civitates Duce, cui Margaritam filiam desponderat illustri apparatu regaliq; hospitio Mediceas in ædes acceptus est Anno MDXXXVI. id. Maii Titulum P. Cosmus Medices Magnus Dux Hetruriæ Anno MDLXIX.*

*July 15.* Being the feast of *S. James*, we saw the grand duke and his son in a coach, attended by *Switzers*, whose captain was on horseback; and in the river *Arno* we saw three little boats with two men in each, make a race upon the water.

At the palace of *Valore*, we observ'd in the front several figures of mens heads, and under some these inscriptions.

*Accursius Legum gloss. Florentinus, floruit an. CIOCCXL.*

*T. Monachus Galeni plusquam interpres Flor. floruit Anno CIOCCXC.*

*M. Ficinus Sophiæ Pater Florent. flor. An. CIOCCCLXX.*

*D. Accaiolus Philosoph. Moralis. Florentinus, floruit An. CIOCCCLXX.*

*P. Victorius Philosoph. Civilis Florentinus, floruit An. CIODLXX.*

*B. Zenobius puerum sibi à Matre Gallica Romam cuncte creditum atq; interea mortuum dum sibi urbem lustranti eadem reversa hoc loco conquerens occurrit signo Crucis ad vitam revocat. An. Sal. CCCC.*

*Poggio Imperiale* is a little palace of the grand dukes about a mile from *Porta Romana*, a pleasant walk of cypress trees, leading up a constant and easy ascent to the house. The court-yard is made into the figure of a theater, having a low wall whereon are statues.

Within some of the rooms of the palace, we saw several excellent pictures drawn by the most eminent masters, *Titian*, *Rubens*, &c. *St. Matthew* done by *Alb. Durer*, deserves the rich silver frame about it, a copy of the *Adam and Eve*, which we saw the original of at *Nuremburg*.



burg. Pictures of the duke's relations, and of most of the princes in christendom. The story of *S. Francis* neatly painted on a looking-glass. Many heads and fruits drawn by a woman, viz. *Giovanna Garzone*, now at *Rome*. A picture (being inlaid work) representing antick maskings. The figure of a snake twisting herself together, represented very natural in marble. A small chapel here, the walls whereof within richly made with marble mosaick work describing pots of flowers, and the floor of the chapel was of the same work. A fountain in the yard, where is a statue in a cumbent posture, made by *Mich. Angelo*, and highly esteem'd.

*S. Michael's* church is a tall square building, having on the outside many fair statues both of brass and marble. Here we heard good vocal and instrumental musick on *St. Ann's* day, and there was a trumpeter that sounded his notes very sweetly.

While we were at *Florence* these *Englishmen* we met with, *Mr. Henry Massingberd*, *Mr. Smith* and *Mr. Comarr*, two of the king of *England's* musicians, *Mr. Cannam* and *Mr. Ley*, merchants, *Sir John Williams*, *Mr. Clutterbuck*. *Dr. Kirton* a physician was very civil to us. *Mr. Jo. Cooke*, of the *Inner Temple*, was here, and going for *Constantinople*. *Sir Bernard Gascoigne* was now at *Florence* his own country, who belongs to the *English* court.

*S. Maria delle Fiore.*

*S. Maria delle Fiore*, or the domo, is the cathedral church, which hath its outside neatly crufted over with marble; the front is not yet finished. Within, the church is supported by eight pillars set at such distance, that they do very little hinder the sight of the isles, the arches from pillar to pillar being almost as wide as the nave of the church. The cupola is large. On the walls are many inscriptions, some we transcrib'd, viz.

*Ad perpetuam rei memoriam.*

*Generali Concilio Florentiæ celebrato post longas disputationes Unio Græcorum facta est in hac ipsa Ecclesia die vi Julii MCCCCXXVIII. presidente eid. Concilio Eugenio Papa IIII. cum latinis Episcopis et Prælati et Imperatore Constantinopolitano cum Epis. et Prælati et Proceribus Græcorum in copioso numero sublatisq; erroribus in unam eandemq; rectam fidem, quam Romana tenet Ecclesia consenserunt.*

Several good pictures made by these painters, viz.

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*S. Jacobus Magnus* by *Sansevinus*, *S. Andrew* by *Andr. Ferruzzi*, *Adam* and *Eve*, *S. Peter*, *Christ* and the blasphemer, picture of *God the Father*, by *Cavaliere Bandinello*. *S. John Evang.* by *Rouezzo*. *S. Jacobus min.* and *S. Philip* by *Giovanni del' Opera*. *S. Matthew* by *Vincent de Rossi*.

On the north wall is pictured one *John Sharp* an *Englishman*, who was a taylor in *England*, but here was preferred to a command in the army; he took the city of *Pisa*, and it is storied of him that immediately before he storm'd it, he receiv'd a letter from *Florence*, giving him order not to storm it, but deferred the reading of it till after he had gain'd the place; he is painted on horseback, and under him is an inscription much defaced, but some words we made shift to read, viz.

*Ioannes Acutus Eques Britannicus Dux ætatis suæ . . . . . habitus est.*

His coat of arms is painted also, the field argent three scallops of the same on a cheveron sable. Under all is written, *Pauli Uccelli Opus*, being the painter's name. The picture of this horse is faulted by *Borghini* for being painted ambling, which he says is not natural to horses; but, by his leave, some horses pace naturally.

This *Sir John Sharp* called in latin *Acutus* is indeed *Sir John Hawkwood*, but by omitting the *H* and the *W*, the name is turned into *Acutus*. *Verstegan* p. 302.

Another inscription under *Nic. Tolentinus*.

*Hic quem sublimem in Equo pictum cernis Nicolaus Tolentinus est insignis Dux Florent. Exercitus.*

The picture of *Dante* the poet, with the tower of *Babel*, purgatory, &c. and these verses underwritten,

*Qui cælum cecinit mediumq; imumq; tribunal*

*Lustravitq; animo cuncta poeta suo Doctus adest Dantes sua quem Florentia sæpe*

*Sensit consiliis ac pietate patrem Nil potuit tanto Mors sæva nocere poetæ Quem vivum virtus carmen imago facit.*

Here are the monuments of *Marsilius Ficinus* the philosopher, and *Lud. de Marsiliis* an orator, *Jottus* (*Giotto*) a painter and architect, that design'd the Campanile.

Joanne VIII.



SKIPFON.

*Campanile*. He was a poor boy first, that kept sheep, but delighting to make figures in sand, &c. he arrived at a great skill in painting, being taught by *Cimabue*, the first restorer of that art in *Florence*. *Andr. Ferruzzi* carved the head of *Marfil. Ficinus*.

One *Philippus* an architect, that built the roof of this church, and *Antonio Squarcia Lupo*, an organist, buried here.

The cupola is painted with the description of the day of judgment, by *Feder. Zucchero*, who is found fault with by *Borghini* in his *Reposo*, for representing luxury tormented in her privities by the devils. Upon the top of the cupola is a brass globe which can hold 32 men, that may stand in it. The cupola was contrived by *Philippus Brunellesco*.

There are two altars at the west end, and none else within the body of the church, and in the cupola is the high altar, and one behind it. Two large chapels here.

Marble statues of apostles, and the *Florentine* bishops and saints, adorn the body of the church; about the choir is very good basso relievo work in marble.

The *Campanile* or steeple is tall, square, and rarely well crufted over on the outside, as the domo, with marble; it stands at one corner disjointed from the church; statues adorn the lower part of it; it is 416 steps to the top, whence we had a fair prospect; but this steeple is not so high as the brass globe on the cupola. On the lower part of the *Campanile* are small carvings representing the arts and sciences.

The *Baptisterium* dedicated to *S. John Bapt.* is a large octagon; on each side of the entrance is a porphyry pillar, and within are 12 pillars, which have shafts that seem to be ancient. The roof is painted after the *Greek* manner, and the pavement is remarkable, being variegated with small pieces of marble, like the tessellated work. Some say it was formerly a temple of *Mars*. About the *Baptisterium* are curious brass statues, and there is a pair of fair brass gates wrought with stones, as those at the domo in *Pisa*. The two porphyry pillars are chain'd, and it is said they were brought from *Pisa*.

On a handsome tomb in the *Baptisterium* lies the figure of a pope, and this underwritten.

*Ioannes quondam Papa xxiii. obiit Florentiæ Anno Dni. mccccxv. iiii. Kalendas Januarii.*

The cupola of the *Baptisterium* is covered with lead.

The piazza before the *Annunciata* is handsome, having a pretty building and *Portico* on each side; and in the middle is a fair brass statue on horseback, upon the pedestal whereof is inscrib'd.

*Ferdinando I. Magno Hetruriæ Duci Ferdinandus II. Nepos MDCXL.*

*Majestate tantum.*

Towards each side of the piazza is a little brass fountain, and in the front is the *Annunciata*, a church belonging to the *Servites*, who have almost every day an even-song that lasts three hours; before you enter the church is a cloister, where are figures of men in armour, and in the church many figures of emperors, kings, popes, &c. Behind the choir is a little chapel, where are curious brass carv'd works made by *John Bologna*, who made the chief statues in *Florence*, and whose monument here is thus inscrib'd,

*I. C. R.*

*Johannes Bologna Belga Mediceor. PPr. nobilis Alumnus Eques Militiæ I. Christi Sculptura et Architectura clarus, virtute notus, moribus et pietate insignis Sacellum Deo, Sep. sibi cunctisq; Belgis earundem artium cultoribus P. An. Dom. c151515.*

The great duke endeavours to divert the people with many sports, and chiefly with races, which we saw several times in a street called *il Corso*, which is narrow, but about a mile long. One evening we saw the duke pass there in his coach, follow'd by many noblemen on horseback, two and two together; after that were brought about eight race-horses, which the grooms in their several stalls set together at one end of the street; on every horse back are plaisters fastened, and to them tied strings, which have sharp rowels at the ends, that are clap'd under their belly just before they start; a fellow called the owners of the horses names over, and cross the street is a rope drawn, and let loose at the sound of a trumpet when every horse is switch'd, and without any one on their backs, they all run the length of the *Corso*, where at the other end is the *Pallio*, a large piece of velvet, or cloth of gold, &c. that they run for; at one race a boy was set on one of the horses, and at first got the start, but was soon overtaken by other horses, and so lost the race.

We



We saw a scaffold one day erected under the grand duke's palace, where several fellows fought two and two together at fifty cuffs, who were parted by the duke's command, and rewarded with money.

A race run by asses, and by carts and waggons, the great duke usually present.

A pole set up that was greas'd, and the boy that could climb up to the top was to have a couple of hens, that hung by on a rope.

July 23. Was a festival for the taking of Sienna; a cavalcade of *Cavallieri*, races, and a few fireworks on the cupola of the domo, *Campanile*, and near the palace of the duke at night; the people seeming to rejoice little on this occasion.

Between the goldsmith's bridge and *S. Felicità*, is the statue of two wrestling together.

This church was contriv'd by Philip-pus Brunellesco.

*S. Lorenzo* is a neat church, so contriv'd within, by reason of neat slender pillars, that you enjoy a sight of the whole church at once. On the wall is painted the story of *S. Laurence's* martyrdom, which *Raph. Borghini* finds fault with, for making the emperor's courtiers (present) too naked, and for placing the virtues amongst the croud. Here are two brass monuments well carv'd with the story of our Saviour, and each supported by four marble pillars. At one corner of the church is a little square chapel contriv'd by *Mich. Angelo*, who made here three monuments for three great dukes; the figures of men and women in leaning postures are very lively, but made too naked and immodest, and some figures are not finished; two statues of dukes of *Tuscany* are excellently well done, being in a majestic sitting posture. Many of the duke's family are buried here in marble and wooden coffins, as several inscriptions do express.

1. *Cosmus II. Magnus Dux Etruriæ.*
2. *Ferdinandus Magnus Dux Etruriæ III.*
3. *Maria Magdalena Austriaca Ferdinandi II. imperatoris soror, Ferdinandi II Magni Ducis Mater.* On the coffin is an imperial crown.
4. *Maria Christiana Virgo primogenita obiit vi. D. Augusti MDCXXXII.*
5. *Madama Christina Magna Etruriæ Dux ob. MDCXXXV.*
6. *Princeps Cosmus Ferdinandi II. et Victoriæ Magg. Ducum Etruriæ primo-*

*genitus, hic populos quos regere debuit, nunc precibus apud Deum protecturus, natus xiii. Kal. Janu. A. MDCXXXIX. vixit II. XXXX.* SKIPPON.

7. *Princeps Ferdinandi II. et Victoriæ magg. DD. Etruria filia secundo genita, fuit quasi non esset de Utero translata ad Cælum prid. Kalend. Junii A. S. MDCXXXI. quæ tamdiu vixit, ut æternum vivat, diu vixit.*

8. *Serenif. Prin. Card. Joan. Carolus ab Etruria pro Catholico Rege summus maris præfectus MDCLXII.* A cardinal's cap on the coffin. And about a galley, within an escutcheon, was written,

*Arandum Vastum prius æquor.*

In a street near *S. Spirito* is the statue of *Hercules* killing the *Centaur*, carv'd admirably to the life out of one stone.

*S. Croce* is a church belonging to the Franciscans, which hath a pretty square piazza before it, and a fair ascent to it; the pillars that support the church are contrived as in the domo. At the first entrance is a curious marble monument erected to *Mich. Angelo's* memory; his effigies is on the top, and under the tombstone are three statues of women (being excellent pieces) with engraver's tools, &c. in their hands. They say the tomb was made by *Mich. Angelo* himself. This inscription here.

*Michaeli Angelo Bonarotio è vetusta Simoniadum familia Sculptori Pictori et Architecto, fama omnibus notissimo. Leonardus Patruo Amantissimo et de se optime merito translatis Roma ejus ossibus atq; in hoc Templi Major. suor. Sepulchro conditis Cohortante Sereniss. Cosmo Med. Magno Hetruriæ Duce. P. C. Ann. Sal. CIOIO LXX. vixit ann. LXXXVIII. M. XI. D. XV.*

Just by is a little monument in memory of *Franciscus Bonarotius Lenordi F.* a knight of Malta, and secretary to *Ant. de Paula M. Mag.* who died at Malta 163 . .

The three statues at *Mich. Angelo's* tomb are mentioned and explain'd by *Borghini*. 1. Made by *Joh. dell'Opera*, for *Architettura*. 2. Or that in the middle, by *Valerius Cioli* for *Sculptura*. 3. By *Bap. del Cavaliere*, for *Pittura*.

The pulpit here is of marble curiously carv'd with the story of *S. Francis*.

Under *Aretm's* effigies,

*Pos-*

SKIPFON.

*Postquam Leonardus e Vita migravit  
Historia luget, eloquentia muta est  
Ferturq; musas tum Græcas tum Latinas  
Lachrymas tenere non potuisse.*

Under a fair marble effigies of *Carolus* a poet.

*Siste, vides magnum quæ servant marmo-  
ra vatem  
Ingenio cujus non satis orbis erat  
Quæ natura, polus, quæ mos ferat omnia  
novit  
Karelus ætatis gloria magna suæ  
Ausonice gratiæ crimes nunc solvite Musæ  
Occidit heu vestri fama decusq; chori.*

*Laurentius Salvatus Marchio Juliani*, is written on a trunk in a little chapel.

*Aug. 4.* Was a festival for the great prince's birth-day; in the evening were masquerades on horseback, a tour of coaches, and a triumphant chariot with musicians playing in it.

*Aug. 6.* Being the feast of *S. Rocco*, whose intercession, they believe, freed the city once from the plague; there was much devotion in his small chapel, and at night wine was distributed among the people.

Cascina.

We walked to the pleasant woods of *Cascina*, where are little conservatories of ice and snow in islands moated about; here is one walk about a mile long, and another of tall pines two miles long. Many green lawns within the wood, which is not above one fourth of a mile broad; hares, pheasants, ficedulæ (beccafici) &c. are frequent here, none under penalty of the gallies, being suffered to shoot or kill any without license. About the middle of the long walk of pines is the milk house called *Cascina*. Coming back to the city, we cross'd over a little cut for water, which was design'd to be made navigable to *Pisa*, but the charge of sluices was too great. This wood did belong to the prince cardinal now dead, and now prince *Matthias* is heir to it. On the other side the *Arnus* is another narrow wood.

We observed the manner of taking beccafici; a large net is hung upon long poles set a pretty distance asunder, and two or three fellows beat the bushes, and fright out the birds, which lighting on the net (that is just by) are catch'd and knock'd off with sticks. These birds are about *August* in great request.

The citadel is a well fortified place, where there are arms ready for 40000 men.

The grand duke's gallery is a stately building, consisting of three sides, and is of a parallelogram figure; it is between the old palace and the river *Arnus*; underneath are the duke's stables, and over most part of it a neat cloister or portico, where are many rooms for officers belonging to the gabels, &c. In the second story are fair rooms where the best artists live, who work for the great duke; and in the third and highest story, is that which is properly the gallery, and goes the three sides of the building; it is of a handsome breadth; the floor is pav'd with brick, but the roof painted with the famous men of *Florence*, noted for learning or arts. On each side are placed on pedestals, many ancient and modern heads and statues in marble, and some in brass. There are several large pictures of princes, and in small frames, some pictures of famous men in the world; those we took notice of were *Jo. Acutus Anglus*, king *James*, *O. Cromwell*; and among the statues we observ'd these, an old stone relievo work, being a man leading a horse, a curious brass head of *Mich. Angelo*, and this underwritten,

*Sat magnum tua sola loco decus addit  
imago.*

A Cupid in black marble lying on his back. A Roman orator in brass, *Paris* in marble, sitting and holding an apple in his left hand. A marble statue on a pedestal rarely wrought with basso relievo work in brass, on which is this verse.

*Ut potui huc veni Delphis et Fratre relicto.*

Many other ancient Greek and Roman heads. On an old stone is inscrib'd.

Q. GARGENNIVS  
L. F. SCA  
CELER  
FLORENTIA MIL  
COH XI PR  
VIX. A. XXIV.  
MIL. A. VI.  
H. S. E.

On a hollow stone (probably a sepulchre) is old relievo work, and this written,

ALEDIAE



ALEDIAE MARCIAE FILIAE DULCISSIMAE  
 . . . . . III. DIEB. XIII. ALEDIVS TROFIMICENVS  
 ET AELIA MARINA PARENTES BENEMERENT.  
 FECERVNT.

Two old square pillars wrought with armour, &c.

There are several closets in the gallery, and we saw four or five of them, which had many rarities in them; some we took notice of, viz. the picture of *Cupid* whispering in the ear of a naked *Venus*, drawn by *Titian*, and was now copying by Mr. *Comar*. The skin of a *cervus rangiferus*, whose body was as tall as most men, and his horns very broad and branched. The skin of a *morsus* or sea-horse, which was bare, his body very big and long, his legs short and feet divided into four claws; a shortish tail, a vast head, small ears, broad nose; in the upper jaw, two short but great teeth standing outwards, and two lesser within; two rows of teeth ran along the middle of this jaw and the lower, in which are also two long furrow'd teeth standing outwards, and two a little shorter in the middle of them. The walls of one closet well painted with the great duke's territory and the adjacent countries; a vast terrestrial globe; a sphere of wood; a cabinet adorn'd with brass heads; two or three porphyry heads of dukes of *Florence*; a table of mosaic stone-work, representing a landskip; another mosaic table of wood with flowers, and one of alabaster; a picture of a man, and looking under it, represents a woman; a mosaic stone table, representing *Ligorne*, where *lapis lazuli* is laid for the sea; a large ebony cabinet adorn'd with curious little

pictures; within it is a square that is turn'd upon an axis; the first side hath our Saviour's passion curiously made in ivory, by *Mich. Angelo*; the second side, the 12 apostles in amber; the third side, a crucifix, &c. like the first side, of white amber; the fourth side, . . . . a long table of oriental alabaster; *Adam* and *Eve's* picture, said to be *Alb. Durer's* original; an octagonal table, most richly inlaid with pearls, rubies, and other precious stones, which represent flowers very exactly: this table is valued at 10,000 crowns. A large cabinet set with precious stones, among which a vast ruby, and a great but rough pearl: this cabinet is worth 50,000 crowns. Many ancient idols and lamps in brass; a little figure made of a turcois-stone bigger than a hen's egg; a cup made of an horn, they pretend an unicorn's; the iron nail, half whereof was gold, turn'd into that metal by *Turnitius Basiliensis*, but it seem'd to us a cheat, and was soldred to the iron; a tenuifolius plant neatly figur'd in silver; over one closet was a cupola set with mother of pearl; another inlaid table with flowers and insects made of precious stones; a branched amber candlestick; several old idols; a crucifix of coral; a unicorn's horn so call'd; a press full of ivory work curiously turn'd; the figure of *S. George* on horseback neatly done; the picture of a cardinal well done in mosaic work; a little *Roman* stone with this inscription;

APPIVS CLAVDIVS  
 C. F. CAECVS

CENSOR COS. BIS DICT. INTERREX III. PR. II. AED. CVR. II. Q.  
 TR. MIL. III. COMPLVRA OPPIDA DE SAMNITIBVS CEPIT  
 SABENORVM ET TVSCORVM EXERCITVM FVDIT PACEM  
 FIERI CVM PYRRHO REGE PROHIBVIT IN CENSURA VIAM  
 APPIAM STRAVIT ET AQVAM IN VRBEM ADDVXIT AEDDEM  
 BELLONAE FECIT.

In an entry hung a large landskip, drawn only by a pen. In a little room we saw the altar that is making for the chapel of *S. Lorenzo*. The front and sides of the altar-table is rare mosaic work: in the middle is the story of *Moses*; and on each side are flowers and birds, that seem, by reason of the excellent shadows, to be basso relievo. Red grapes are represented by amethysts. The pedestal is made of several rare stones. Under

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the tabernacle is the last supper and twelve apostles, all of inlaid work. Three furrow'd pillars of crystal, each bigger than a man's arm, on each side of the nich where the pyxis is to stand. In the upper rooms of the old palace is the wardrobe; a rich treasury, where are 13 large presses full of plate, among which we observ'd silver wrought bed-posts; the furniture of horses set with precious stones; a press full of good plate; a

7 Z

Turkish

SKIPPON.

*Turkish* scimitar set with rubies ; a crucifix with diamonds ; an altar of massy gold, with this inscription, the letters whereof are rubies.

*Cosmus II. Dei gratia Magnus, Dux Etruriæ ex Voto.*

This was vow'd to S. Carlo of Millan. The duke's picture is kneeling to an altar made in basso relievo of precious stones, and adorn'd with jewels. Great topazes on this altar, which is valued at 100,000 crowns. The outsidcs of these presses are painted with maps of most countries in the world. A great number of pictures in this room, among which the king of *England's*. The picture of a woman well made in turkey-work. In a piece of tapestry are three or four figures of full proportion, done most lively. In one room, the prospects of the *piazza vecchia* ; the duke's palace and *annunciata* are drawn in *fresco*. In the portico, at the end of the gallery, is the statue of *Judith* with *Holofernes* his head in her hand, all of brass. The story of *Perseus* in marble ; and a *Roman* carrying a *Sabine* away by force, with an old man, in one piece of marble, rarely made by *J. Bologna*.

The armory.

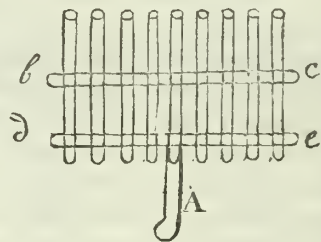
The armory is in the gallery, where these particulars were shewn us : *Persian* arms for horse and man ; a loadstone that will draw up 65 lb. a neat figure of a horse made in brass, by *J. Bologna* ; the head-piece said to be *Hannibal's*, made of *Corinthian* brass, and wrought with *Arabick* letters ; the sword of *Carolus M.* the sword of *Carol. V.* and his scepter of oriental agat ; five large swords that have had the pope's benediction ; the imperial cap of a pope ; the habit of *Janizzo*, a captain in the *Turks armata* ; a great horn, used by the antients before the invention of trumpets ; a long horn, with a hole in the middle, where the *Turks* make a hal-  
lowing noise when the people are call'd to their *moschi* ; two iron hats, within the crowns having each four pistols ; a *Persian* saddle ; *Indian* weapons ; *Indian* oars ; an iron *frusta* of the antients, made thus ; the hair of a horse's tail seven *braccia* long.



The king of *China's* armour made of fish-bones, and his wooden sword ; *Persian* armour, made into great scales ; *Italian* locks for women ; a press full of guns inlaid curiously with ivory ; a standard of the king of *Sweden* ; *D. Bernard* duke of *Saxony's* standard, whereon was written, *Sine Numine frustra* ; *Japonesse* swords, that were shap'd

thus ; *Scanderbeg's* sword, given to the duke of *Urbino* by the republic of *Venice* when he was their general ; the armour of *Charles V.* the face of his helmet shap'd like a dog's snout ; *Hannibal's* armour ; *Henry IV.* of *France* his armour ; the armour of *Lorenzo Medici*.

Rich prizes taken from the *Turks* ; the queen of *Tunis* her saddle, taken by the great duke's galleys ; another saddle, scimitars, knives, and horse-harness set with precious stones ; the helmet of *Moro Trais* a renegado *Genoese* ; two old *Balistræ* ; two guns, whereof the barrels and the greatest part of the locks were of gold, given to a duke of *Florence* by an emperor of *Germany* ; a buffalo's hide cut into a thong 200 *braccia* long ; nine pistols set together thus ;



At *A* is the lock that strikes fire on gun-powder, that first fires a long pan *b c*, which makes nine shots together ; after that, at *d e* the work is so contriv'd, that that long pan fires nine times more. [Qu. farther?] A large iron bow ; a suit of armour, sword and furniture for a horse curiously wrought in steel, which the great duke intends for a present to the king of *Tunis* ; another small brass figure of a horse, with one of the great dukes on his back : one of the same big-  
ness, in massy gold, was sent by the great duke to the king of *Spain* : *Medusa's* head painted on a shield, by *Mich. Angelo*.

In one room is the skin of a young elephant, which was alive about six years since ; it cost the duke 100 pistoles : the body of it was bulky, the legs thick and short, no joints scarce appearing ; five *ungulæ* on each foot, and the least toe is innermost ; the toes of the fore-feet are sharper than those behind ; the eyes are small, *pro ratione corporis* ; large and broad flapping ears ; the *proboscis* begins from the nose, and lessens by degrees, reaching to the ground, with which they say it could draw a sword. The skeleton we took notice of ; the head of huge big-  
ness ; the lower *maxilla* ends in a sharp angle, the upper hath two rows of waved grinding teeth, (each about two inches broad, answering to those in the lower jaw)

The skeleton of an elephant.



jaw) which make an acute angle in the middle of the palate ; thus : *a b* is the



palate, the upper grinders compos'd so close of waved teeth, that they seem two solid bones *c c* ; the passage into the mouth will hardly admit more than a man's fist : at the upper end of the palate is a great passage to the nostrils ; the *nasus* is broad, and hangs over the end of the lower *maxilla* : at each corner of the nose grew a tooth about four inches long ; but in males they will be great and long. Here the *proboscis* begins ; the forehead bone has a sharp *processus* over the cavity of the *nares* ; the *occiput* is divided into two high *eminentia* ; a very deep and large *sinus* for the *musculus temporalis* to run in ; the head stands almost perpendicular, with the nose downward ; six *vertebrae colli*, the 2d and 3d join'd together ; one *vertebra claviculae* ; 22 *vertebrae dorsi*, the 18th and 19th join'd together in the *processus* . . . three *vertebrae ossis sacri* ; 15 *vertebrae caudae*, 19 ribs on a side : the fore-legs answer to the arms of a man ; the knee seems to bend forward ; a large *processus* sticks out (which hath a *sinus* to receive and support the *brachium*) hinders it from bending far backwards, so that 'tis impossible an elephant should kneel : the *metacarpus* bones are five, which answer to digits, but are only five *ungulae* ; the bones of the *carpus* are eight ; the *radius* thwarts the *cubitus* on the fore-side, and is articulated with the exterior process of the *brachium*, and interior process of the *carpus* ; the *scapulae* are much like those in other animals : the first pair of ribs are join'd *per harmoniam*, they are broad before, and serve instead of *claviculae* ; no *fibula* in the legs, only *femur* and *tibia* ; a large *patella*, having a *sinus* excavated for it in the joint of the knee, which bends forward, and is made for kneeling : to the *talus* is articulated the *calcaneum*, like a man's heel, and before to a long bone, to which are join'd these three, *viz.* 1. The innermost *digitus*. 2. The 2d *digitus*. 3. The 3d *digitus*. To the 4th bone of the *tarsum* the 4th and 5th toe is join'd : the cavity of the *cerebellum* seem'd like that of a man's.

Against S. *Felicitas* is a pillar whereon the statue of P. *Martyr*, with a hatchet sticking on the top of his head, he being beheaded in this place.

Under the statue of *Judith* in the piazza is written, SKIPPON.

*Exemplum Sal. publicae Civis posuere*  
MCCCXCV.

Under the statue of *Jupiter*,

*Te Fili si quis laeserit Ultor ero.*

Under *Cassiopeia* and *Perseus*, (a little boy in her hand)

*Tuta fove ac tanto pignore laeta fugor.*

Under *Diana* ;

*Quo Vincas Clypeum do tibi Casta Soror.*

Nigh S. *Trinita* is a pillar with justice on the top, which was erected at the taking of *Siena* ; and on the pedestal is inscrib'd,

*Cosm. Med. Magn. Dux Etruriae.* MDLXX.

We saw the great duke's rich coach, A rich coach. which they say cost at least 60,000 *scudi* ; the coach-box, and behind, and wheels plated with silver and richly gilt ; a thick embroidery of gold mix'd with some silver was the curtains, lining within, seats, coachman's cushion, and the furniture for six horses : in the roof of the coach are the duke's arms set within a flourish of massy gold ; the field was *lapis lazuli*, and the pellets rubies ; 12 bars of steel neatly wrought (which cost each 350 *scudi*, as we were told) fasten the coach, axle-tree, &c. together : on each corner of the coach stood a curious flourish, each having four figures of massy silver, and gilt.

Nigh S. *Mark's* church is the *vivarium*, The Vivarium. where many wild beasts are kept in several square courts wall'd about ; and on the walls are galleries, whence the duke and others are spectators when some of the beasts are brought to fight together. We saw three lions, a tiger and a leopard, which differ but little in colour and bigness ; two bears ; a grisly wild boar with black short ears, a long snout, black feet and tail.

S. *Mark's* church belongs to the Dominicans ; it is a little place, where *Picus* St. Mark's church. *Mirandula* and *Politianus* are bury'd. A little chapel here, handsomely crusted with marble, at the charges of the *Salviati*, a noble family. Another chapel, where a saint of late date, *viz.* S. *Anthony*, once archbishop of *Florence* his body is enshrin'd. His story is describ'd in brass relieve work, by *John Bologna*. The first miracle

N.B. The fore-legs were not set right.

S. LORRENZO.

The chapel at S. Lorenzo.

miracle he did, was the setting of a broken pipkin together, and making it whole. Good pictures, and marble statues (among which *Edward the Confessor*) in this chapel.

We saw the famous chapel at S. Lorenzo, which is an *octogonal* cupola of a good height, where the great dukes are to be bury'd: part of the inside is finish'd, the wall being crufted over with jasper, porphyry, &c. which are made into large *octogons*, and look very rich and magnificent. A green and yellow jasper from *Sicily* make the pedestals of the pilasters. A green jasper from *Corfica*, and a red jasper from *Cyprus* made use of here. Towards the bottom of the walls, in mosaic work, are the arms of all the cities under the duke, *viz.*

1. Montepulciano. 2. Borgo S. Sepolchro. 3. Cortona. 4. Volterra. 5. Arezzo. 6. Pistoia. 7. Pisa. 8. Florence. 9. Fiesola. 10. Siena. 11. Grassetto. 12. Massa. 13. Monte Alce. 14. Suana. 15. Cusium. 16. Pientia.

On every side is design'd a monument for a great duke, and their statues are to be plac'd over their tombs. These inscriptions are already here; *viz.*

1. *Cosmus magn. Dux Etr. I. vix. ann. LV. ob. XI. Kal. Maii CIOICLXXIIIV.*
2. *Franciscus mag. Dux. Etr. II. vix. ann. XLVI. ob. XIX. Octob. CIOICLXXXVII.*
3. *Ferdinandus magn. Dux. Etr. III. vix. ann. LX. ob. VII. id. Febr. CIOICICIX.*
4. *Cosmus magn. Dux Etr. IV. vix. ann. XXX. ob. XXVIII. Febr. CIOICCXX.*

On the canons houses of . . . . are two or three Roman tomb-stones, with basso relievo figures.

The statue of Cosmus I.

In the *piazza vecchia* is a stately figure of duke *Cosmus I.* on horseback in brass, with this inscription on one side of the pedestal.

*Cosmo Medici magno Etruriæ Duci primo, felici, invicto, justo, clementi, sacræ militiæ pacisq; in Etruria Authori, Patri & Principi Optimo Ferdinandus F. Mag. Dux III. erexit ann. CIOICLXXXIIII.*

On another side of the pedestal is rarely carved in brass the manner of his coronation by the pope, and over it written,

*Ob Zelum Rel. præcipuumque justitiæ studium.*

At one end is describ'd the *Florentines* owning him for their prince; and over that written,

*Plenis liberis sen. Fl. suffragiis Dux patriæ renunciatur.*

On another side, he is riding in a triumphant chariot into *Siena*, and some of the *Sieneſe* humbly submitting themselves; and this written,

*Profligatis hostib. in Deditionem acceptis Senensibus.*

The duke's palace is a noble building, three stories high, with a stately front, and is situated on a rising ground; within is a large court, the three sides built and cloister'd; the out-side is after a rough manner; the pillars of the portici and the windows are handsomely contriv'd: a little pond (in the court) within a grotto, rail'd about with iron, and adorn'd with statues; one of them a *Moses*, much esteem'd: Here is store of fish, which have a supply of fresh water from a plentiful stream that rises in the middle, a great height, almost to the top of the grotto, which is above four mens length. We then saw a large green spot of ground built about with seats of stone, like a theatre. Thence we went up to a fair pond, rail'd about, and set round with figures. Above this is the *fortezza*, which is a pentagon citadel well guarded; it has a great command of the city: and here they say the duke lays up money every year. Hereabouts is erected a great statue of *Cornucopiæ* in marble, with this inscription;

The great duke's palace and gardens.

*Pario è marmore Signum Copia hic posita sum. A. D. MDCXXXVI. memoria æternum ut vigeat quod omnis ferè Europa dum funestissimo arderet bello, & Italia caritate ammonæ laboraret Etruria sub Ferdinando II. Numinis benevolentia, Pace rerumq; optima atq; ubertate fruebatur. Viator abi, optimum principis sospitem expostula. Tuscæ felicitatem gratulare.*

Nigh this is a subterraneous pond, furnish'd with water dropping from the top of a cave. We walk'd thence to a long walk, with a pleasant arbour on one side made of lemon-trees: at the upper end is the representation of *Adam* and *Eve*, and the serpent with the face of a handsome woman; all cut out of one piece of marble very curiously. Another walk between a row of bay and ilex trees; at the end of which are antick statues. We descended a broad and long green walk, having a long arbour on each side, and is adorn'd with statues; an oval garden moated about, where there



there are *giocchi d'acqua*, i. e. water-sports, and in the midst a tall fountain with some figures, and a vast cistern cut out of one stone; a pleasant walk of cypress-trees; a pretty fountain of a marble figure, pouring water into a large tub made of white marble, and a boy that thrusts against it, is of the same piece of marble: many gardens for herbs and flowers. This garden is about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile in compass, and is uneven, being up-hill and down-hill. A foldier of the guard went along with us, whom we rewarded with a *testone*. Nigh the court of guards lies a rude loadstone as big as two horses can well draw.

Christning  
of Turks.

At the *Baptisterium* nigh the *Domo*, on 28 Aug. were 18 *Turks* christen'd; and some of the ceremonies we observ'd; viz. a long scaffold was built from the chief door to the altar; in the middle, two or three priests stood about a large silver font, and the *Turks* being ask'd, Whether they would be baptiz'd? and answering, Yes; a priest then took a silver cup with water, and poured it on the middle of the *Turk's* head; another priest all the time reading the form of baptism: after that, the baptiz'd person had a crucifix and a candle deliver'd to him, and then was seated under the altar. Oil was sprinkled into the mens codpieces. The women-*Turks* after baptism had a white veil put over their heads, and on that a fine wrought coronet; and both men and women were habited in white. When they had sate some time, the musick play'd; a banner then went first; after that, an old baptiz'd *Turk*, and young fellow; boys next, and girls and women, every one having a godmother on each hand. When they came to the middle of the scaffold, every baptiz'd *Turk* kneeled down to a crucifix, and cross'd themselves, &c. and at last all went in procession to the *Annunciata*; spittle, oil, &c. were used in the baptism.

August 29. was a great holiday for the birth of the virgin *Mary*.

A legend.

The family of count *de Montecauto* had, as they say, by *S. Fra. of Assignius*, this favour procur'd, that before any of that family dies, a lighted torch should appear on the top of his house.

Customs.

At *Florence* and *Siena*, every wife goes abroad in the company of her husband, mother or aunt. All widows are known by their black habit, with wide sleeves.

None dare shoot pigeons in the duke's state, under penalty of the galleys.

The nobility have every one some profession, either merchandizing, selling

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of silk, &c. They are only despisers of the physicians; yet every family hath its physician and lawyer, with whom they are agreed at an annual rate. The ordinary fee for a lawyer is about half a crown, but some *English* merchants have brought in the bad custom of giving more, as a pistole at a time, &c. Every nobleman and gentleman sells wine out by the flask; which is signify'd by hanging over the door a wicker-bottle or flask; and there is a little port-hole in the gate or wall, where they take in and give out bottles. No person of quality will drink in a tavern or inn; and indeed they have little invitation, those houses being worse than our ale-houses.

The shopkeepers and the vulgar sort are a little churlish to strangers, but those of better fashion are more courteous. There is a saying,

*Fiorentini Ciechi, Pisani traditori,  
Sanesi pazzi, Lucchesi signori.*

The gentlemens daughters are boarded in nunneries for about 10*l.* per annum sterling; and there they are taught to work, sing, &c. till they marry. *French* modes are follow'd here; and it is the custom (used in few places besides in *Italy*) to salute the ladies by pulling off hats when the men pass by them. A stranger may hire a coach for 5*s.* per day; and any of the *Florentine* gentry will lend their coaches.

They use generally flask-bottles for their wine; of which the chief are *verdea*, a whitish sweet wine, and red wine like claret: they stop those bottles only with a little straw, and put a little oil in the neck of the glass. They cool their wine by putting ice or snow about the bottle, or else put the bottle in a basin of well-water, which is cool in this city.

Here, at *Naples* and *Sicily*, &c. they pour water into the glass while they are drinking.

*Pane di Bocca* they call their best bread, which is white and well made, without yeast.

The common sort of people will refresh themselves in hot weather, by eating two or three pieces of a green pom-pion, kept cool in wells; they call it *Cucumere*; the meat is red within, and the seeds black; the taste is very waterish and unpleasing to those that are not used to it. The ladies will eat of it, and drink usually after it *Vino Greco*.

They have also a melon with a white pulp; and the best melon they call *Melone di Mele*, having a very red pulp and rough coat. It tastes pleasantly.

8 A

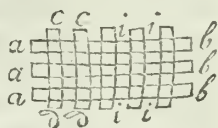
The

SKIFFON.

The air of this city is counted good in the summer, and bad in the winter, by reason of the benumbing cold, which causes apoplexies, &c. In two or three places, some make and sell beer.

Gelding of hens frequently used about Florence.

All the houses are tiled with rows of tiles, thus,



Upon the spars are laid tiles, *a b* longways, close together, and thwart them *c d*, and over the commissures of them, is laid a gutter-tile at *i i*, with the convex side up.

Every night all strangers names are carried by the inn-keepers, &c. to the *Piazza Vecchia*. None are suffered to walk after the bell rings at three hours of the night, with sword, dagger, or knife.

A guard every night watches the goldsmith's bridge, another the silk shops, which are together; and sbirri walk up and down the city.

The silk trade is much decay'd here; the greatest quantity they send to *London*.

Boys and young fellows play at bowls in the middle of the streets. In the city-ditch gentlemen play with wooden battle-dores and a wooden ball, which they serve with their hands on a pent-house.

There have been these dukes of *Florence*,

1. *Alexander Florentiæ Dux I.*
2. *Cosinus I.* } *Florentiæ Dux II.*  
*Flor. et Senarum. D.*  
*Etruriæ Magnus D. I.*
3. *Franciscus Etruriæ Mag. Dux II.*
4. *Ferdinandus I. Magnus Dux III.*
5. *Cosmus II. Magnus Dux IV.*
6. *Ferdinandus II. Mag. Dux V.*

Since we travelled,

7. *Cosmus III. Etruriæ Mag. D. VI.*

*Ferdinand II.* was the fifth duke of *Tuscany* at our being in *Florence*; he hath reigned 44 years, and he married *Vittoria di Rouera* (now living) of the house of *Urbino*; she brought the duke a large revenue, and hath these children. 1. *Cosmus*, the great prince. 2. Another born four or five years since. The prince married *Margarita*, second daughter of the duke of *Orleans*. She is now in great discontent, and displeased with her husband and the court of *Florence*, because her *French* servants were sent away for

their great insolencies. She never appears in publick without her mask on, and has scarce seen her husband this half year, who is also displeased at her nurse lying with her. When the duke of *Crequi* (the *French* ambassador lately at *Rome*) was here, she desir'd a divorce, and repayment of her portion, which was 40,000 pistoles.

*Job. Medicis* the cardinal, is the great duke's uncle, who hath a fair palace nigh *S. Mark's*; the duke hath two brothers, *Matthias*, governor of *Siena*, and *Leopold*. There were two more, viz. *Johannes*, a cardinal, and *Franciscus*.

The present great duke is very studious, and trades much in merchandise. He hath always two favourites, an old man and a young man. In the summer time he drinks nothing but small beer, and after dinner goes to bed and sleeps till the heat of the day is over, and then the street before his palace is chained up, that no carts nor coaches may disturb him. Every night the keys of the city are brought to him, and he has good information of all affairs. Justice is well executed here against criminals who are fetched out of churches. The pope and the great duke have agreed, that any offender may be pursued that hath done mischief in one, and flees into the other's country.

Almost every summer evening there is a tour of coaches in the chief streets, and on festivals the great duke, dutchess, &c. are present, the duke always rides in a coach drawn but by four horses, with a postilion; the dutchess was always mask'd, and rides in a coach with six horses.

The duke allows his resident at *London* 300 l. *Sterl. per annum*, and the king of *England* gives him his wine, which, they say, he makes advantage of, by selling it to the vintners for 100 l. *per annum*.

At this time (the plague being in *England*) all letters from *England* were opened and air'd at the *Lazaretto* over brimstone.

The great duke is not well belov'd by his subjects, who are oppress'd with a multitude of gabels. No gentleman can marry his daughter, but pays 8 *per Cent* of the portion. No cow can enter the gates of *Florence* but must pay three crowns to the customers. Eggs, fruit, and all manner of small commodities pay taxes. A *Camera locanda*, or lodgings give yearly a considerable sum.

Oranges were formerly here very plentiful and cheap, but since a gabel was rais'd on them, and the monopoly bought,



bought, the *Genoese* (from whom the oranges came) have brought few hither, and therefore they are now very scarce, and the monopolist like to lose by his bargain.

No person without licence can keep a gun or pistol in his house.

The duke's guard are not *Switzers*, but *Germans* from *Austria* and those parts; they are 100 in number, and so appointed by *Charles V.* He hath a horse-guard of *Germans*, who ride in the city with their swords drawn. Marquess *Vittello* is captain of the duke's guard.

Marquess *Salviati* was lately sent into *England* to congratulate the king's return.

The duke hath one or two parks which are look'd after by an *English* park keeper. The duke is at a set rate with his cook to serve his table, and he allows his servants board-wages. He is also agreed with his baker at a yearly rate, who pays him 1000 ducats *per annum*, for the monopoly of baking.

There are three dukes subjects. 1. The duke of *Northumberland*, called by the vulgar people *Duca di Berlick*. 2. The duke of *Salviati*. 3. Duke *Strozzi*. Marquess *Riccardo* is the richest nobleman.

The duke of *Northumberland* is not very rich; his daughter is married to a second husband the marquess *Paleotti* of *Bologna*; she was one of the dutchess of *Savoy's* ladies, and had her portion given her by that dutchess. This duke of *Northumberland* hath a writing wherein one of his ancestors, a knight, was in *Henry VIIIth's* time, authorised to undertake the king's affairs in *Italy*. This duke hath one son a page to the duke of *Bavaria*, and another in the college at *Douay*, who is like to be preferred by an uncle, a bishop in *France*, to an abbot's place.

One *Paolo Bocconi*, a botanist, is now employed by the duke in *Sicily*.

The *Italian* red wines are deeper coloured than the *French*, because the liquor stands longer together with the press'd grape; *Hyoscyamus albus* steep'd in *Vino Greco* is used by the country people, to make them sleep.

*Pruneole* (*Fungi Species*) much in request, and eaten as a dainty.

Dr. *Kirton* gave us these informations.

The country people about *Florence* when they sweat for the *French Pox*, are put into an oven, keeping their heads out.

About *Florence* the people are troubled with worms in their blood, and other

parts; and a kind of cancrous humour SKIPPON. corrodes their flesh away.

# M E D I C I N E S.

Dr. *Kirton* told us, he has one *Arcanum* (which he will leave to his heir) to cure the *French* pox in a short space, and perfectly; he purges them seven or eight days. The chief ingredient is *Sena*. In twenty days the cure is perfected, and he never fails.

That *Fonseca* the pope's physician lately cured a nun of a leprosy, by giving only vipers to eat for 15 days.

He knew by his own experience at *Padua*, that hens, &c. would eat vipers very greedily, and that the fowls will taste rarely well.

*Riverius's* prescription of *Crocus metall.* in a clyster for the *Angina*, has been successfully experimented by him. He has also given *Aqua Benedicta Rulandi*.

The hemorrhoids are cured by bathing the fundament with heated urine. And a glister of one's urine is good for the inner hemorrhoids.

The spleen cured by opium in a plaister at *Padua*.

For the *Hydrophobia*, Take of box, pennyroyal and primrose (leaf and root) and boil a competent quantity of each in milk, and give to man, dog, &c. bitten, the sooner the better.

Sir *Theod. Mayeru's* *Decoctum nostrum Cordiale*, was nothing but the decoction of *C. C.*

Two or three spoonfuls of juice of camomile, with a few drops of spirit of vitriol given in a pottinger of broth to one in a fever, is a good medicine, and seldom fails, if given before the cold fit of an ague.

Drawing of blisters is good for any ach in the joints.

A man's own urine gargled, cures a sore throat and the tooth-ach.

Vipers have first their heads and tails cut off, before they are used in medicines.

Vomiting is seldom prescrib'd by *Italian* physicians.

The root of *Bardana major* in powder, to the quantity of a dram given in broth, is a certain remedy for a pleurisy.

*Mercurius dulcis*, with *Jalap Diagridium*, &c. is a good medicine for a cough, spitting of blood, &c.

Dr. *Kirton* saw a fellow presently recovered from a paroxysm of the falling sickness, by cutting off some of his hair, and putting it into his hand.

SKIPPON.

To make new wine taste like old.

Take the ashes and salt of vine, and make them up into a paste with the spirit of wine; tie this up in a cloth, and hang it within the bung-hole of the vessel of new wine, in the space left empty for the bag to hang in, which will drop now and then, and in two or three days will precipitate all the fœces, and the wine will drink pleasantly.

The city of *Florence*, reputed the fairest in *Italy*, is divided into two parts by the river *Arnus*, a shallow stream, over which are four bridges; one is built with goldsmiths shops; this and another (which at each corner hath a fair marble statue) are remarkable for their arches, which are made flatter than ordinary arches are. In this river are barbles in great plenty, and almost every house near the river hath a great net at the end of a pole.

The buildings about the old palace are very mean, but the streets about the *Annunciada*, *Santa Trinità*, and the duke's palace (which formerly belong'd to the family of *Pitbi*) are fairly adorn'd with houses of the nobility, amongst which that of *Strozzi* is taken notice of by Sir *H. Wotton*. Some have the stones of the outside rough hewn, which they call *Maniera rustica*. Iron rings fix'd in the walls of their palaces, which are to tie mules, &c. to.

The streets are pav'd (as at *Luca*) with broad free stone, which are made rugged for horses to go on without slipping; the kennels run under the pavement.

When any horse, &c. dungs, there are men and boys, with asses, that gather it up presently, and carry it away in wooden panniers out of the streets and the highways.

Jews.

The *Jews* have their gheto here, and are much favoured by the great duke; they have bought the monopoly of making all sorts of buttons, which is the chief trade they imploy themselves in.

Here are many hospitals; but the fairest is that of *Sancta Maria Novella*, having a handsome portico in the front, built by the *opera*, i. e. revenues of the hospital: (This word *opera* is frequently written on gravestones in *Florence*.) 70,000 *scudi per ann.* is the revenue.

Some of the country people are pretty rich, and are worth 1000 pistoles a man, which they get by looking after gentlemen's estates and *villa's*; for which they have the vintage, &c. They bring wood

and wine, &c. for the most part on mules and asses.

*Acqua di Nocera* (a city in the pope's territory) is sold by apothecaries for above a testone a bottle, and is prescrib'd in fevers. The apothecaries here abate much of what they set down in their bills. A testone is the usual fee for bleeding.

When Sir *John Finch*, and Dr. *Baines* were last here, they presented the great duke with *English* horses, *Irish* dogs, the *London* polyglotta bible; and the duke bestowed two cabinets on Sir *John Finch*, and a gold chain on the doctor.

In the middle of the fountain at the *Piazza Vecchia*, is a marble *Neptune* very big, made by *Barthol. Ammanati*; under *Neptune* are two sea-monsters which throw out water. *Neptune* rides in his chariot drawn by four brass horses excellently made. They seem to be swimming in the sea. A very large octagonal basin of marble, on which are placed four sea nymphs in brass, and at each corner is the figure of a fawn or satyr holding a fish spouting out water under their arms.

The fountain of Neptune.

The old palace is a large and high pile of building, with a tall *Campanile*; the great hall is about the bigness of that at *Augsburg* stadthouse, but not so pleasant and lightsome; in this the walls are well painted, and the roof pictured. The labours of *Hercules* are here in distinct statues. By the entrance into this palace is a *Hercules* killing *Cacus*, made by *Bandinello*, 1534.

The old palace.

*S. Spirito* is a pretty convent of *Augustines*, who have a large and neat church; in the choir is a stately marble altar under a canopy, supported by four marble pillars; the monks sit about it in an octagon of marble.

S. Spirito.

The *Carmelitæ Calceati* have a good cloister.

We informed our selves of some stones they find not far from *Florence*, at *Rimaggio* three miles and a half off, and at *Ponte Arrignano* 12 miles off, where they dig stones with the signatures of herbs, trees, and representations of landskips. In the *Arnus* is a yellow stone they polish well. Black slate is brought from *Genoa*. *Brochetello* is a kind of fine agat or marble from *Spain*. They polish stones with *Lustro*, *Gesso*, &c. and saw them asunder with a little bow, having a brass wire string, wetting the stone often with . . .

Pietro imboscate.

A handsome stone table of mosaick work will cost here about 800 crowns.

The *Florentine* language is the most pure *Italian*; but a great imperfection in the pronounciation may easily be observed



served in the inhabitants of *Tuscany*, especially about *Florence*; for they speak their words in their throats with a strong aspiration; therefore this saying, *La lingua Toscana in bocca Romana*; the Romans speaking most distinctly.

Two millions of scudi the duke's revenue, but he spends not above one million *per annum*.

There are two hundred horse that guard the shore every summer night, but there goes out only thirty at a time, and are allowed four scudi *per mensem* a man.

Forty thousand footmen enrolled, and one thousand horse divided into twelve companies, and ruled by strangers.

The *Florentines* are prohibited to keep arms in their houses.

Sept. 1. We hired two horses for 20 julii, and travelled this day to *Siena*. We went out of *Florence* at *Porta Romana*, and rode a stone causeway most part of the day; we first pass'd between some hills, and had a pleasant prospect of the country which is very hilly, and after four miles went by a fair Carthusian monastery, and four miles further, came thro' S. *Casciano* a walled place on the top of a hill, and when we descended, had some level ground in a narrow valley; here we left the usual road by *Poggi-bonzi* (where is made the best perfumed tobacco-snuff) and sav'd four miles riding, then came to a small village S. *Bocco*, and eight miles from *Casciano* baited at S. *Donato*, a small walled place; thence we had stony and mountainous way, five miles to *Castellina*, another little walled place, and two miles further had rocky steep way; but the last five miles we had very level and good way to *Siena*.

SIENA.

Domo.

The domo hath an ascent by several steps at the west end, which is beautified with carvings, statues, &c. and at the entrance is a stone of the pavement thus inscrib'd, *Castissimum virginis templum castè memento ingredi*. The church is of a good length, cruised all over, both within and without with marble. The walls and pillars within are of black and white marble. Round the body of the church and choir are the heads of all the popes (except two or three of the last) in stone. The present pope hath his statue in a sitting posture, and this underwritten, *Alexander Septimus Pontifex Maximus, Anno MDCLV*.

Under the pope's heads are the emperors, and against the pillars stand marble figures of the apostles. Here is a rich gilt organ given by the present pope, and an altar building nigh his statue. The pavement before the high altar, and half the church pavement is of mosaick

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work, made by *Michellino Sanese*, wherein are describ'd some bible stories; that of *Abraham* with his son at sacrifice, and *Moses* striking the rock, is curiously and exactly done. About the choir is good painting in *fresco*, drawn by *Sodoma*. Two great silver candlesticks stood before the altar, and at the altar are 14 brass angels, each holding a lighted candle. In a little room called the *Libraria*, the story of *Aeneas Sylvius* the pope, is admirably well painted on the wall, one said to be done by *Petro Perugino*, and the other by *Raphael Urbin*; under all are inscriptions, one was transcribed, viz.

SKIPPON.

*Aeneas Sylvius à Basiliensi Concilio in ulteriorem Britanniam Orator ac Scotiam ad Regem Calexium missus, à tempestate in Norvegiam pulsus et per Britanniam Reges speculatores eludens Basileam revertitur.*

The pulpit is of stone well carv'd. The cupola is covered with lead.

*La Madonna* is a pretty church, hung round with pictures of miraculous cures, &c. La Madonna.

The Dominicans church in *Campo Regio* is very broad and without pillars; here many *Germans* are buried.

The Augustines is like it, but lesser, they have two neat courts cloister'd about.

The bishop's palace is built of white marble.

We saw the hospital and the prince's palace, where prince *Matthias* the governor lives, who is guarded by *Switzers*.

The palace of pope *Aeneas Sylvius* (*Pius II.*)

A strong citadel commands the city.

The Carmelites is a pretty convent.

The piazza is large and very handsome, resembling a cockle shell, and is well built about with tradesmen's houses, &c. a square fountain called *Fonte Braude*, three sides whereof compassed with a stone wall whereon figures of marble in basso relievo.

*La Sapienza* is the schools, an indifferent building, where are some students, and about 40 professors. La Sapienza.

Most of the houses in *Siena* are built of brick; they are tall, and generally handsome, only they have paper windows instead of glass.

This city is situated on hills, and is very pleasant, the streets cleanly and neatly paved with bricks set edgewise.

Wine here sold for one julio a flask, which is somewhat a smaller measure than that at *Florence*. It seem'd to have a taste of vitriol.

8 B

In



SKIPFON.

In several piazza's, the arms of the city (*Romulus* and *Remus* sucking the wolf) are erected upon pillars.

Palazzo di Signori.

At the *Palazzo di Signori* is *torre di Mangio*, a tall square tower, whence we took a full prospect. The *Capitano*, who is a *Sanese*, lives here. The roof of one room we saw most excellently painted by *Michellino*.

A void space of ground between the inner and outward gates.

There is a saying, *Siena si vanta di quattro Cose, di Torre & di Campane; di Bardasse e di Putane*.

*Siena* almonds are counted the best, and of them are made excellent march-panes.

Sept. 3. We agreed with a vitturine, or messenger, to provide us horses and diet, till we came to *Rome*; and going out of the gates of *Siena*, the searchers stopped us, because our *vallisia* or portmanteaus were not sealed at the dogana, (which costs two *julii* a portmanteau.) But the vitturine telling them we were *Germans*, (who have great privileges here) they let us pass. At some miles distance we past by *Cuna*, a small walled place, on our right-hand; afterwards we came through *Bonconvento* a walled town, where *Henry* the VI. emperor, died. To this place we had good way, and observed a corn country; here began a hilly road; we dined at *Tornieri*, 17 miles from *Siena*; three miles from hence we rode through *S. Quirico*, a walled town, on the top of a hill, whither the duke of *Crecqui* retired when he received the affront at *Rome*; 14 miles more we travelled a mountainous country, and rode up a high ascent to *Rodicofani* which hath a castle on the very top of the hill, and lodged this night at the posthouse, a fair inn. This day we observed a kind of sledge to carry dung in.

The rivers *Arbia* and *Ombrone* we passed over near *Bonconvento*, and had *Monte Alunno* on our right hand.

Sept. 4. Two hours before sun-rising, we took horse, and rode six miles descent on the mountains, and three miles further left the great duke's country, and went over *Ponte Argentino*, a fair bridge, built by *Gregory XIII.* over the river . . . . Three miles more brought us up to the top of a hill, where we pass'd thro' *Aquapendente*, (a long street in it) walled about. Four miles thence we rode a plain way, on a high ground, and came down a craggy hill, to *S. Lorenzo*, a small walled place; then we travelled a fenny country, by the side of *Lago di Volsena*, which is about

30 miles in circuit, compassed with hills full of wood, and stored with coots and other fowls; and four miles from *St. Lorenzo* dined at *Volsena*, a small and poor walled place, with a castle. Hereabouts we observed the burning of chaff, and met many asses laden with flax; and many pilgrims were in this road, who begged of us. From *Volsena* we went through a wood, on a craggy hill, and after eight miles came to *Montefiascone*, a walled town, on the top of a hill, where we had a fair prospect of *Viterbo*, and the circumjacent country; here we drank of a whitish sweet wine, called *moschatella*. From *M. Fiascone* we made a steep descent at first, and then rode an easy descent in a champion country, till we came to the city of *Viterbo*; a mile or two before we arrived, the smell of a sulphur well, a mile from the town, was very offensive to us.

The domo is but a mean structure, where *Alexander VI.* *Adrian V.* and *Clement IV.* are buried; we saw a tombstone with the effigies of pope *Job. Lusitana XXI.*

This city is large and pleasantly situated on the rising of a hill; the houses are indifferently built; many tall square towers in the city. An old castle and a piazza before it, where is a handsome fountain, and in the chief street another large fountain.

After we had viewed *Viterbo*, we took horse, Sept. 5. and came up a woody hill, and descended by *Il Lago di Vico*, formerly called *Lacus Cyminus*, about five miles in circuit. In that wood we observed tall and large oaks. Then we had good way six miles to *Ronciglione*, a walled place, on the top of a hill, and here began a champion country, where we travelled five miles, and pass'd by a small lake, just before we ascended to *Monte Rofi*. Thence we went seven miles to *Baccano*, and lodged this night in a fair new inn, built near a little lake, compassed round with hills. The air here is counted bad.

In this journey we observed our horses to stand still, when we chirped them, which in other countries would encourage them to go faster.

Sept. 6. We went through a wood called *Il Bosco di Baccano*, formerly *Mesia*, which was some years since noted for robbers, and gave occasion to this proverb, *Par che Siana nel Bosco di Baccano*, used by those that are in a suspicious place. We travelled a good but hilly way, and observed this morning very thick mists, in the *Campagna* about *Rome*, which seemed to stand in the midst of a lake.



ROME.

lake. Two or three miles before we reached Rome, we saw Nero's tomb, and then rode between the villa's and large gardens; over the gate of one, was this rhyme, *Pura, pudica, pia, miseris miserere Maria*. Then we pass'd over *Ponte Molle*, antiently *Pons Milvius*, over the *Tybur*, and rode a mile in the *Via Flaminia*, a broad and straight way, well paved, and on each side were gardens and villa's; this way brought us to Rome, where we entered at *Porta Flaminia*, now called *del Popolo*, where we gave one of our names, and a fellow with a paper in his hand, went with us to the dogana where our portmanteau's were searched, but no printed books prohibited, being found, we were dismiss'd, and gave a julio to the fellow, and another to the searchers. As soon as we entered *P. del Popolo*, which is a stately gate, on the left-hand is a church dedicated to *Santa Maria del Popolo*, with a handsome piazza, having in the middle an obelisk and a fountain, and fronting to the gate is *Santa Maria di Monte Santo*; and *S. Maria delli Miracoli*, fair buildings.

At this piazza de *P. del Popolo*, three strait streets begin; 1. *Strada Paulina*, that leads to the piazza di *Spagna*. 2. *Strada del Corso*, above a mile long which brings to the capitol. And 3. A street that leads to *Palazzo Borgese*.

The particulars observed during our stay at Rome, were these;

*Porta del Popolo* was contrived by *Mich. Angelo*, on the outside of it stand the statues of *Peter and Paul*.

The pantheon.

The pantheon is now called the *Rotunda*, dedicated to All Saints, which hath a large portico in the front, supported on the outside by eight great pillars, and 6 remaining of eight within the portico; every pillar being one piece of stone. It hath no light within but what comes in at a round hole on the top of a cupola, which is divided into five rows of squares, and in every row are 28 lesser squares, under them are 14 windows or arches filled up with brick, which this temple is built of; where the cupola begins to arch, there is a wrought ledge. There were six niches that are now six chapels, besides the high altar, and each hath two striated pillars before it, and between each chapel is an altar: The architrave, and each side of the entrance into the pantheon is one piece of stone; here are two inscriptions signifying the repair of the portico by *Urban VIII.* who took away the brass and lead from hence, and therefore this pasquil was made then, *Quod non fecerunt Barbari; fecerunt Barbarini*.

See the inscription in *Roma Moderna*, SKIPPON. pag. 324.

The pantheon is 144 foot high, and as many wide. The pavement is figured into squares and rounds interchangeably, the squares are grey marble compassed with a border of porphyry, and the rounds are porphyry of one stone. Most of the white stones on the pavement contain exactly three Roman feet, and the lesser in porphyry, one foot and a half.

*Agrippa* built the pantheon.

On all-saints day the pope and cardinal use to visit this church, and printed papers are pasted on pillars, &c. signifying every time a mass is said at the high altar here, a soul is freed out of purgatory, which is an indulgence first granted by *Gregory XIII.*

The gate or entrance into the pantheon is all of one entire marble stone, and is between the jambs or sides 19 feet  $\frac{600}{1000}$ . Greaves on the Roman foot, p. 127.

An old porphyry tomb before the rotondo.

The pantheon is entirely composed of the corinthian order. Freart. pag. 3.

Sept. 8. At *S. Augustin's* church was kept the festival of *Thomas di Villa nova*, a saint of a new stamp.

The *Piazza Naona*, antiently *Circus Agonalis*, is a large and long place, in the midst whereof stands an Egyptian obelisk, called *Obelisco Pamfilio*, because erected by *Innocent X.* whose arms, the dove, is upon the top of it. It stands upon an artificial rock, out of which gush great streams of water, which are received in a huge basin, where is a fish, among several others, figured, that the superfluous water runs away in. At each corner of the rock is a large marble figure representing four great rivers. The hieroglyphicks on this obelisk are described by *Kircher* the jesuit. This is the stateliest fountain in Europe. In the evenings of summer holydays, the water of this fountain is let run about it, and coaches make their tour about it, striving to get into the file or rank.

Obelisk.

There are also in *Piazza Naona* three other fair fountains.

Prince *Pamfilio's* palace is in the *Piazza Naona*; he was formerly a cardinal, but had a dispensation to marry.

Prince Pamfilio's palace.

*S. Agnese* is a handsome new church building at the charges of prince *Pamfilio*.

S. Agnese.

*Pasquin's* statue is at a corner of the booksellers street; it is only the *Bussum* of an ancient statue much broken, and is called *Pasquin*, from a taylor who had formerly a shop here, where there used to be a resort for news, &c.

The



SKIPPON.  
Obelisk

The obelisk in the piazza of *S. Peter's* was brought from *Nero's Circus*, behind the church, and *Sixtus V.* employ'd *Dominicus Fontana*, an architect, to erect it here. It is without hieroglyphick figures, and is 72 foot high; besides the pedestal, which is 36 foot high. On the top *Julius Cæsar's* ashes were preserved, but now there is a cross on the top, with a piece of our Saviour's cross, and indulgences granted of 10 years, and as many quarantains, at the saying to it, three *Pater Noster's* and three *Ave Mary's* for the exaltation of holy church. This obelisk was formerly erected to *Augustus* and *Tiberius*.

Obelisks are called *Giulie* by the vulgar.

In the piazza of *S. Peter's* is one fair fountain, with plenty of water, on one side of the obelisk, and another is designed on the other side.

The portico  
of Alexander  
VII.

Round the piazza, this pope *Alexander VII.* is building a most stately portico, (*Cavaliero Bernino* being architect) having four rows of great pillars; in the middle a coach may drive, and on each side people may walk; a balcony round the top. From hence a double row of pillars lead up to the entrance of the vatican palace, whence there is a long gallery to the castle *S. Angelo*.

S. Peter's  
Church.

*S. Peter's* church is a most magnificent structure, having a noble ascent by steps to a portico, in the front, as large as many fair churches. There are seven gates to this church, and the *Porta Sancta* is in the portico, which was now walled up, but in the year of jubilee the pope breaks it down, with great solemnity; over the portico are huge statues of apostles, &c. The *Porta Sancta* is  $11 \frac{928}{1000}$  foot wide between the jambs or sides. The great gate, in the middle, covered with brass, is  $11 \frac{942}{1000}$  foot wide between the jambs. Eight vast pillars support the body of the church, which are crufted over with marble, and are adorned with sainted popes heads; angels and doves are carved over each arch of the pillars. *Mich. Angelo* was the architect employ'd by *Julius II.* Two large statues, one of which is remarkable for treading on a brass terrestrial globe. Every altar is adorned with stately marble pillars. Behind the high altar were four vast statues gilding, of the evangelists, made by *Cavaliero Bernino*, which are to support *S. Peter's* (an old gilt) chair, which now stands on the top of an altar on the north side. In a chapel on the south side is kept a wreathed pillar that (they say) belonged to *Solomon's* temple;

and more of those pillars are preserved in the altars of the cupola.

*S. Peter's* chair was exposed to view *January 8.* and the people had their beads touched at it.

The high altar enshrines the bodies of *S. Peter* and *S. Paul*, in a descent railed about; over the altar is a brass canopy, with several brass figures, supported by four wreathed pillars of the same metal, brought by *Urb. VIII.* from the pantheon, *Cavaliero Bernino* contriving it. They weigh 151794 lb.

We took a bolletin or little paper sealed, which we left at a door on the north side of the church, and there went up an easy spiral ascent to the top of the church, where we had a pleasant view of the several cupola's, and walk'd upon a flat, which seemed like a piazza. At the entrance into the great cupola is this inscription, on a stone,

*Decreto ill<sup>mor.</sup> et R<sup>or.</sup> Card. Fabricæ  
Custos omnes ad videndum gratis admit-  
tito nihil Poposcito, nec sponte dantibus  
recipito.*

We had then another easy winding ascent, and went up some stone stairs to the convexity of the cupola; and read another inscription, viz.

*Decharatio  
Schommunicato chi cacara et piscera su,  
et chi fara altre sporcitie.*

We had a prospect down into the church, where the high altar appeared a small thing, and men and women like black spots in the pavement.

We came then into a room under the brass ball, where some use to bring wine and refresh themselves after the pains of getting up so high. We went into the brass ball, which will hold 32 men; the sun shining made it very hot being there. From this church we had a large prospect of the city, country, and sea.

In this church the head of *Thomas Becket* is kept for a relique.

In four chapels of the cupola are preserved these four reliques, viz. 1. The *Sudarium* or handkerchief of *Veronica*, (whose statue is erected here, made by *Fran. Mochi*) which is called also *Il Volto Santo*, because they say our Saviour left the impresson of his face on it, when he went up to mount *Calvary*.

*Salvatoris imaginem Veronica sudario ex-  
ceptam, ut loci Majestas decenter custo-  
diret, Urbanus VIII. Pont. Max. condi-  
torium*



*torium extruxit et ornavit. Anno jubila-  
i. MDCXXV.*

2. In the chapel dedicated to S. Longinus, (whose statue *Bernino* made) is kept the iron spear head, that was thrust into our Saviour's body.

3. A piece of the cross which belong'd to the empress *Helena* (whose statue is made by *Boggi*.)

4. S. Andrew's head, whose statue was made by *Francesco Fiammingo*.

A marble balcony over each of those figures; where on certain festivals those reliques are shewed to the people.

Behind the high altar is a handsome monument to *Paulus III. Farnesius Pont. Max.* where are two rare marble statues, one a lean shriveled woman, the other a handsome wench, which was formerly naked, but now covered with lead, because (they say) a Spaniard was in love with it.

Another fair tomb to *Urbanus VIII, Ubertinus Pontifex Maximus*, a death being figured writing his name on a black marble.

The cupola's of the ten chapels are richly gilt and painted within, and their walls crufted with marble. The great cupola within hath this inscription,

*Tu es Petrus, et supra hanc petram ædificabo Ecclesiam meam, et dabo tibi  
claves regni cælorum.*

Above that, in mosaic work, are pictured the four evangelists, and over them 16 pictures of apostles, &c. and nigh the top are angels. And on the very top of the lanthorn,

*S. Petri Gloriæ Sixtus P. P. A. MDCXXC.  
Pontif. V.*

On the south side of the church is a brass statue of S. Peter, (which some think was an antient statue of *Saturn*, or of *Jupiter Capitolinus*) in a sitting posture holding out his right foot, which some put their heads under, after they have made their prayers to this saint's figure.

The figure of *Innocent VIII.* in brass, lies on a monument. Another figure sitting in a chair holding in his hand the spear's head that pierced our Saviour's side, which was sent to him by *Rajazet* the great Turk.

*Innocent* the tenth's tomb.

*Dec. 29.* In the great chapel on the north side of S. Peter's, a cardinal performed mass, many other cardinals

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being present. Just before the chapel door stood the memorial of *Innocent X.* hung about with escutcheons and candles, placed round, this being the anniversary of that pope.

A curious monument of *Leo XI.* who was pope but 37 days; basso relievo-work adorns the tombstone; at each end sits a fair figure, and the pope sits in a nich, being a marble statue. The monument of *Gregory XI.* The relievo on *Leo XI* his tomb, is the story of *Henry IV* king of *France*; his fidelity paid to the church of *Rome*, and his subscription before this pope, when he was cardinal legate in *France*.

A curious monument to *Matilda*, who gave to the popedom the country called S. Peter's patrimony; in basso relievo is represented the emperor *Henry IV.* kissing the pope's toe; a boy holding the imperial crown, and the countess *Matilda* standing by. Her figure of marble stands up in a nich, with the triple crown in her hands. This inscription underneath.

*Urbanus VIII. Pont. Max. Comitissæ  
Matildi Virilis animi Fæminæ sedis  
Apostolicæ propugnatrici, pietate insigni,  
liberalitate Celeberrimæ huc ex Mantu-  
ano Sancti Benedicti Cænobio translatis  
ossibus, gratus æternæ laudis promeritum  
mon. pos. An. D. MDCXXXV.*

Several confessing seats in this church, which are for several nations, as is intimated by their titles, viz. *Pœnitentia pro lingua Anglic. Hisp. Hungar. Flandr. German. Illyrica, &c.*

The priests, while they sit in these confessing seats, have long wands in their hands, with which they touch the heads of people who desire it, and pass along, bowing their heads to the priest, who by that touch, with the wand, signifies pardon of all venial sins.

The roof of the north wing of the church is richly gilt, and in the middle of it is written *Paulus V. Pont. Max. A. MDCXV.*

These pictures we took notice of. S. Paul, and S. Antony the first eremite, drawn by *Mutiano*. *Ananias* and *Sapphira*, by *Christopher Pomaranci*. The crucifying of S. Peter, by *Dominico Pasignano*. The falling down of *Simon Magus*, by *Giovanni Senese*. S. Peter curing the lame man nigh the temple-gate, by *Fran. Civoli*, a Florentine. S. Peter raising up a dead woman, by *Cavaliero Giovanni Baglioni*. S. Peter walking on the sea, by *Bernardo Castelle*. The offering up of our Saviour to the



SKIPPON.

high priest, by . . . . . A priest at an altar, shewing a bloody handkerchief, by . . . . . A woman beheaded, holding her head in her hand, by . . . S. Thomas putting his finger into our Saviour's side, by . . . . . The picture of S. Peter in mosaic work. An angel striking a man on the ground with his spear, of mosaic work. Attila turning back when he came near Rome . . . . . pope meeting him and pointing up to S. Peter and S. Paul, with swords in their hands, is a most excellent piece of basso relievo . . . . . having his guts twisted out, drawn by Fufin a French-man. The picture of S. Peter baptizing the centurion, drawn in fresco, by Andr. Camasseus ex Mevania, 1635. Our Saviour giving Peter the keys, and washing his disciples feet, are two pictures in fresco.

Under a stone fix'd on a pillar is this inscription,

*Super isto lapide porphyretico fuerunt divisa ossa Sanctorum Apostolorum Petri et Pauli et ponderata per Beatum Sylvestrem Papam S. F. R. Anno Dom. CCCIX.*

*Q. Fca fu i Ecce.*

We went down into the vaults under S. Peter's, having a lighted torch to shew us many monuments of popes, cardinals, &c. among them we saw the porphyry tomb of Adrian IV. an English-man. A very large porphyry stone over the emperor Otho II. The tomb of Alofius Wignacourt, great master of Malta. Several chapels, altars, pictures, old stones, &c. in this subterraneous place.

Palazzo di S. Officio is near S. Peter's, and nigh it is the Campo Santo, which they say consumes dead bodies in 24 hours.

Englishmen.

English-men in Rome, when we were there; Mr. James Oxinden, Mr. James Palmer. Mr. Hudson a roman catholic, Mr. Edward Altham a Roman catholic, Mr. Broome an English merchant, kept house here. Mr. Compton since bishop of Oxford, and bishop of London. Mr. Waters, Mr. Paschal, Mr. Laur. Threele, Mr. Golding, Mr. Lowther, Mr. Farewell, Dr. Jeanes once scholar of the house at Trinity-college in Cambridge, and lately fellow of Magdalen-college in Oxford, Dr. Paman fellow of S. John's in Cambridge, Mr. Soames. Earl of Sunderland; lord Castlemaine; lord Hinchinbrooke the earl of Sandwich's son; Sir Edward Stradling; Mr. Henry Savil; Mr. Wormly; Mr. Slingsby Bethel; Mr. Steele, once recorder of London; Mr. Townly; Dr. Gibbs, who formerly practised physick, but now devotes himself to poetry, and is lately

made professor of humanity in the Sapienza. He told us he hath equal skill in making Greek, Latin, Italian, Spanish, French and English verses. He also writes exactly like printing, and makes coats of arms, fregi, &c. with his pen very curiously. Thomas Normington, who calls himself father Leander, a Benedictine fryar; Mr. Brown Dr. Brown of Norwich's son; Mr. Trumball, fellow of All-Souls in Oxford. Sir Edward Widdrington came a pilgrim hither. Somerset is one of the oratorians at Rome. Mr. Noell, lord Cambden's eldest son; Mr. Skippwith. The rector of the English jesuits-college his name is Anderton. One Anderton waited on cardinal Carlo Barberino. One Sands in the duke of Brunswick's retinue.

I also procured a list of what English nobility and gentry had been at Rome, since the year 1651; including the above, to the number of 349. As also a list of the cardinals, anno 1665. [Both which, at this distance of time, (1732) we think too immaterial to insert. The reigning pope then was Alexander Chifius.]

At Palazzo di Chisi in Transtevere, we saw two roofs of rooms curiously painted; one done by Raphael Urbin, the other by several of his scholars. A head drawn in charcoal, by Michael Angelo. A cupid desiring a wife of Jupiter. A feast of the gods. A goddess drawn in a charriot by two oxen. Hercules killing a lion and the hydra. Jupiter and Ganymede. Three cupids shooting at . . . in the sea. Many Roman inscriptions. An old stone with several fasces, in relievo.

The amphitheatre, commonly called Il Coliseo, is much larger, but more ruin'd, then that at Verona, only more of the outward high wall is here remaining. It was large enough to contain 85000 men.

Meta Sudans is built of brick, between Constantine's arch and the amphitheatre.

The arch of Titus Vespasianus having curious basso relievo work, representing his story of subduing Judea, by the candlestick, table of Moses's law, and vessels of Solomon's temple being carved on it. This arch is of the composit order. Freart. p. 5.

Templum Pacis hath three arches remaining.

Templum Jovis Statoris hath three pillars left.

An old portico before a church, (dedicated to . . . . .) whereon is written an ancient inscription to Antoninus and Faustina.

The arch of Septimius Severus is stately, having curious basso relievo work, representing a triumph, and hath a long inscription.

Palazzo di Chisi.

The Amphitheatre.

Meta Sudans.

Titus Vespas. arch.

Templum Pacis.

Templum Jovis Statoris.

Arch of Septimus Severus.



inscription. This stands a good way in the ground

*Templum Concordiæ* hath eight pillars of its portico remaining; the four middle pillars are each of them entire stones; the *capitella* of most of them are fastned on.

The capitol.

The capitol, vulgarly call'd, the *campidoglio*, is upon a hill, being built on three sides with fair buildings, and porticoes on the two sides, but nothing remaining of the antient capitol. In the middle of the square is an excellent brass statue of an horse, with the figure of the emperor *M. Aur. Anton.* on his back of the same metal; the horse's foretop is turn'd up into the shape of an owl, which signifies that it was a *Grecian* piece.

On one side of the *conservatorio* is the figure of a lion killing a horse, whose head is modern; put on by *Mich. Angelo*. The statue of *Minerva*. The ravishing of the *Sabins*, in curious basso relievo under the figure of *Severus* and *Mammæa*. The statue of *Const. M.* The head and hand, &c. of a *Colossus*, that represented *Apollo*. A monument, with an inscription beginning thus; *Ossa Agrippinæ*, &c. The statues of *Julius Cæsar* and *Augustus*. The statues of *Urania* and *Hadrian*. Four square stones with curious basso relievo, describing a sacrifice and triumph of *M. Aurelius*. A brass head and hand of *Commodus*. A fair ascent by steps lead up to the *campidoglio*; on each side at the bottom is a lion, having water running out of their mouths; and on each side, upon the top of the ascent is a marble horse led by a slave, and the trophies of *Marius*.

The head of *Scipio* fix'd in the wall of the capitol. In the hall are the statues of *Greg. XIII.* *Paul. III.* *Charles* king of *Sicily*.

The statue of *Marforius* in a cumbent posture, much decay'd. A *columna rostrata*, with an inscription written in old *Latin*. The *Roman* measures and the *Greek* foot are mark'd out in marble. Over the figure of a sturgeon-fish is written,

*Capita piscium hoc marmoreo schemate longitudine majorum usq; ad primas pinnas inclusivè Conservatorib. danto. Fraudem ne committito, ignorantia excusari ne credito. Aug. Clavario. Fran. Calvio. Curtio Segardio Coss. instauratum ac crectum.*

The *columna miliaris* stands in the front of the capitol-piazza.

In the hall of the *conservatorio* are the figures of *Urb. VIII.* *Leo. X.* and *Sixtus V.*

The *fresco* painting of fighting is the work of *Carvaliero Gioseppino*.

There were upon the capitol hill 60 temples built by the *Romans*.

*Curia Calabra*, behind the capitol, hath only the architrave and capitals of a porch remaining.

Half way in the ground stands three pillars, with . . . *ESTITVER* . . . inscrib'd.

On the pedestal of a small pyramid in an obscure place not far from *Palazzo di Farnese*, is this inscription in memory of the affront the *Corfican* soldiers offer'd to the duke of *Crecqui* his lady, who was assaulted by them in her coach, and one of her pages kill'd; there having been a quarrel between the ambassador (*Crecqui*) his servants and those soldiers.

The pyramid in memory of the affront to the French king's ambassador.

*In execrationem damnati facinoris  
Contra E. D. Ducem Crequium Oratorem  
Christianissimi Regis  
A militibus Corfis XIII. Kal. Septembris  
Anni MDCLXI. patrati  
Corfica Natio ex decreto jussuq;  
SSmi D. N. Alexandri VII Pont. Max.  
Inhabilis et incapax ad sedi Apliæ inservendum  
In executionem Concordiæ Pisis imitæ  
Ad perpetuam rei memoriam declarata est  
Anno MDCLXIV.*

At *Monte Cavallo* stand the stately and curious statues of two men holding two horses, the workmanship of *Phidias* and *Praxiteles*.

Monte Cavallo, antiently M. Quirinalis.

*Quattro Fontane* is near *M. Cavallo*, where four streets meet, and at each corner is a fountain.

The pope's palace at *M. Cavallo* is a long building; within is a fair large court. One day we saw the pope *Alex. VII.* coming out from a chapel where he had said mass: before him went several gentlemen; a priest in a blue habit with a gold cross: and when he came out into a presence-chamber, many kiss'd his toe; and one *German* priest, after he had saluted the shoe, begg'd, aloud, an indulgence for himself and 20 of his friends.

The pope's palace.

The pope gave his benediction, by lifting up two of his fingers. He went into his sedan, and was follow'd by some cardinals in coaches, and bishops on mules; next came his light horsemen, about 20; every one with a lance and a banner on it; then three trumpets and a kettle-drum before a troop of cuirassiers all in armour; round about the sedan went a guard of *Switzers* in their red and yellow liveries; a company of musketeers stood nigh the palace, who all were in a ready posture, and kneeled as the pope went by. He had a red habit over a surplice, and



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and a gold tippet; his hat was red, and plaited. In this equipage he went to *S. Augolino* on 11 Septemb. and visited the altar of *S. Tho. di Villa Nova*.

The great chapel in this palace is one arch, well wrought and gilt. All the rooms were hung with red, and above the hanging is fresco-painting. We saw neat models of this, and the vatican palace, with their gardens; and the roofs of them might be lifted up, and all the rooms discover'd a model of the *panttheon*, and one of the *domo* at *Siena*; a death's head in marble, rarely done by *Bernini*; a neat clock, made by *Campani*, wherein a death walks with a flaming sword at the striking of every hour. The gardens are pleasant and large, with fine water-works. No stranger can see this palace but when the pope is abroad, as he was at this time in the country at *Casello*.

An obelisk, with hieroglyphick figures on it, stands in the piazza of *Porta del Popolo*; on the pedestal is an inscription concerning *Augustus*, &c. viz.

*Imp. Cæsar Divi F. Augustus Pontif. maximus. Imp. XII. Cos. XI. Trib. Pot. XIV. Ægypto in potestatem populi Romani reducta Soli donum dedit.*

Another inscription of *Sixtus V.* his erecting to the honour of the cross.

It stood in the *Circus Maximus*, and was, when entire, 88 feet long.

Villa Ludovisia.

The *Villa Ludovisia* is within the walls, where we observ'd these remarkables: About 20 large urns, wherein, they say, the old *Romans* used to keep oil. In the *anticamera* roof is painted *Aurora* in her chariot drawn by two horses, esteem'd highly; a marble statue of *Venus*, made by *Joh. Bologna*; a rich bedsted, valu'd at 80,000 crowns: on the bed's-head is a prospect of a town made in jasper; the ground of it is *lapis lazuli*, a goddess in a chariot of chalcedony, &c. two very large topazes, nine great pearls are ornaments of the bed's-head, silver and gilt figures, the bed-posts are of amethyst and *lapis lazuli*, rubies set about the bed's-tester, granats, jaspers and agats towards the bottom; a cabinet, having in the front of it a picture of *Greg. XV.* his face of chalcedony, and his robes of one ruby: many curious landskips of mosaic work; the nativity, and a *Midonna*, pictur'd by *Raphael Urbin*; *Francis I.* king of *France*, and his physician, by *Vincio*; a *Midonna* in mosaic work, with pieces of sattin laid on for her garment; a model of the bull in *Palazzo Farnese*; a model of *Laocoon*; a lion killing a horse, in a model; and another of *Antoninus* on

the capitol; the heads of *M. Antony*, *Jupiter*, *Seneca*, *Pompey*; the statue of the gladiator, who got *Commodus* on *Faustina*; the pictures of *Susanna* and the elders; *Lot* and his daughters, and *Lucretia*; *Judith* killing *Holofernes*, by *Garcino*; a German clock, where the pope and cardinals go in procession every time it strikes; a curious statue of a dying gladiator; the statue of *Hercules*; a great brass head of *M. Aurelius*; an old woman painted rarely well, by *Titian*; a crucifix, with a ladder and ten figures cut out of one piece of alabaster; an hermaprodite sleeping; the head, thigh-bones, &c. of a man petrify'd together; the head of a sea-horse; several pictures of stone bass relief; the head of the oracle of *Apollo*, a large porphyry stone, bunches of grapes wreathed about his head; two statues, resembling *Amicitia*, counted one of the best antiquities in *Rome*; *Sextius Marius* killing his daughter, and then himself, is a rare piece; *Pluto* carrying away *Proserpine*, and his dog *Cerberus*, made by *Cavaliero Bernino*; the dolphin with the dead boy on his back; the head of *Scipio Africanus*, made of green *Egyptian* marble, which cost 12,000 crowns; a large *Egyptian* idol; the trunks or bustum of an old statue, an excellent piece of work; the head of *Olympia* in bass relief; cupid with his hand thro' the mouth of a mask; *Cicero* and *Caligula's* heads, much esteem'd. The gardens about this villa are large, and full of long walks and pretty groves, and round, void, square and oval places are old statues and heads set thick. Fair vineyards and fountains. An inscription, beginning thus; *D. O. M. M. Aur. Mucianus*, &c. In a little garden, when we stepp'd on one stone step, it turn'd up and forc'd water up, that wet the standers by, and those that tread on it.

We gave the gardener one *julio*, and him that shew'd us the rarities, four *julii*.

The fountain of *Moses* in *Strada Pia*, whose story is in bass relief, is a stately fountain, where a great plenty of water gushes out of an *aqueduct*, built by *Sixtus V.* who brought the water 20 miles. *Aqua Crabra* nigh this *aqueduct*.

The ruins of *Dioclesian's* baths are nigh the *Carthusians*, who are making part of the old building a portico to their cloister, and a cross building, with one broad arch, is their church, at the entrance whereof is a round arch'd place; eight pillars, with curious capitals, support part of the structure. Cardinal *Alciat* and *Pius IV.* have their monuments here.

Many



Many great ruins about this convent.

S. Pietro Montorio.

*S. Pietro Montorio*, antiently *Mons Janiculus*, is in *Translevere*, belonging to the Franciscans, who have a fountain built by the king of *Spain*. In a chapel here are two monuments, and an altar-piece of basso relievo. From this convent we had a large prospect of the city. We saw at this church the famous picture of the transfiguration of our Saviour, drawn by *Raphael Urbin*. In the middle of the cloister-court is a pretty round chapel with a portico of pillars about it, and underneath is another chapel. This was antiently *Sacellum Tyburtinæ Sybillæ*.

An aqueduct.

Nigh *S. Pietro Montorio* a stream of water, like a little river, empties itself out of an aquæduct that runs 35 miles from *Lacus Braccianus*; it was built by *Augustus*, and repair'd by *Paulus V.* and is supported by thick, square pilasters.

Villa Panfilia.

*Villa Panfilia* is without *S. Pancrace* gate, and is four or five miles in compass, where we saw the statue of *Seneca*; *Martius* ty'd by the hands and feet to the stump of a tree, an old piece, and taken notice of for the neat feet; a curious picture in black and white of the *Bacchanalia*; two designs of *Michael Angelo*; a laughing *Pan*, a *Bacchus*; several night-pieces; one the picture of a man's head, which cannot well be discern'd without a candle; the heads of emperors, &c. round a hall; a curious statue, with his hands under his garment; a *Pan* with a lovely face; the picture of a countess of *Bedford*; a large porphyry vessel; a sleeping *Cupid*; another *Cupid*, mask'd like *Hercules*; a *Venus* drawn by the life after the shape of a *Courtisana*; two *Cupids* and two doves, with a cart full of flowers, &c. by her; a modern *Bacchus*, his statue in porphyry; the picture of a storm at sea; a rare picture of *Sir Tho. More* in small; the storming of a castle, by *Tempesta*; a wench looking lice and fleas in her smock by the light of a lamp.

Villa di Medici.

*Villa di Medici*, belonging to the duke of *Tuscany*, is on *Monte Pincio* near *Piazza di Spagna*, where we observ'd the statue of *Apollo*; the famous *Greek* statue of *Venus*, under which is written, ΚΛΕΜΕΝΤΙΝΟΣ ΑΠΟΛΟΝΙΟΥ ΑΘΗΝΑΙΟΣ ΕΠΙΣΤΗΝ; the statue of a country fellow, (who was of *Cateline's* conspiracy) in a bending posture, with a knife in his hand; a statue of *Martius*, larger than that at *Villa Pamphilia*: this figure, they say, is imitated for some of the postures by those that represent our Saviour on the cross. The two wrestlers are admirably well done. In the garden is a small *Egyptian Obelisk*; a neat brass

Egyptian Obelisk.

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*Mercury* on a fountain; and on each a *Skippon*. figure of the same metal, one a *Silenus*, looking on a child in his arms.

This distich here:

*Bella manu pacemq; gero, mox præsciis ævi.  
Ex luce ventura fatorum arcana recludam.*

Two marble lions; on one is written, *Opus Flaminii Vaccæ Romani*. Two vast oblong marble basons; a marble *Cleopatra*, her head, arms and legs modern, *Niobe*, with 13 small figures in different postures; an old man and an horse, excellently well done; an artificial mount, shaded with tall cypresses; the statue of a huntman.

Here we gave a *testone* or three *julii*.

*Columna Tājani* is 128 feet high, erected upon a pedestal (carved with armour, &c.) each side whereof is 20 feet; the pillar on the outside is curiously wrought with the story of *Trajan's* war in *Dacia*; it consists of 23 vast marble stones; the pedestal of eight; the laurel crown over it of one; the *capitulum* of one, and the top of one, upon which the ashes of the emperor were kept in a gold ball; but now, instead of it is the statue of *St. Peter*. We went up to the top (as we told) by 173 steps; but *Ciaconus*, in his description of this pillar, says there are 184, and 43 little windows.

An obelisk stands before *Sancta Maria Maggiore*; and there is a curious furrow'd pillar brought from the *Templum Pacis*, whereon is erected by *Paulus V.* a brass figure of the virgin *Mary*.

*S. Maria Maggiore* is a long and large church, where we saw two curious chapels: in that on the south-side are two stately monuments; one with the statue of *Pius V.* and stories in curious stone basso relievo, representing his making *M. Ant. Columna* general against the *Turks*, &c. and his assisting *Charles IX.* of *France* against the protestants. The other monument hath the statue of *Sixtus V.* and the story of his building an hospital, canonizing a saint, erecting of obelisks, building of the aquæduct, &c. all curiously done in stone basso relievo. In the chapel on the north-side, which was built by *Paulus V.* is his tomb, and the monument of *Clemens VIII.* both adorn'd with basso relievo work. This is call'd *Capella Paulina*, having the better painting; and that *Capella Sissina*, having the best sculpture.

In the portico of this church is an old stone fix'd in the wall, describing by carved figures the manner of our Saviour's lying in the manger, &c. over it is this inscription:

8 D

Card

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Card. Antonio Barberino Archipresb. aram  
marmoream Christianorum pietas ex-  
sculpsit, laborante sub Tyrannis Ec-  
clesia, ut esset loci Sanctitate Venerabi-  
lior Franciscus Gualdus Arimin. miles  
S. Stephani è suo musæo huc transtulit  
MDCXXX.

This church is on *Mons Esquilinus*.

S. John  
Lateran.

S. John Lateran (built on M. Celius)  
is a very handsome church, with a rich-  
ly gilt roof, having double isles with  
great square pillasters. Twelve stately  
marble niches for the apostles about the  
body of the church. Before the high  
altar is pope Martin V. his brass figure  
lying on a tomb. Stories in basso relievo  
in the wall. Pope Sylvester's monument  
here. This pope Alexander VII. hath  
erected one to Alexander III. with his  
inscription.

*Alexandro III. Pont. Max.*  
*Nobili Bandinella gente Senis nat.*  
*Qui difficillimis temporibus*  
*Eximia pietate*  
*Summa prudentia ac doctrina*  
*Ecclesiæ præfuit annis xxii.*  
*Invicta fortitudine atq; Constantia*  
*Apostolicæ sedis jura*  
*Auctoritatem dignitatemq; retinuit*  
*Et post immensos labores*  
*Ac sollicitudines pace parta*  
*Oecumenicum Lateranense Concilium*  
*Celebravit*  
*Sanctissimas de eligendo summo Pontifice*  
*Deq; vi et ambitu coercendo*  
*Leges tulit*  
*Thomam Cantuariensem Antistitem*  
*Bernardum clara vallis Abbatem*  
*Quos viventes amicissimos habuit*  
*Edvardum Angliæ, Canutum Daniæ Reges*  
*Sanctorum numero*  
*adscript*  
*Plurimisq; aliis maximis rebus gestis*  
*Vitæ demum et gloriæ cursum confecit*  
*Ann. Sal. MCLXXXI. Kal. Sept.*  
*Alexander VII. Pont. Max.*  
*Nominis et muneris in Ecclesia Successor*  
*Pontifici tanto Civis suo*  
*Pios Cineres veneratus posuit.*

At the high altar are kept the heads  
of S. Peter and S. Paul.

A stately palace is adjoining to this  
church.

The ruins of Claudius's aquæduct nigh  
this place, and S. Stefano Rotunda.

Two chapels on the side of the Bap-  
tisterium, which you must descend to by  
steps, there are two tall and large por-  
phyry pillars, and four great stones,  
which seem to have been gates.

The Baptisterium here is a distinct  
building, where Constantinus M. was  
baptized, and his story is painted there  
in fresco on the cupola, by Tempesta;  
Constantine's battle at Pons Milvius, where  
he overthrew Maxentius, is pictured on  
the walls. It is an octagonal building  
supported by eight very fair porphyry  
pillars.

The font Constantine was christen'd in  
is kept here.

Behind the choir of S. John Lateran,  
is this inscription on a stone.

*Pius V. Pont. Max. Signa de Caroli IX.*  
*Christianissimi Gallie Regis perduellibus*  
*iisdem Ecclesiæ hostibus a Sfortia Comite*  
*Stæ. Floræ Pontificii auxiliarii exerci-*  
*tus Duce capta relataq; in principe Ec-*  
*clesiarum Basilica suspendit et omni-*  
*potenti Deo tantæ Victoriæ Auctori dica-*  
*vit, Anno MDLXX.* But no colours  
hang up now.

The altar in the north wing is curi-  
ously adorned with stone basso relievo,  
and four large pillars of Corinthian brass  
which are gilt.

The portico at the west end is part of  
the old church, where among many mo-  
numents is one supposed to be the em-  
press Helena's having figures of horse-  
men, &c. in relievo. A great pair of brass  
gates here railed about. On the outside  
of the portico are rhyming verses, which  
see in *Roma Moderna*.

Nicolaus Angeli fecit hoc opus, is writ-  
ten on this portico.

Villa Borghefiana hath noble and large  
gardens, with curious shady walks, and  
pleasant groves. A park here with se-  
veral animals. In the palace we were  
shewn a Turkish cavalcade at Constanti-  
nople, and that of Pius V. when he  
was made pope, both drawn by the hand  
of Tempesta. The head of Julius Cæsar,  
a marble figure of Silenus holding a child  
in his arms, the statue of Agrippina, the  
statues of priests with their white habits  
tied about them, more Gabino. The  
gladiator in marble in a fighting posture  
(the copy whereof is in brass at St. James's  
park in London) under him is written,  
*Αγαστας δωσι Θεω Εφεσις εποισι.*  
The statue of Faustina and the gladiator  
she was in love with. An Egyptian  
woman fortune-teller's statue. The fi-  
gures of Castor and Pollux. Diana in  
her smock, of alabaster. Venus with Cu-  
pid holding the helmet of Mars, when  
she disarm'd him. An alabaster head of  
Paulus V. Two curious alabaster urns.  
Two long porphyry tables. The figure  
of a boy pulling a thorn out of his foot.

Villa  
Borghe-  
fiana.

Since re-  
moved to  
Hampton  
Court.



Three ancient statues of the *Gratiæ*. A satyr plucking a thorn out of a clown's foot. A chair which catches and holds fast one that sits down in it, there being a contrivance of springs, which upon sitting down make irons clasp about the thighs, &c. The picture of *Lucretia* drawn by *Titian*. The head of *Alexander M.* in basso relievo. A *Cupid* and two urns of *Lapis Lydius*, which they call *Parragon di Fiandra*. A *Diana* made by *Lorenzo of Bologna*. Our Saviour dead, drawn by *Alexander of Verona*. A marble figure of *Cupid* riding and beating the *Centaur*. The statues of *Bacchus* and *Silenus*. An *Hermaphrodite* sleeping on a bed of marble. The statue of *Bellisarius*. *Ganymedes* carried away by *Jove* in the shape of an eagle. The head of a sea-horse. *Aeneas* carrying *Anchises*, made by *Bernino*. The head of *Jupiter*. *Narcissus* looking into a fountain. A picture drawn by *Sophonisma*, where are her father's, her brothers, and her own pictures. The figure of *David* with his sling, made by *Bernino*. The statue of *Darius's* wife, with a habit made of porphyry. The marble figures of *Daphne* and *Apollo* made by *Bernino*. The figure of *Curtius* leaping into the *Vorago*.

Castle St.  
Angelo.

At *Ca. S. Angelo* are some ancient inscriptions, and one new one I transcrib'd, viz. (on the east-side.)

Oriens.

*Memnonis alma parens roseis hac parte quadrigis*

*Infert purpureum mane revesa diem*

*Hunc citat humanos veniente luce labores*

*Et circumfusas spargit amica comas.*

The castle of *S. Angelo* hath written upon the out-side of it, *Alex. VI. Pont. Max. instauravit MCCCCLXXXV.*

We left our swords with the guard, and walked up the inner works, which consist of a very strong and high wall, with four towers or bastions, well furnished with cannon and shot; round each bastion is an iron rail for the sentinels to walk securely; the body of the castle is the antient *Moles Adriani*, or *Adrian's* sepulchre; here are several large rooms, (two of them halls) painted in fresco by *Guido Reni*, *Perino di Vega*, &c. On the top we had a prospect of *Rome*, the *Tyber*, &c. An angel of stone stands here, which formerly stood on a tall mast erected here, but was struck down by thunder; hence we observed the out-works of the castle, which are five bulwarks encompassed (except towards the river) with a ditch and a counterscarp without it. Between the four towers and the five bulwarks is

a good space of ground, where are the soldiers lodgings, magazines of powder, corn, &c. We saw here our Saviour's head in marble made by *Sanfovinius*; the old heads of *Roma*, *Hadrianus*, and *Antoninus Pius*, a piece of cannon left by the duke of *Bourbon*, having the *Porcupine*, his arms, on it. Another gun with the *Barberini's* arms, said to be made in *England*. In a yard below, under cover, are 50 large cannon, one of which is thus inscrib'd, *Ex clavis trabalibus Perticus Agrippæ*. It weighs 800 lb. and was made only of the brass nails in the portico of the *Rotunda*. About 300 soldiers guard this place.

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On one of the inner bastions, some great persons that are condemned, have the favour to be beheaded privately.

Here were now prisoners, the prince of *Matrici*, who was committed 17 years ago. A bishop that has been prisoner three years; and about a year . . . . Bove a nobleman of *Bologna*, for killing another. Five hundred thousand crowns are treasured up here, that were laid in by *Sixtus V.*

Nigh the bridge of *S. Angelo*, is a stone erected with a mark how high the river *Tyber* once flowed, intimated by this inscription.

*Huc Tiber accessit, sed turbidus hinc cito cessit, Anno Domini MCLXXVI. Sede vacante.*

The ruins of *Pons Triumphalis*, not far from hence, over which went all the triumphs from the vatican to the capitol.

Pons Tri-  
umphalis.

*Via Angelica* is three miles long, and was made by *Pius IV.*

Via Ange-  
lica.

About a mile without *Porta del popolo*, this pope *Alexander VII.* hath raised a pretty building over a medicinal water, which tastes like that at *Swolback*, &c. in *Germany*; and here are these two inscriptions.

Aqua Ace-  
tosa.

*Alexander VII. Pont. Max. ut Acidulæ Salubritatem nitidius hauriendi aquam loci Amœnitas commendaret, repurgato fonte additis ampliore ædificatione salientibus, Umbræq; arborum inducta publicæ utilitati consuluit. A. S. MDCLXI.*

*Paulus V. Pont. Max. Anno Sal. MDCXIII. Renibus et stomacho spleni jecorig; medetur*

*Mille malis prodest ista Salubris Aqua.*

The *Tyber* runs just by.

*La Sapienza* or *Studio*, is a stately building having a double portico within, and a round church with a spiral steeple



SKIPPON. steeple at the further end. Here the professors in all faculties read lectures. This inscrib'd on the *Sapienza*.

*Alexandro VII. Pont. Max. ob ædem Sapientiaæ toto ambitu perfectam, et Bibliotheca, hortorq; medico instructam sacri Consistorii Advocati poss. MDCLX.*

We heard part of a divinity and law lecture here.

S. Spirito. S. Spirito is a fair and large hospital, where one morning we saw a physician making his visits. In one long and large room are the ordinary sort of people; another room for women, but at this time none of that sex were sick here; and gentlemen of decay'd fortunes, &c. have their apartment. In the wall towards the street, is an iron grate big enough to receive thro' it a little infant, therefore many women that have bastards, or are not able to maintain their children, in the night will put them in at this grate, and lay them in a hollow cylinder (like those in nunneries) and knocking against the board, an officer within presently attends and takes out the child, which is taken care of by the hospital; the revenue of this place is very great. They say there are some times 800 children at nurse, &c. An organ plays in the long room, while the sick are at dinner and supper. The priest and all the servants belonging to the hospital, wear on their left shoulder a white cross of this figure.



S. Onuphrio. S. Onuphrio is on the M. Janiculus; whence we had a prospect of the city, Tyber, S. Peters, &c.

S. Andrea della Valle. S. Andrea della Valle, is a church belonging to a french convent, where Pius II. is buried; the cupola, and over the altar is curiously painted. In a chapel are brass copies of the virgin Mary's, and our Saviour's statues in S. Peter's church, made by Michael Angelo.

This church and many others, was hung very thick in the front with escutcheons of death's heads, &c.

Campo di Fiore. Campo di Fiore is a large market-place. At Cavaliero Franc. Corvino's museum, we were civilly entertained by him, and shewed these rarities. A medal of Attila; the head of an Indian bird, called Machoy, with two teeth before in the upper jaw, and four grinders on each side. Unguis Alcis Ind. lachrymal urns; particles of gold within the body of crystal; Cornu avis piscatorii ex India; Cucurbita quadrangularis Ind. nigra; Rostrium Avis Serræ; the black and white matrices of diamonds, with diamonds in

them; Locusta Cornuta terrestris; Gryllotalpa aquat. Serpentis species Vulg. Luciola; a book of insects painted by his own hand; another book of plants and flowers curiously done by him; exotick fruits, viz. Gazobea Brasil. Pomum Ind. which feels like a fungus, and rebounds like a ball; Buchala Ind. Picbualia Brasil. Mattas Ind. Phaseolus Brasil. cum maculis nigris; malum Æthiopicum; Zidchealas Ind. vel Phaseolus Indicus minimus; Balsamum Americ. Phraziodbirrich. Phaseolus coralloid. minor. Capcapha Arabum; Caphas; Phaseolus Brasil. maximus purp. variegatus; Guaiwo from Goa; an Egyptian idol of wood; a Syren's rib; manus hominis marini; a child five months old preserved in a glass full of white liquor; scorpions and a Lacerta stellaris preserved so in another glass; minera purp. Argenti ex Polonia; a crucifix made of red, yellow, white and black amber; another amber crucifix of red amber, given him by the king of Poland; a skeleton in wax made by Mich. Angelo; Cocus Maldavicus; Radix Contrayervæ cum foliis; Aurum portabile; Essentia Lapid. Bezoar. a cup made of a Bezoar; Balsamum Arab.; the leg of a mummy, which he said was part of an Egyptian queen; a sparrow preserved with balsam, &c. Piscis Ichneumon; several pictures done in miniature by his sister Magdalena Corvino. Tarantula Apula, which he kept some time alive; and the poison of it, he said, broke two glasses; the nut, he said, the Balsamum grew in. He called his embalming matter Gabaros. He hath a pretty garden of rare plants.

At cardinal Rondine's palace is the arms of the king of England, and the arms of an English cardinal, viz. the field sable, a cross argent with four heads of the first, a lyon gules, a rose gules between two birds in a chief.

Templum Saturni, or the Ærarium, is now a church dedicated to S. Adrian. Templum Saturni.

The temple of Romulus and Remus, is now S. Cosinus and S. Damianus church. Temple of Romulus and Remus. The first entrance is a round place like the Rotunda, having a cupola in the middle. On the walls are painted an obelisk, and a triumphant pillar, with inscriptions to these two saints; the body of the church is square, and the relics of the old temple may be easily perceiv'd in the semicircular place the high-altar now stands in, the walls whereof are pictured with mosaick work, representing our Saviour, sheep, &c.

S. Theodore, some say, was formerly a temple of Romulus and Remus, who were exposed here when the Tybur ran



in a channel fill'd up by *Tarquinius Superbus*, and made the *Via Nova*; to this temple the *Roman* dames used to carry their children when they were ill. Four niches within this church. On *Constantine's* arch we observed (as others have done) the lower figures of the basso relievo to be of meaner work than those above, which are suppos'd to have been remov'd from *Trajan's* arch.

Velia.

*Velia* is a place between *Constantine's* and *Titus's* arch, called so from *Vellere*, because the ancients here did pull off the wool (*vellere pecus*) before the art of shearing.

Santa Chiara.

Sept. 24. Was a great festival at *Santa Chiara*, belonging to Franciscan nuns, where we heard one *Vittoria* a nun's voice, which is highly esteemed; and we saw here the princess *Massimi*, reputed the handsomest lady in *Rome*; she was formerly called princess *Conti*. Princess *Rosana*, and the present Spanish ambassador's lady (who was the wife of *Don Lewis de Haro*) were also at this musick.

Sept. 25. We hired a coach for a pistole, with some other *English* gentlemen, and rode out at *Porta S. Johannis*, where we observed the stately ruins of an old aquæduct, which was called *Aqua Claudia*, and at *Porta Major* it divides itself one part towards *M. Palatinus*.

Frescati.

We went a champion country, and made a constant ascent, till we arrived at *Frescati*, anciently *Tusculana Civitas*, now a little town. Here we saw these noble and pleasant *Villa's*.

Mondragone.

*Mondragone*, a large building in the *Villa Borgheze*, where there is a gallery hung with pictures of birds, beasts, &c. the picture of *Orpheus*; two large marble heads; a little wooden crucifix (they said) was made by a blind man. A hall full of popes, cardinals, emperors, monks, &c. pictures. In a garden, water-sports, and upon the running of a great stream of water, artificial thunder and rain. Fine shady walks and pine-woods, also large vineyards, where are two villages or *Castelli*. Besides *Mondragone* are two other *Villa's*, viz. *Villa Borgheze*, and *Villa Tusculana*.

Belvedere.

*Belvedere*, or *Villa Aldobrandina*, now

belonging to prince *Panfilio*, where we saw pleasant cascates or falls of water, and heard artificial thunder, and air forced by the water, which made the figure of a *Centaur* blow a horn very loud. *Pan* played loud also on his pipes. A pair of organs played, and several figures seemed to sound their instruments all by air forced. We observed a little how these noises were contriv'd; a wheel like our chiming ones in steeples was turn'd about by another mov'd by water, and the chiming wheel had cogs which struck up the keys of the organ. In the middle of a room, a stream of air came out of a hole in the floor, and did bear up a hollow brass ball that danc'd upon the air-stream. On each side of a door were two cold streams of air. Pictures in fresco drawn by *Dominichini*. Water ran down two tall pillars wreath'd about. Curious shady hills and gardens here.

*Villa Ludovisia*, hath a very high stream of water forced up, which is scattered, and falls like rain, with the noise of thunder. A handsome cascade of water, and above that a fountain and pond, with pleasant shades and walks. Below the garden is a piece of ancient building with about 18 arches of brick. From these gardens we had fair and delightful prospects of *Rome* and the country, and clearly discerned the sea and coast.

Prince *Ludovisia* is now viceroy for the king of *Spain* at *Sardinia*.

We ate this day of a fruit called *Lazarole* (*Mespilus Aronia*) which is as big as a cherry, of a yellow colour, and tastes pleasantly sharp. *Styrax Arbor* grows plentifully about *Frescati*; half way from *Rome*, are the ruins of *Gordianus's* palace.

At night we returned to *Rome*.

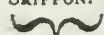
We visited Signior *Gioseppe Campani*, who makes excellent good glasses for telescopes, &c. which are finely wrought, the convexity of them being scarce discernable. He hath printed *Ragguali di due Osservazioni*; wherein is a discourse of the limbus about *Saturn*, and two dark spots in the broadest fascia of *Jupiter*, which *Cassinus* shewed him, and called them *Jovis Satellites*.

SKIP-PON.

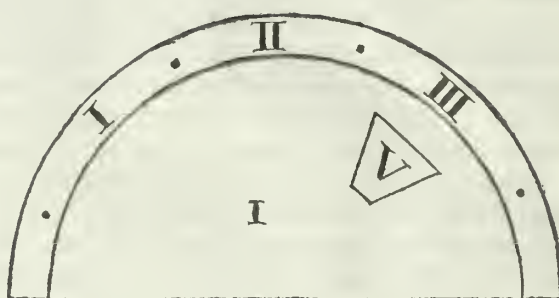
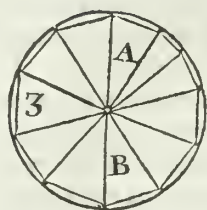
Villa Ludovisia.

Sig. Campani.

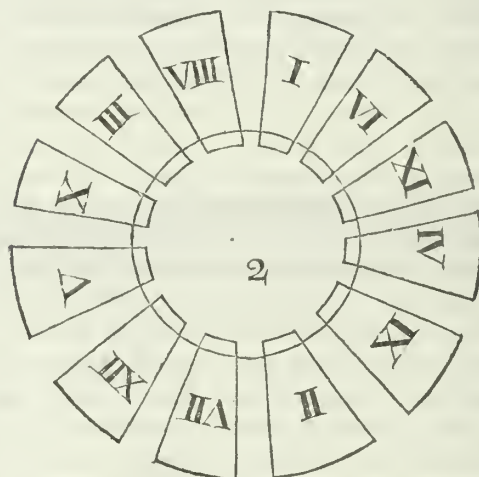
SKIPPON.



We saw a clock of his making to shew the hour in the night, which hath a dial contrived after this manner.



A lamp is placed within, and the light thereof shines thro' the figures; (scheme 1.) which are of pellucid glass in the semicircle divided into four parts, for the four quarters of an hour. In that first scheme, where the fig. V is, there is a hole, the hour appears at; e. g. The basis of the angle A, in the third scheme, fastens to the bottom of the hour V, marked on a brass *Lamina*, in the second scheme, and brings it to the horizon of the semicircle, in the first scheme; and when that descends, at the other side, the figure or hour VI. is brought up, &c.



*Note*, That the 12 hours are made of glass, and fixed in brass *Laminae*, in the second scheme, and hang loose upon a wire, and in the third scheme, four *Laminae* are skipped every hour. *Campani* told us, that the *Laminae*, in the third scheme, were made not of equal numbers with those in the second, because if otherwise, the motion would not be so regular.

Scala Sancta.

The *Scala Sancta* consists of 28 white marble steps, which belonged to *Pilate's* palace, which they say our Saviour ascended and descended. The papists believe there are three years and as many quarantanes of indulgence with a third part of their sins remitted to every one that goes up these steps kneeling and saying *Pater Nosters* and *Ave Marias*; on each side are two fair ascents by stone steps, which any may walk up without kneeling, and by these the superstitious people come down, after their devotions, on the holy stairs. Every day, in all weathers, there are some going up these steps. At the top there is a chapel, and an altar, where there is a picture, they say, drawn by *S. Luke*.

Sermons to the Jews.

One saturday we heard (about four in the afternoon) a Dominican fryar preach to the Jews, at *S. Trinità de Pellegrini*; a Jew out of every family being obliged to be present every saturday, and when any of them sleep, a sbirro or officer, with a wand, wakens them. The Jews are divided into six classes, and we were

informed by some that a certain number out of these classes, whose turn it is, must come, and every one, that is present, have their names written by officers; if any are absent that are expected, they are punished with a pecuniary mulct, and the class, whose turn it is, must pay for those that are poor and unable to pay. A hundred men and 50 women must be present. The preacher hath his stipend out of the *Camera Apostolica*.

*Columna Antonini*, stands in a *Piazza Colonna*, and was erected by *M. Aurelius* to *Antoninus Pius*. It is 175 foot high, hath 56 little windows and 216 steps; upon the top was the figure of *Antoninus Pius*, but now there is in his room, the statue of *S. Paul*. From the top we had a fair sight of the city. Sculpture round the outside of this pillar.

Columna Antonini.

*Don Mario* the present pope's brother was now repairing a palace, in the same piazza; and next to it is a palace of *Cavaliero Rospi*, where are several old statues.

Removing



Removing our lodgings, 6 Oct. our new landlord sent our names to the magistrates of the city.

S. Apollinare.

S. *Apollinare* is a church belonging to German Jesuits; it was formerly a temple of *Apollo*.

S. Maria Sopra Minerva.

S. *Maria Sopra Minerva*, is a church

full of cardinals, &c. monuments. It belongs to the Dominicans and was antiently the temple of *Minerva Chalcidica*, having still an old brick front. In the cloister are painted in *fresco*, S. *Francis* and S. *Dominicus*, embracing one another, and these verses by.

It SKIPPON.

*Dissipant hic nexus quos nectunt Tartara nodos  
Funxit Ductores, agmina jungat amor.  
Jungat amor mente, ut brachia jungimus ambo  
Tartareos nexus dissipat iste globos.*

The picture of a Dominican fryar, holding a man's skin and a knife in his hand, and this under-written,

B. *Joannes Hung. ex inquisitore Ep' ab Hæreticis pelle detracta crudeli morte occubuit.*

We heard a Dominican preach up the rosary with great zeal, and he reproved the people for not bestowing a julio towards masses to free souls out of purgatory.

In the *Piazza Giudea* near the Jews Ghetto, is this inscription, on an old building.

VRBE ROMA IN PRISTINAM FORMAM RENASCENTE  
L. AVR. MANLIUS CHARITATE ERGA PATRIAM . . . .  
AEDES SVO NOMINE MANLIANAS PRO FORTVNARVM  
MEDIOCRITATE AD FORIV . . . . SIBI POSTERISQ.  
SVIS A FVNDAMENTIS P.

In a little street, leading to the fish-market, we observed green marble stones in the pavement. Nigh S. *Angelo* in *Pescaria*, we viewed the ruins of *Septimius Severus's* portico.

Ponte S. Maria.

Ponte S. *Maria*, called *Ponte Rotto*, because half ruined and broken down, was formerly *Pons Palatinus* or *Senatori-rius*. Near it is a house, they say was *Pontius Pilate's*.

S. Maria Aegyptiaca.

S. *Maria Aegyptiaca* was antiently *Templum Lunæ*; where the *Armenians* have their service. Several grave-stones in the church-yard, with *Armenian* characters inscribed.

LaMadonna del Sola.

*La Madonna del Sola* is a round church, formerly *Templum Solis*, having a portico of about 20 stone pillars; by reason of the many ruins, the ground is so high about it, that you descend into this church, which hath a stone wall round it, where we observed the stones were rough hewn for to make the mortar stick the better; formerly no light came in but at the top, at a round hole, which is now covered.

S. Maria in Cosmedin.  
Schola Græca.

S. *Maria in Cosmedin*, formerly *Schola Græca*, because here was taught the *Greek* language; it is also called *La Bocca della Verità*, from the visage of a man with his mouth open, made of white marble, and fixed in the portico, where they say the antients used formerly to swear by putting their hands into this mouth; and if they swore falsely their hands were bit

off. But some, more probably, guess it was only an ornament for water to pass through. At *Schola Græca*, it is said S. *Augustin* read, and this place was dedicated to *Veritas*.

*Forum Boarium*, where there is a stone cistern, that receives the *Aqua Crabra*, that runs under ground here, after its passage by *Porta S. Johannis* and the *Circus Maximus*.

Forum Boarium.

*Templum Jani quadrifrontis*.

A small arch the goldsmiths built to the honour of *Severus* and *Aurelius*, whereon are described in basso relievo, sacrifices and the several instruments used at them, and a captive with his hands chained.

An arch.

S. *George's* church hath old pillars in it, and was formerly a temple dedicated to one of *Scipio Africanus's* captains.

S. George's church.

Near the *Tyber*, and under *M. Aventinus*, are ruins of the *Roman Salinae* and granaries. On a corner of the *Aventine*, towards *Porta S. Pauli*, is a bulwark raised by *Paul V*.

The ruins of *Pons Sublicius*: which was first built of wood, and called *Pons Sacer*.

*Mons Testaceus* is about half a mile in compass, and is as high as a man can throw a stone; it clearly appears the whole bulk of this hill consists of nothing else but broken pieces of earthen pots.

Mons Testaceus.

Ruinous arches of *Aquæ Aquæ Appiæ*.

*Cestius's*

SKIPPON.

*Cestius's* pyramidical sepulchre is near *Porta S. Pauli* (antiently *Ostiensis* & *Trigemina*) and stands part without the wall, but the greatest part within. In 1663 it was repaired; two white marble pillars erected before it, and in the middle is an entrance into it.

The Circus Maximus.

The *Circus Maximus* was between the *Palatine* mount and the *Aventine*; now arable ground.

Under *Mons Palatinus* are vaults, which some think were antient shops; on the hill are the ruins of *Augustus's* palace and *Cicero's* house.

Antonini Thermæ.

The stately and vast ruins of *Antoninus's* baths.

The *Septizonium* of *Severus* is quite ruined and taken down.

In the gardens, under *Mons Palat.* are the ruins of *Claudius's* aquæduct.

Maria Nova.

At *S. Maria Nova*, belonging to the *Olivetari*, are the ruins of *Templum Solis* & *Lunæ*, and of *Isidis* and *Serapidis*. Here is a very neat marble shrine for the statue of *S. Francisca Romana*. *Gregory XI.* hath a fair monument adorned with basso relievo work; he removed the apostolic seat from *Avignon* to *Rome*. Over two stones with hollows in them, is written,

*In questo pietre pose le Ginocchie S. Pietro,  
quando i Demonii porta vano Simon  
Mago per Aria.*

In the middle of the church is a finely tessellated pavement.

S. Maria Liberatrice.  
Templum Martis.

*Santa Maria Liberatrice* in the *Forum Romanum*, was the temple of *Vesta*.

*Templum Martis* and *Templum Saturni*, stood near one another.

At the bottom of *Mons Palatinus* nigh *T. Jovis Statoris* are the ruins of an old *Curia*, (*Calabra?*) and between the capitol and *Mons Palatinus* was *Curtius's* vorago.

La Consolazione.

*La Consolazione* is a church built where the *Clivus Antiquissimus* was.

Nigh the *Campo Vaccino* is an old portico, by some called *Porticus Nervæ*; by others *Templum Fortunæ*, but more properly guessed to have been *Templum Minervæ*, because at the entrance is the figure of *Minerva* in basso relievo; the architrave was well carved, but it is now much defaced.

Templum Minervæ.

In *Campo Vaccino* the 25 Oct. was a fair kept, where we bought *Mures Avel-lanei Moschatelle*, or dormice, which we kept tame; they would seem almost dead when numb'd with cold, but the warmth of fire would presently revive them.

Annunci-  
atella.

*Annunciatella* is a nunnery, where are three pillars of a portico, a piece of

stone wall and an arch which belonged to the *Forum Traustorium*.

*Santa Maria* in *Campo Carleo*, is part of *S. Maria. Paulus Æmilius's* baths, which were built at the foot of *Mons Viminalis*, in the shape of a theatre, and had a passage round it, and several rooms which are now converted into stables.

*Theatrum Marcelli* is now turned into several dwelling houses. The columns are of the Doric order, and without bases. *Freart.* p. 11.

On *St. Mark's* palace, where the *Venetian* ambassador dwells, is the figure of *Agricultura*, in basso relievo, somewhat defaced. On the same wall is another stone with *Diana* and her nymphs. At a back entrance into this palace is the body and head of a woman, being a large stone.

One evening stood a Jesuit, upon a stall in the *Piazza Naona*, and preached with much action and postures of his body; and at the conclusion, a crucifix was brought to him, which he kneeled to, and with great devotion prayed to it and embraced it; the congregation seemed greatly affected, by kneeling at the same time, and beating their breasts. The Jesuit having done, invited the people to another sermon; he kissed the feet of the crucifix, which was presently carried in procession, with two candles before, and the crowd following it; some priests singing, and the people answering.

A Jesuit preaching.

*Gallienus's* arch is built plain, where two keys hang by a chain, said to be the keys of *Tivoli*.

Gallienus's arch.

A place with three niches of brick, wherein *Marius's* trophies stood. We walked thence a pleasant way to *Porta S. Laurentii*, antiently called *Tyburтина*, *Taurina* and *Esquilina*, where we saw the entrance of *Sixtus V.* his aquæduct into the city, having run along the wall from *Porta Majore*, antiently *Labicana*, *Prænestina* and *Nevia*; whereon are old inscriptions. Here began the *Via Labicana* and *Prænestina*. Just within the gate is a tall brick pillar which formerly had a pipe of water, and therefore probably it was a *Meta Sudans*.

*Santa Croce* is a mean church for the building, where are several relicks, viz. *St. Thomas's* finger which he put into our Saviour's side. Two *spinæ* of the crown of thorns, a piece of the cross, &c. Here is a garden enclosed by the city wall, and the ruins of *Amphitheatrum Castrense*. In the vineyard are the remains of the temple of *Venus* and *Cupid*. An old arch near it, made like a grotto. A large cloister'd court belongs to *Santa Croce*.

Santa Croce.

Galluzzo



Galluzzo. Galluzzo is (nigh S. Bibiana) a large old round building, being the biggest (next to the pantheon) of the Roman temples remaining in Rome; it was erected by Augustus Cæsar, to the memory of Caius and Lucius, his nephews, and therefore now called Galluzzo by the vulgar. It is not much inferior to the Rotunda in height and breadth; it hath 10 windows, but no hole on the top; below them are eight large niches, and two great entrances opposite to one another. In the middle is a fair marble fountain decagonal, as the figure of the temple is. An eremite lives at S. Bibiana.

Sancta Maria. Sancta Maria Transsevere is a pretty church, the pillars whereof are antient, and each of one stone. Before the high altar is the place where they say a fountain of oil sprung up at our Saviour's birth. Over it is this distich, with false quantity:

*Nascitur hinc Oleum Deus & de Virgine utroq;  
Oleo sacrata est Roma Terrarum caput.*

In a pillar is fix'd an old stone, and this inscription over it:

*Hoc lapide ad Collum alligato S. Calistus  
Papa hujus Basilicæ fundator, in puteo  
demergitur, martyrio coronatur.*

Nigh the west door are kept three round black stones, and this inscrib'd over them:

*Hos lapides Sævi Tyranni pedibus Marty-  
rum alligabant.*

These stones were the antients weights, as Budæus thinks.

The roof of the church is richly gilt, whereon directly over the place where the fountain of oil was, is written;

*Hæc prima Dei matris æde, Taberna olim  
meritoria, olei fons, è solo erumpens  
Christi ortum ostendit.*

Several antient monuments here, among which that of Innocent II.

s. Honu-  
frio. S. Honufrio is a small church belonging to the order of S. Hierom, where we saw Tasso the poet's epitaph; which we transcrib'd in our inn at Brescia.

s. Isidore. S. Isidore is a neat church well furnish'd with good pictures; in a little chapel is a new monument with white marble heads, made by Caval. Bernino. A convent here of Irish Franciscan monks of the minor observ. We visited father Francis Herald, who shew'd us their library, a large room well furnish'd with

books. This friar hath epitomiz'd in two SKIPPON folio's the history of the whole order of S. Francis, written in many volumes, by Luke Wadding of Limerick, one of the same order, whose picture hung up here. He was in great esteem with five popes; and by his industry the foundation of this convent was begun for 50 monks; which number is now lessen'd to forty, by reason of the disturbances they lately met with in Ireland. We saw also the picture of one Wife, who was a knight of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, and was prior of England in queen Mary's time; after her death he was favour'd in the king of Spain's court. They have a passage out of this monastery into prince Ludoviso's gardens, who is a great patron of theirs. This place is pleasantly and healthfully situated, and it commands a view of all the city and the campania about it.

Behind the duke of Florence his palace in Piazza Madama are the ruins of Thermæ Alexandrinæ, a large arch, and some old brick-walls remaining.

Thermæ  
Alexan-  
drinæ &  
Agrip-  
piæ.

The ruins of Thermæ Agrippinæ are behind the Rotunda, and they are vulgarly call'd Ciambella.

A church near Thermæ Agrippinæ, which hath this inscription on the outside:

*Sacris Divi Francisci stigmatibus.*

In S. Carlo Borromeo's church, where his heart is kept, we saw (on his festival 25 Octob.) many cardinals in their red robes and caps, who sat on a raised bench in the middle of the church, with a guard of Switzers attending them.

The same day there was a great s. Grego-  
ry. concourse of people at S. Gregorio on mount Celio, where S. Greg. Magnus liv'd, and now it belongs to Camaldoli monks. For eight days, beginning on All Saints, the people pay much devotion here, and kiss a stone table, and the foot of an image. A statue of the virgin Mary is in high esteem for speaking to S. Gregory.

Octob. 29. Flavius Chisius the pope's nephew, and cardinal Padrone (who was lately return'd from France, where he had been sent legat) made this morning a publick entrance, after this manner: First came a cavalcade of Roman gentlemen; then 24 on horseback with maces; after them the cardinals on mules, and habited with their purple robes and hats, went before the cardinal Padrone, attended by a great number of footmen in rich liveries; then follow'd many bishops and monsignours, i. e. court-clergymen. The

A caval-  
cade.



SKIPFON. cardinals had several waited on them, with painted staves like our constables. They began the cavalcade at *Porta del Popolo*, and rode to mount *Cavallo*, where the pope expected his nephew in the consistory; who, at his arrival, kiss'd his uncle's toe, and then his holiness kiss'd him on both cheeks; afterwards he went to all the cardinals present, and they gave him every one a kiss.

In the hall of the conservatorio, at the capitol, is this inscription, under a white marble head of *Christina* queen of Sweden.

The inscription at the capitol to queen Christina.

*Christina*  
*Sueorum Gothorum*  
*Et Vandalorum*  
*Regina*  
*Quod instinctu divinitatis*  
*Catholicam fidem regno avito preferens*  
*Post adorata S. S. Apostolorum limina*  
*Et submissam Venerationem Alexandro VII.*  
*Summo religionis Antistiti exhibitam*  
*Deseipsatriumphans in Capitolium ascenderit*  
*Majestatisq; Romanæ monumenta*  
*Vetustis in ruderibus admirata*  
*III Viros consulari potestate et Senatum*  
*Tecto capite confidentes*  
*Regio honore fuerit prosecuta*  
*VIII eid. Quintil. An. MDCLVI.*  
*S. P. Q. R.*  
*Stephano Petruccio*  
*Josepbo de Annibaldensibus ex Dnis. Castri Zancati*  
*Fabritio de Maximis ex Dnis. Castri Arsuli*  
*Conservatoribus*  
*Jo. Carolo de Piccolominibus ex Dnis. Castri Balzerani*  
*Capitum Regionum Priore.*

In the conservatorio we saw the statue of *Hercules* in brass; the statue of *Virgil* and *Cicero*, with the cicer on his left cheek; the head of *L. Cornelius Præfectus*; the brass shepherd pulling a thorn out of his foot; *Mithridates* his head in relievo; *Fasti Consulares*; a brass figure of the wolf suckling *Romulus* and *Remus*, the wolf's left hinder foot was struck with a thunder-bolt in time of sacrifice, which wound is still to be seen on this figure; a brass head of *Jun. Brutus*; the statue of one of *Constant. M.* his servants; the statues of *Dea Cybele*, *Silentium* and *Abundantia*; the statues of *Carolus Borromæus*; *Jo. Franc. Aldobrandinus*; *M. Ant. Columnia*, and of *Alex. Farnesius*; a room with fresco painting, done by *Joh. Tomaso Loretto* of Sicily.

Upon the highest part of the capitol hill is the church of *S. Maria Ara Cœli*, so call'd from an altar erected here by *Augustus*, and inscrib'd, *Ara primogeniti Dei*, because he receiv'd answer from the oracle of *Delphos*, That *Christ*, whom he call'd a *Hebrew* boy, had silenc'd all the

oracles. Many steps led up to this church, where, on the second of *November*, the feast of *St. Diego* was solemniz'd, the church being hung round with silk and rich tapestry, and good voices sung; a discalceate Carmelite made a long panegyrick in *Italian* to this *Spanish* Saint.

The vatican palace hath many things worth one's sight: the *Sala Clementina* is painted in fresco, by *Paulo Brilla*, *Jo. Bapt. Cherubino*, and *Jo. Alberti*. In one corner we observ'd a hoop very exactly done. The consistory chamber, where the pope washes pilgrims feet, &c. on the holy week, the inquisition room. In a large room are great pictures, drawn by *P. Cortona*, which are copy'd after, to make the mosaic in *S. Peter's* cupolas, and in hangings. A room where the popedines and sups, and where *Urb. VIII.* dy'd. The private audience-chamber for embassadors. The *Sala Constantina*, with the large fresco painting of the battle at *Pons Milvius*, done by *Julio Romano*. In the next room, the angels beating the . . . out of the temple. On one side is a pope carry'd on mens shoulders; and *Raphael Urbin* (who painted it) his figure at full proportion. In another room the story of king *Pepin* in fresco; the crowning of *Carolomagnus*, by *Gaudenzio*; a chapel and its cupola, painted by *Marcello Venusti*, *Michael Angelo's* scholar; a copy of *Santa Maria Maggiore* on a pellucid white marble: the original of it they say was drawn by *St. Luke*, and is kept in *Capella Paulina* at *Santa Maria Maggiore*: the roof of one room painted with the ascension, pentecost and *M. Tabor*, by *Guido Reni*. In the *Sala Regia* kings embassadors have audience; the walls pictured in fresco, where is describ'd the throwing of *Coligni* out of a window at the *Parisian* massacre: his death was approv'd of by the *French* king and cardinal . . . and applauded by pope *Sixtus V.* *Rex Colinii Necem probat*, written here.

In the *Sala Ducale* are dukes embassadors receiv'd; several rooms for the pope's several guards; a stately gallery painted in fresco, with the maps of every country of *Italy*; *Malta* and *Avignon* are describ'd by *Ignatius Dantes* a Dominican friar; topographical maps of the chief cities, and an intimate of what famous battles, and in what place; the great chapel, where, at the upper end, is the famous fresco picture of the last judgment, drawn by *Michael Angelo*, who, at one corner, has painted the master of ceremonies to *Paulus III.* for affronting him: he is represented naked, and in hell, a serpent twisting about him, and biting



biting him by the privities. This person complain'd to the pope, and desir'd it might be defac'd; but the pope answer'd, If he had been in purgatory he could have freed him, but out of hell there was no redemption. This is call'd *Capella Paulina*, the little chapel, where the pope says mass every morning, (when he lodges at the vatican) and hears a second mass said by his chaplain. On holy *Wednesday* noblemen, &c. receive the host from the pope's own hand at this place.

The apartment for stranger princes, where he gives them one dinner in a hall. In one chamber is the story of the countess *Matilda*, painted in *fresco*, by *Jo. Fra. Romanello*.

The gardens of the vatican palace are very pleasant, with fair fountains and water-sports: one of the gardens is on the vatican hill, and hath pretty shady walks; and the other is planted thick with orange-trees: one fountain hath an iron ship spouting out water. We saw here the brass pine-apple, which stood on the top of *Moles Adriani*; the famous bustum or trunk of the body of *Hercules's* statue, having this written under it; Ἀπολλώνιος Νέσσεος Ἀθηνάιος ποίει; *Laocoon* with his two sons twisted about by snakes, made most lively out of one marble, by three famous sculptors of *Rhodes*, viz. *Agessander*, *Polydore* and *Artemidorus*: two *Veneres*, one made a little modest as she went to bath herself. *Apollo*, is curiously shap'd. *Hercules*; *Antinous*; the famous rivers of the world represented by figures; many old faces like vizards stand on the top of the wall, which were removed from the pantheon. At the end of the *corridore* or gallery is a fountain, where is a noted statue of *Cleopatra* in a cumbent posture.

We gave two *julii* to one gardener, and three to another.

The vatican library.

*November 4.* We saw the vatican library, which consists of one very long room, and a large room or two besides;

the walls whereof are curiously painted with stories of *Sixtus V.* &c. and the old famous libraries are painted in *fresco*, in a great room. All the books are lock'd up in presses, so that we saw only such as are usually shewn to travellers, viz. a manuscript with *quadrupeds*, birds, fishes, &c. rarely well pictur'd in small; *Petrus Candidus* was the author. This book was brought from *Mantua*. Two antient parchment rolls, with painted stories of the bible, and a *Greek* explanation; therein we observ'd the manner of the antients *furca*, being an instrument shap'd like a Y, the forked part being fix'd under the malefactor's throat. A manuscript of *Virgil*, reported to be 1000 years old. *Mutius* his history of *Federico* duke of *Urbino*; a manuscript curiously adorn'd with miniature pictures; another manuscript, being the history of *Franc. Maria* duke of *Urbino*, with excellent miniature, design'd by *Raphael Urbino*, as some think; a *Hebrew* manuscript of a vast bulk, for which the *Jews* offer'd its weight in gold; the gospels of *S. Luke* and *S. John* in *Latin*, written in golden characters; the evangelists in *Greek*, written (they say) by *S. Chrysostom*; the manuscripts of card. *Baronius*; the acts of the apostles, very neatly written in letters of gold, given by a queen of *Cyprus* to *Innocent VIII.* The annals of *Mexico*, represented by pictures; antient *pugillares*; *Fragmenta Terentii*, the most antient of any book in this library; *Thomas Aquinas* his *Sermones Dominicani*, a manuscript, wherein is his own handwriting; a *Greek martyrologia* manuscript with pictures; a *missale*, with curious miniature painting; *Petrarch's* verses, written by his own hand; a manuscript of *Henry VIII.* king of *England*, against *Luther*, wherein is the king's own handwriting; many letters of *Anne Bollen*, in *English*; the *septuaginta* bible, manuscript; the gospels in *Greek*, which were formerly sung in their churches; letters of *S. Carlo Borromeo*.

SKIPPON.

In the vineyard of *St. Pietro in Vinculis* are several stone pedestals, with these inscriptions.

ΙΩΑΝΝΗΣ ΠΑΛΛΑΣΤΗΣ  
ΣΜΥΡΝΑΙΟC ΑΠΤΩΤΟC

OB FORTITVDINIS MERITA ET VIRTVTIS CU  
MVLVM HOC QVOD EXCELLENS ARTIS RO  
BVR EXEGIT PRECEPTO INVICTISSIMORVM  
PRINCIPVM DDD NNN FFF III VALENTI  
NIANI THEODOSII ET ARCADII JOHAN  
NES MERVIT VT INTER OMNES POLLENS  
LOCATIONIS STATVAE VIDEATVR

FILVME-

## FILVMENVM

DDD ET PRINCIPES N VALENTINIAN (VS)  
 VALENS ET GRATIANVS SEMP AUGG  
 FILUMENVM IN OMNI ACHLETICO CER  
 TAMINE AB ORIENTE AD OCCIDENTEM VSQ  
 VICTOREM PAMMACHO LVCTA PANCRA TI  
 CESTIBVSQ; ID EST PYGME LOCATIONE STA  
 TVAE IN ACHLETARVM CURIA AETERNITA  
 TIS GLORIA DIGNVM ESSE IVDICARVNT  
 QVOD OMNES XYSTICI GRATANTER  
 ACCEPERVNT SEN PARITER SIMVLQ  
 PR INGENTI FABORE PROSECVTVS EST

ΗΙΕΡΑ ΙΥΣΤΙΚΗ ΣΥΝΟΔΟΣ ΤΩΝ  
 ΠΕΡΙ ΤΟΝ ΗΡΑΚΛΕΑ ΑΠΟΚΑΤΑΛΥΣΕ ΩΣ  
 ΕΝ ΤΗ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΑΙ ΡΩΜΗ ΚΑΤΟΙΚΟΥΝΤΩΝ  
 ΜΟΤΑΠΙΟΝ ΔΟΜΕΣΤΙΚΟΝ ΔΙΑ ΒΙΟΥ ΙΥΣΤΑΡ  
 ΧΗΝ ΚΑΙ ΑΡΧΙΕΡΕΑ ΤΟΥ ΣΥΜΠΑΝΤΟΣ ΙΥΣΤΟ ΠΕΡΙΟ-  
 ΔΟΝ ΕΙΚΗΝ ΠΑΡΑΔΟΞΟΝ ΕΠΙΒΑΛΑΝΕΙΩΝ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΥ  
 ΤΟΝ ΕΑΥΤΟΝ ΠΡΟΣΤΑΤΗΝ ΚΑΙ ΑΥΤΟΝ ΠΡΕΣΒΕΥΣΑΝΤΑ  
 ΚΑΙ ΑΙΤΗΣΑΜΕΝΟΝ ΤΟ ΤΕΜΕΝΟΣ ΤΩ ΣΥΜΠΑΝΤΙ ΞΥ-  
 ΣΤΩ ΤΗΝ ΤΕΙΜΗΝ ΑΝΑΘΕΝΤΟΣ Μ ΜΕΤΤΙΟΥ ΑΜΕΡΙΜΝΟΥ  
 ΕΠΙΑΡΧΟΝΤΩΝ  
 Α ΟΥΕΝΝΟΥ ΑΓΡΙΠΠΑΝΟΥ ΚΑΙ Μ ΜΕΤΤΙΟΥ ΑΜΕΡΙΜΝΟΥ.

## ΑΓΑΘΗ ΤΥΧΗ

ΗΙΕΡΑ ΙΥΣΤΙΚΗ ΣΥΝΟΔΟΣ ΤΩΝ ΠΕ-  
 ΡΙ ΤΟΝ ΗΡΑΚΛΕΑ ΑΘΛΗΤΩΝ ΑΝΕΣΤΕ-  
 ΣΑΝ ΕΝ ΤΗ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΑΙ ΡΩΜΗ ΠΗΝ  
 ΚΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΡΙΝ ΚΑ' ΡΟΥΦΟΝ ΤΟΝ Α  
 ΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΟΝ ΠΕΙΣΑΙΟΝ ΔΙΣΠΕΡΙΟ  
 ΔΟΝ ΚΑΙ ΤΙΟΝ ΚΑ ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΟΝ  
 ΣΜΥΡΝΑΙΟΝ ΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΔΙΑΔΟΧΟΣ ΕΓΕΝΕ  
 ΤΟ ΤΟΥ ΙΔΙΟΥ ΠΑΤΡΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΥΤΟΥ ΠΕΡΙΟ-  
 ΔΟΥ ΤΕΛΕΙΟΥ ΑΝΔΡΩΝ ΕΝ ΤΟΙΣ ΣΚΑΜΜΑCΙΝ  
 ΤΗΣ ΑΡΧΙΕΡΩCΥΝΗΣ ΤΟΥ ΣΥΜΠΑΝΤΟΣ ΙΥCΤΟΥ  
 ΟΥΤΟΣ ΔΕΜΕ  
 ΝΕΤΟ ΚΑΙ ΓΕΝΟΤΕC ΤΗΑΤΙΚΩΝ.

ΗΙΕΡΑ ΞΥCΤΙΚΗ ΣΥΝΟΔΟΣ ΤΩΝ  
 ΠΕΡΙ ΤΟΝ ΗΡΑΚΛΕΑ ΑΠΟΚΑΤΑΛΥCΕ (ΩC)  
 ΕΝ ΤΗ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΑΙ ΡΩΜΗ ΚΑΤΟΙΚΟΥΝΤΩΝ  
 Μ ΑΥΡΕΛΙΟΝ ΔΗΜΟCΤΡΑΤΟΝ ΔΑΜΑΝ (ΤΑ)  
 ΕΑΡΔΙΑΝΟΝ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΑ ΑΝΤΙΝΟΕΑ ΑΘΗΝΑΙΟΝ  
 ΕΦΕCΙΟΝ ΣΜΥΡΝΑΙΟΝ ΠΕΡΙ ΓΑΜΗΝΟΝ  
 ΝΕΙΚΟΜΗΔΕΑ ΜΙΛΗCΙΟΝ ΛΑΚΕΔΑΙΜΟΝΙΟΝ  
 ΑΡΧΙΕΡΕΑ ΤΟΥ ΣΥΜΠΑΝΤΟΣ ΞΥCΤΟΥ ΔΙΑ ΒΙΟΥ  
 ΞΥCΤΑΡΧΗΝ ΚΑΙ ΕΠΙ ΒΑΛΑΝΕΙΩΝ ΣΕΒΑCΤΩΝ  
 ΠΑΝΚΡΑΤΙΑC Τ'ΗΝ ΠΕΡΙΟΔΟΝ ΕΙΚΗΝ ΔΙC  
 ΠΥΚΤΗΝ ΑΛΕΙΠΤΟΝ ΠΑΡΑΔΟΤΟΝ.



Near these stones is an old building of a semicircular figure, which is part of *Titus's* baths, commonly call'd *Sette Sale*.

*Novemb. 7.* In the afternoon we went to *S. Peter's*, where we saw cardinal *Francis Barberino* archipresbyter of the church, attended with a double file of canons; some in a dark colour'd habit, others with a white fur. In the north wing the cardinal made his private devotions, and then sat himself down in a chair, and the canons round about on benches. Many cringing ceremonies were made to him; and one brought a basin and ewer with water, which he held whilst the cardinal wash'd his hands; then they took off his upper robe, and habited him with several vestments and a rich cope; they laid aside his square cap, and first put on his head a rich mitre, and then another mitre. Thus dress'd, he fix'd himself in his chair, and good vocal and instrumental musick entertain'd some time. When the *Gloria Patri* was sung, the canons took off their caps, but the cardinal only bowed his head.

The Volto Santo, &c. shew'd to the people.

*Novemb. 8.* We saw cardinal *Barberino* in the same place he was seated in the day before. Four organs play'd, and a very full choir of voices sung. After the high mass, in the *balco*, over the figure of *S. Veronica*, a piece of the cross and the holy lance, and the *volto santo* were shewn to the people on their knees, beating their breasts: we observed one priest among the crowd seem'd a little unsatisfy'd till he had put on his spectacles, and us'd the help of a perspective-glass. The cardinal and canons were also upon their knees; two in surplices, with lighted tapers in their hands, and one holding a gilt crucifix, stood before the cardinal.

The oratorians cloister.

At the Oratorians cloister, *Santa Maria* and *Santo Gregorio* in *Vallicella*, *Novemb. 13*, in the evening, we went into a chapel, where many people were seated on benches in expectation of what follow'd: First, musick began; then a father pray'd at the altar, and the people sometimes answer'd; after that a little boy mounted a pulpit, then kneeled and cross'd himself towards the altar, and

bowing to the company he put on his hat, and made a short exhortation to virtue in *Italian*; when he had done his speech, he concluded with the same ceremonies he began withal. Then there was a good vocal musick; and after that a father took the pulpit, and paid the same respect (as the boy did) to the altar and people before he sat down, and discours'd about half an hour on a divinity point in *Italian*. He finish'd just as a little bell ginged, which rang also at the beginning and ending of the boy's speech. Voices sung again, and the father concluded all with some prayers at the altar.

SKIPPON.

At *Santa Maria* and *Santo Gregorio* in *Vallicella* we heard part of an oratorian's discourse. Every day (that is not a festival) except *Saturday*, there are four discourses, each half an hour long, and it is concluded with a short vocal musick.

This church hath a stately front, and the inside will be very rich when the roof is finish'd; the cupola is painted by *P. di Cortona*. On the north side of the high altar is a curious chapel crufted with marble, where the body of *Filippo Nerio* is enshrin'd. The convent is a large and high building.

*Novemb. 14.* Nigh the bridge of *St. Angelo* a gallows was erected for the execution of a man and a woman. First, came an officer on horseback, wearing a gold chain with the pope's picture hanging at it; many sbirri attending on him; then follow'd a crucifix and the two malefactors (accompany'd by several in black disguises) who went into a little chapel near the gallows, and the persons in disguises sang. After some time the man was brought out, and plac'd before the crucifix, while the *boia* or hangman ty'd his hands; then the executioner and one of the disguis'd led him towards the gallows, and up the ladder, with his back always toward it, holding the picture of a crucifix before him; after a little time the hangman speaking two or three words, he turn'd him off, and immediately leap'd upon his shoulders. When the fellow was dispatch'd, the hangman comes down, and fetches the woman, who was executed after the same manner.

Execution of malefactors.

On a wall nigh *S. Maria del Popolo* is a stone above a man's height, whereon are inscrib'd these verses:

*Subiectum ut audax indicem fluvius sui  
Tetigit sibi æquus proximo at depressior  
Fonte imus inquit altius vinci haud decet  
Famam aucupabor omnium cælo fruar  
Propinquiore et seculo tradar novo  
Meminisse quantum vieta non ætas potest  
Votas Quirine hic imprime hic Tybris suis  
Ex ix Kal. Januar. cldcxcviii.*

*Clementis VIII. P. M. Anno VII.*

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*Septimus Auratum Clemens gestabat Hetruscus  
Sorte pedum huc salit quom vagus usq; Tyber  
Quippe memor campi quem non coluere priores  
Annibus epotis in nova tecta ruit  
Utq; foret spatii implacabilis ultor adempti  
Et Cererem Bacchum sustulit utq; Lares.  
Restagnavit vii id. Octob. An.  
M D XXX.*



8 G

Santa



SKIPPON.

*Santa Maria del Popolo* hath neat chapels adorn'd with curious monuments of cardinals, bishops, &c. Two fine marble pyramids stand for tombs in one chapel, erected to two of this pope *Alexander VII.* his ancestors; viz. *Augustinus Chisus*, and *Sigismundus Chisus Senenses*. The high altar is richly dress'd up by this pope, and on each side of it is an altar-picture set in marble between two white marble figures: one of these altars was done at the cost of cardinal *Padrone*, and the other by don *Augustino* the pope's brother. In this church is the monument of *Hermolaus Barbarus*; and of one who dy'd with the bite of a cat. We saw here the popish ceremonies used at the baptizing of a child; vide *Rituale Rom.*

The city wall.

We walk'd from *Porta del Popolo* under the city wall, to *Porta Pinciana*, antiently *Collatina*, and took notice of one corner of the wall that stood very much inclining over the highway. A great part of the wall is built with arches (in some places double) on the outside, like those at *Frescati*, under prince *Ludovisi's* garden. Very probably this is the remainder of the old wall, by the littlebricks on the outside, and the manner of building.

Proclamation against whores riding in coaches.

*Novemb. 15.* A bando or proclamation was set up in divers places, forbidding the courtesans riding in coaches; and another bando, forbidding commerce with *Monaco*, *Nizza*, *Grenoble*, &c. by reason of the plague.

Hospital of S. Giacomo.

The hospital of *S. Giacomo dell' incurabilis* is remarkable for the many diseased in the *French* pox, &c. In one room are the men, and in another the women. We observ'd one sad spectacle, a woman whose nose, eyes, part of her tongue, and the greatest part of her face eaten away with that foul distemper; she look'd frightfully with a raw skull.

A sermon before the pope.

*Novemb. 20.* being *S. Andrew's* day, (*Santo Novo*) his head was shewn at *S. Peter's*; and the pope and cardinals heard a sermon (preach'd by the *magister sacri palatii*, a Dominican) in the *Capella Paulina*, (which chapel was built by *Paul III.*) where the famous picture of the last judgment is, drawn by *Michael Angelo*. After the sermon, one of the cardinals said mass: at the elevation, the pope came down from his seat, and kneeled before the altar. He had a mitre on, which was two or three times taken off, and put on again; and sometimes he read in a book brought to him. When mass was finish'd, canons, and the cardinals, with lighted tapers in their hands, made a procession before the pope, who carry'd the host under a canopy borne

by six men, and a cardinal went on each side of him, holding up his robes; six switzers with naked swords went just before him. Thus they walk'd thro' the *Sala Regia* into a little chapel curiously dress'd up, like some of the scenes we saw at the *Venetian* opera, having the clouds fill'd with representations of angels, &c. Here the pope stay'd a while; and then returning with his mitre on his head into the hall, he thence retir'd with his cardinals into more private rooms.

About this time the winter weather began with frosts and cold rains.

*S. Sylvester in Montibus* is a very neat church within, supported by marble pillars, and the roof well gilt; on the top of the high altar is written:

*Filia Patris, Mater Filii, Sponsa Spiritus Sancti, ora pro nobis Sancta Maria.*

Underneath is a handsome shrine, where saints bones are preserv'd; a descent here leads into a fair old vault, where on a wall is inscrib'd, *Sedes S. Sylvestri Papae*. On the north-side of the church he is pictur'd in *fresco*, sitting in council with cardinals and bishops, and a translation under-written out of *Baronius's* annals into *Italian*, signifying that this church was built where *Titus* his baths stood, (which baths were repair'd by *Trajan*); that it was the first church the Christians had in *Rome*, and that *Sylvester* liv'd here 10 years. This belongs to calceated Carmelites.

*S. Maria della Vittoria* belongs to the discalceated Carmelites; it is a pretty church adorn'd with good pictures: on the right side of the high altar is another, lately erected by cardinal . . . where are two curious figures of *S. Theresa*, and an angel in white marble; and on each side are figures in basso relievo of several that had been cardinals of the same family. In this church hangs up a banner, which they say was the king of *Sweden's*. In it is pictur'd the triple crown, the keys, a cardinal's cap, a mitre, a priest's cap, &c. and this written, *Extirpentur*; and underneath this inscription:

*Urbanus Georgius Resnetensis in Conflictu Pragensi Peditum Dux, ensẽm quem pro fidei defensione in eadem victoria gestaverat Beatissimæ Virgini dicat & offert.*  
A. D. 1630.

From that victory and others this church hath its name.

*Turkish* colours with *Arabick* characters, kettle-drums and swords hang up here.

Prince



Prince Palestrine's palace.

Prince *Palestrines* or *Barbarines* palace hath a fair and large hall, where are horses of several nations painted, and the roof is curiously pictured. Here are two noble stair-cases in the top open to the air, one spiral and the other square; some old statues preserv'd at this place, and the figure of a lion in stone. In the court-yard lies an Egyptian *Obelisk* with hieroglyphicks, broken into three pieces. Within the palace are excellent pictures, viz. a prospect of *M. Vesuvius*, and the last violent eruptions of it; the three kings of the east, by *Cavaliero Calabrese*; a little chapel painted in *fresco*, by *Cortona*; several prospects, by *monfieur Pussin*. In the roof of the middle chamber is painted *Providentia*, with all the virtues, and the terrestrial globe, by *Andrew Scacchi*; God the Father is pictured in another roof, by *Camiseo*; the nativity, by *Romanello*; a white marble boy lying on his back; the marble heads of *Urbanus* and his mother *Don Ant. Barberino*, &c. *Dea Natura*; the three modest pictures of the *Gratiæ* holding up a basket of flowers; the picture of a man 118 years old; the story of *Lazarus*, by *Paulo Veronese*; a *Venus*, by *Titian*; an *Indian* bedsted painted with *American* birds: it was given by the king of *Spain*; the picture of *Tobias*; his son and the angel; *Adam* and *Eve* hiding themselves, by *Dominico Passignano*; *Abasuerus* and *Esther*, by *Guerfimi Dassanto*; faint *Mary Magdalen* with our Saviour in the garden, by *Annib. Caruaggio*; the head of *M. Aurelius* with the *laticlavica*; the heads of *Philippus Arabs*, *Ælius Cæsar*, and *Ælius Hadrianus*; the picture of *St. Sebastian's* throwing into a privy; *M. Parnassus* painted on a roof in *fresco*, by *Andrew Camiseo*; a fine mosaic table; *Diogenes* lying on a marble couch; *Latona* with her children; *Phæbus* and *Diana* when they were hinder'd by rusticks, and disturb'd going into the water.

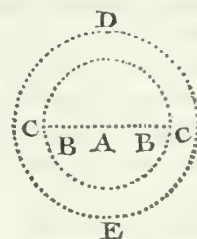
Nov. 24. was a festival to *S. Barbara*, protectrix of soldiers; and therefore at castle *S. Angelo* the great guns were discharg'd about break of day, and at the elevation of the host, when high mass was saying.

S. Stefano.

*S. Stefano rotundo* was the antients *Templum Fauni*, very remarkable for its form of building. There are two circles of pillars that have the distances between them walled up. The outward circle hath 44 pillars, all *Tuscan*, except at *D*, where are four striated pillars somewhat taller than the rest, with *Corinthian* capitals; and at *E* are four others, not striated, with *Dorick* capitals, just opposite to those at *D*, and taller than the rest.

On those eight pillars the figure of a cross is mark'd. *A* is the high altar, on each side whereof is a tall stone pillar *B B*, which support a wall that holds up the roof of the inner circle, consisting of 22 pillars, whose distances are equal to those in the outward: *C C* are now brick pilasters (formerly pillars) almost as high as *B B*.

SKIPPON.



This church is large, and the walls painted in *fresco*, by *Nicolo Pomorance*.

*S. Pietro in Vinculis* (on *M. Esquilinus*) *S. Pietro*. is an indifferent church, where we saw the stately monument of *Julius II.* (whose body is in *S. Peter's*); several statues well made, but the notablest is that of *Moses*, done by *Michael Angelo*; a pretty monument, erected to *Marianus Petrus Vecchiarellius*; two curious marble skeletons holding up his marble effigies.

This church belongs to the *Canonici Regolari di S. Salvatore*.

On the *Torre di Conti*, a low and square tower of brick, are these verses:

*Hæc Domus est Petri valde devota Nicolii  
Strenuus ille fidus miles, fortissimus atq;  
Cernite qui vultis secum hanc transire  
Quirites*

*Quam fortis intus minus composita foris  
Est unquam nullus vobis qui dicere possit.*

*S. Girolamo* hath an high altar picture of *S. Hieronymus*, much esteem'd, drawn by *Dominichini*; the chapel on the left hand is curiously adorn'd with marble of different colours.

*S. Athanasio* belongs to the *Greeks*, where we observ'd their high altar, like that at *Venice*; but *Romish* masses are also said at four chapels here. One morning we saw the *Greek* singing-boys hearing the *Latin* mass. The *Greek* priest sat behind the high altar screen, and the choristers sat in the middle of the church, who answer'd the priest when he read the *Greek* mass, yet all the while read their *Latin* prayer-books, as the *Roman Catholics* do at their masses.

We observ'd some things here which we did not see done at *Venice*: One of the choristers read in the liturgy, standing in the middle of the church with his face towards the altar, and the mass-priest all the time stood with his back towards the altar, holding out the forepart of his cope. When the priest came



SKIPPON.

came out with the bread on his head, he held in his left hand a glass with white matter in it, which was thus cover'd with a round thing hung round with tassels. Three times the singing-boys kneeled down; and when they rose up, they bowed towards one another. About the conclusion of the service they fate down and put caps on, like the *Venetian* noblemen, and one of them read out of the liturgy, while the rest went by pairs, and took the *panis benedictus* from the priest, who stood at the altar door; they bowed very low to him, kiss'd his hand, took the bread, and bowed again when they came back: the bread they carry'd away with them when the service was done. The priest had a blue cope, and under that, on his right side, hung a square piece of . . . with a cross wrought in the middle, after this fashion.



Novemb. 28. at night was very stormy weather, with much lightning and thunder. This day was a feast for the conception of the virgin *Mary*.

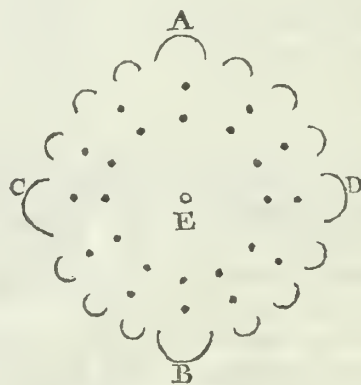
Prince  
Giustiniano's  
palace.

This palace is well furnish'd with statues and pictures; some of which we remark'd, viz. *Herod's* soldiers killing the children; done by . . . an *Englisht-man*: Our Saviour brought before *Pilate*, sitting at a table with a candle upon it; *St. John Evangelist*, done by *Domini-chini*; *S. Tomaso*, and a *Cupid* bending his body, are of *Michael Angelo Caruaggio* his doing. The *Cupid* is highly esteem'd, for which they say a *French* ambassador offer'd 500 pistoles, and 100 for the copy. Our Saviour, drawn by *Hannibal Caruaggio*; the apostles painted by him and *Albano*; a *Venus*, by *Titian*, her face like that in the duke of *Florence* his gallery; the beheading of *S. Paul* or *S. Peter*, by *Lucas Saltarelli* a *Genoese*; *Christ's* washing the disciples feet, by *Lanfranco*; the baptizing of our Saviour, by *Albano*; our Saviour's beating the money-changers, by *Michael Angelo Caruaggio*; a *Madonna*, by *Andrea del Sarto*; *Christ* lying dead in the virgin *Mary's* lap, painted on a marble. The gallery is fill'd with statues, three ranks on a side: among them we took notice of the *Minerva* worshipp'd in her temple; two huntsmen, each with a horn in one hand, and a boar's head under one arm, and a dog behind them; *Hercules*; a little model of the statue of *M. Aurelius* at the capitol; *Dea Vesta*; the heads of *Janus*, *Homer* and *Pindar*; a *Harpy*, a modest *Venus*; a goat; two feet of an old statue, which are very neat; the heads of *Nero*, *Alexander M.* cardinal *Giustiniano*, of *lapis*

*Lydicis*; *Jupiter*; a horse's, a bull's and a deer's head; a fair table of porphyry; a little figure of *Nilus*; three *Cupids* tumbling and sleeping together, all of one stone; *Dea Natura*. In a yard stands a marble basen with basso relievo figures on the out-side. They say, the very sculpture of this place cost 80,000 *scudi*. This prince would sell them out of *Rome*, but the pope hath forbidden him.

*S. Pietro in carcere*, a small chapel, *S. Pietro* where they say he and *S. Paul* were im- in carcere. prison'd together, formerly call'd the *Tullianum*; it is not far from *Arcus Septimii*, and is cut out of *Mons Palatinus*.

We walk'd a mile out at *Porta Pia*, and *S. Constantia*. saw the church of *Santa Constantia*, formerly a temple of *Bacchus*; it is built round, and is less than *S. Stefano Rotondo*. The niches *B C D* are three doors; and at *A* probably was another, where the *Sepulchrum Bacchi*, or rather *Ara Bacchi* now stands. *E* is the high altar, which is a huge hollow stone of porphyry wrought in basso relievo, on the out-side with *Bacchi*, gathering and treading of grapes: one end and one side is the same work with the other end and other side; a cover of stone (porphyry) lies on the top. Between *A D* and *D B*, &c. are 12 lesser niches, where, it is likely, the *Dii majorum Gentium* stood; and now there are the pictures of the 12 apostles.



The roof between these niches and the inner circle consisting of 12 double pillars, is arched, and painted with the description of a *Vindemia*, &c. between each door's space were five little windows in the roof, some of which are now stopp'd up; within the pillars is the cupola, which in former days was open on the top, but is now covered; in the round of it were 12 windows, three of which give light at present; and underneath them is painted the story of *S. Constantia*; in the upper part of the cupola is the picture of the resurrection; in the pavement



ment are pieces of the antient christian tombstones.

*S. Agnese.* *S. Agnese's* is a pretty church; over the isles and the west end is a portico with old pillars and marble ballusters. This portico is even with the highway, yet the west door is equal to a lower ground: at the high altar is a fine marble cupola, supported by four neat porphyry pillars, erected by *Paul V.* The figure of *St. Agnese* stands upon a curious pedestal of one agat. The roof of this church is well carv'd in wood. There is a stately descent to this church from a garden belonging to . . . monks.

*S. Susanna.* *S. Susanna's* church hath a fair front, in hath much *fresco* painting.

*S. Bernardo.* *S. Bernardo* is a large round building; the cupola of it made within into neat squares. This was one of the seven *Torrioni* (towers) belonging to *Dioclesian's* baths; and *Anno 1598*, converted into a church by *Catherina Sforza*, countess of *S. Fiore*.

*S. Maria Minerva.* At *Santa Maria Minerva* are the monuments of *Paul IV.* and *Urban VII.* In the steps without the church is cardinal *Cajetan's*. Behind the altar are two stately tombs of two popes. Nigh the altar is the figure of our Saviour, done by *Michael Angelo*. In a little chapel is a handsome tomb for *Paul the IVth's* mother. Nigh the father general's lodgings hang the pictures of famous men of the Dominican order. In one frame are those that have been sainted, and those of royal blood, who derive themselves from the same original with *S. Dominic*, among which are the late emperors. In another frame are all that have been popes and cardinals of this order. In the third, all the *Magistri S. Palatii*; and in a fourth, such as have been bishops and archbishops. Round the upper part of a gallery are painted all the generals of this order; a picture of such as they say were kill'd by the *Albigenses*; two brothers pictured, who were twins, profess'd themselves of this order at one time, and dy'd in one and the same day; the pictures of famous nuns of this order; the picture of a Dominican, who was a great necromancer, but by a special favour of the *Madonna* was converted.

A fair tomb of *Dominicus Hisp. Comit. Beneventoni Filius Cardinalis 1653.*

A curious mosaic picture of *Ubalduus* over his monument; a fair black marble sheet inscribed to *Maria Raggia Chia. Autore Bernino.*

The Dominicans have a sermon here every afternoon. One Father *Barlier*, secretary to the general of the order, is

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a virtuoso, and has a garden filled with variety of plants. SKIPPO.

*December 9.* The pope visited the seven churches. About this time the great rains swelled the river *Tybur*, which overflowed its banks at *Ponte Molle*.

*S. Sabina* was formerly *Templum Dianæ*, M. Aventinus. on the *Aventine*.

*S. Alexius* and *S. Bonifacius*, antiently *S. Alexius. Templum Herculis Victoris*, on the *Aventine*.

At . . . is a pillar erected with a crucifix on it, in memory of *Henry IV.* of *France*, when he turned papist, four pillars support a cover over it, and on the pedestal is this inscription,

D. O. M.  
Clemente VIII. P. M.  
ad  
Memoriam  
Absolutionis Henrici IV.  
Franc. et Navar.  
Reg. Christianissimi  
Q. F. A. D. xv. Kal. Oct. c1610xcv.

*Saturday morning, 10th December,* about three and four of the clock, we saw the comet which was at the foot of *Crater*, and blazed with a large and long tail towards *Cor. Hydræ*. A Comet.

*S. Eusebius's* church (part of the ruins of *Gordianus's* baths) belongs to the *Celestines*, who are habited in white with a black *Patientia*, i. e. a lacinia or tip-pet down before and behind: we here met with *Carlo Manelli* bishop of *Ternoli* (a place not far from *Naples*) who discoursed freely with us, and somewhat discontentedly about the present pope *Alexander VII.* S. Eusebius.

*S. Prasside* hath a little chapel dedicated to *S. Zeno*, over the door whereof is written a prohibition that no woman should enter there under the penalty of excommunication, but we saw women kneeling at the door; the pillar which they say our Saviour was scourged at, is kept here. S. Prasside.

*S. Pudenciana* hath a well in it, where they say the blood of martyrs is kept. Here is a chapel adorn'd with curious relieve work. S. Pudenciana.

*Prince Colonna's* palace (who is great constable of *Naples*) is situated as we were told) on the highest ground of *Rome*; in the gardens are considerable ruins of *Nero's Casa Aurea*, viz. many large rooms one above another, under the side of a hill, and part of two *Corridori*, which had each three galleries, that (they say) went to the *Rotunda*. Here stood a tower whence, some guess, *Nero* viewed the burning of the city; Prince Colonna's palace.

8 H

it



SKIPPON. it is now thrown down. By some it is called *Frontispicium Neronis*; by others *Templum Solis*. Vast stones lie on the ground, which have cornices very well carv'd. A cascata or fall of water in this garden. In the palace is a narrow gallery hung with pictures, among which was *Europa* done by one of the *Albani*. Nigh the hall door is fix'd in the wall, a large head of *Medusa* in porphyry.

S. Bartholomew. S. *Bartholomew* is in the insula, and belongs to the *Franciscani minores*; here was formerly *Templum Aesculapii*; in the porch of this cloister is a stone that was inscrib'd to *Simon Magus*, as many think, but we did not see any such inscription.

Pons Fabricii. At *Pons Fabricii* are three stones, each carv'd with four heads, which give the bridge the name of *Ponte di 4. Capi*.

Villa Farnese. *Villa Farnese* is on the *Palatine* hill, where are pretty gardens, and on the top an aviary; many old ruins and grotte about the garden.

The Augustines library. The *Augustines* library is called *Bibliotheca Angelica*, from one *Angelo Rocca* of this order; it is stored with many books out of *Holstenius's* library. Two friars always attend to deliver out what books are desired by any strangers, who have freedom to study here. Over the door is written, *Tota Bibliotheca*.

In the *Augustines* church is this inscription under a brass head.

D. O. M.

F. Oupbrius Parvino Verouen. Eremita Augustiniano, viro ad omnes et Romanas et Ecclesiasticas Antiquitates è tenebris eruendus nato, Qui Alexand. Farn. Card. Vicecan. in Siciliam persecutus alienissimo et sibi et historiæ tempore obiit 18. Kal. Apr. MDLXVIII. præclaris multis et perfectis et inchoatis industriæ suæ monumentis relictis Vix. An. XXXIX. Amici honoris causâ posuerunt.

The marble figures of *St. Anne*, the virgin *Mary*, and of our Saviour here, made by *Sansovino*. The picture of a prophet by *Raphael Urbin*, and reputed one of the best paintings in *Rome*, we heard of here, but could not see it.

Villa Mattei. *Villa Mattei* is situated on *M. Cælius*; here we saw two curious tables of oriental granate, the marble head of a *Sabina*; *Apollo's* statue; the statues of *Agrippina* and *Anicita*, with her hand upon her breast; the marble figure of *M. Aurelius* looking off on one side of his horse; the statue of *Antoninus*; a large table of mosaic work, wherein is a fair piece of *Alabaster Cotoneus*; three white marble *Cupids* sleeping and tumbling to-

gether on *Pietra Paragone*; two little figures of old comedians with masks on; a brass horse representing him slay'd, and discovering all the outward veins and muscles; a marble head found in this garden, under which is written *Cicero*; it is very lively, and is highly esteem'd. *Ceres*; the curious half figures of *Brutus* and *Portia*, of one piece; a dead sheep hanging on a stone. In the garden a great number of small square monuments to keep ashes in, having covers over them, and have short inscriptions; they are thus shap'd. We saw two pleasant fountains, and an artificial rainbow, at one of them when the sun shin'd; the statue of *Andromeda*; *Apollo* slaying of *Martius*, both made by *Paulus Oliverius*. In a grove are the figures of several wild animals; a fair ancient sepulchre, having the muses and *Apollo* in relievo about it; towards the top of the front are two heads, over which is written,

L. PI. VARIUS ALANTEROS  
APPIA > LMYRSINE.

An Egyptian obelisk in two pieces, with hieroglyphick sculpture in the upper part; the head of *Alexander M.* his colossal; under it is written,

Cyriacus Matthæus

Alexandri Magni Caput ex Aventinis ruinis effessum injuria temporum nonnihil corruptum antiquæ formæ et nitore restituit, Vetustatis amatoribus spectandum proposuit.

*Villa Montalto* afforded us the sight of these curiosities in two palaces; the head of *Pyrrhus*; the statue of a gladiator in black polish'd marble; the statue of *L. Quintilius* with his plough-share by him; a mosaic table with *Sardonian* agate, which is like alabaster-cotoneus; the painted story of *Alexander M.* the statue of *Germanicus*, with the sculpture's name, Κλεομένης Κλεομένου Αθηνάϊος ἑποισι. *Agricultura* made of *Marmebigio*; a marble *Bacchus* on a tyger; *Nero Juvenis* with his harp; painting in fresco of many of the antiquities of *Rome*, and the erecting of obelisks, &c. by *Sixtus V.* who built this *Villa*; the picture of *S. John Baptist* made by cavalier *Pomeraucie*; *S. Magalena* and *Susanna* drawn by *Terentius*; a marble head of *Sixtus V.* and his sister's picture; a white marble head of cardinal *Alexander Perrot*, by *Bernini*; the head of *Alexander Juvenis*; the roof of the library is painted with old philosophers; a cabinet set with precious stones;



stones ; a landskip in marble, representing a man's head. In the garden lie bowls (within a box) which had chains fastened to them, that forced water out to wet the lookers on ; large walks with tall cypress trees, and many water works. A statue of Ποσειδωνος ; a statue sitting on a cushion ; ceremonies at a Roman marriage, and sacrifices to Priapus of relievo work ; the heads of Geta, Caracalla and Antoninus pious ; a brass ape that was an Egyptian idol ; the picture of David cutting off Goliath's head, done by Daniel Volterrano ; a dance of naked boys designed by Raphael Urbin, but painted by Fontagna a French woman ; the marble head of Scipio ; the picture of Mars and Venus catch'd in Vulcan's net ; Venus kissing Adonis ; a piece of basso relievo in white marble ; the head of Drusus ; a prospect drawn by Annibal Carnaggio ; two little boys representing S. John Baptist and our Saviour, drawn by Julio Romano ; the heads of a pope and a cardinal, which appear at a near distance long and unshap'd, but looking thro' a hole in a board on each side, they are well proportioned ; little brass figures of the Florence centaur, the boar, Mercury, and the ravishing of the Sabins, Hercules and Anteus ; a rustick catching birds with a lamp and a net ; two horses ; the lion killing the horse ; two bulls ; a lion killing an ox ; the centaur carrying away Dejanira ; a curious table of oriental alabaster ; birds and trees pictured in very small mosaic work ; a tomucelle table, which is of a greenish colour ; a marble Martinus tied to the stump of a tree to be slay'd ; the statues of Perseus and Diana ; a monument with relievo figures, and the temple of Janus, made when the temple of Janus was shut. Many white peacocks at this Villa.

The cardinals at supper.

On Christmas eve N. S. the cardinals were invited to supper at the pope's palace, and all strangers were freely admitted to be present ; before supper there was excellent vocal and instrumental musick in a little room ; the different shap'd napkins were first taken away, and more ordinary ones brought, then the cardinals (who were but 14) put off their upper garments of scarlet, which they gave to their gentlemen, and sat down in their red silk cassocks with their square caps on, and every one had his napkin tied about his neck ; great store of sweet meats were placed as intermeffes, which they gave away to standers by ; every cardinal had his mess by himself, serv'd up in small dishes, which were serv'd up but one at a time ; when

they called for drink, four glass cruses, three with wine, and one with water were brought together ; Switzers stood at each end of the table.

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At midnight there was good musick at the Apollinari.

On Christmas day we went to S. Maria Maggiore, where the pope came in cavalcade, attended by the cardinals in their red hats. When he came to the church, he was carried in an embroidered chair on a bier, supported by 12 men with red habits ; on each side of him was carried a great fan made of white peacock's tails ; he had his triple crown on, the three golden crowns being fix'd on a cone of silver. Trumpets sounded at his entrance, and before him went a rich black cap wrought with silver, and two maces went on each side of it ; next followed two mitres and the cross-bearers, and immediately before him came the cardinals two and two together. He was brought to the chapel on the south side where the manger (they say) our Saviour was laid in, was expos'd to view, they set him down, and his triple crown being taken off, he made his devotions to the manger ; thence he was hoisted up again upon mens shoulders, and carried backward with his face towards the relique, and then brought behind the high altar, where he placed himself on a high throne at the further end, with the cardinals seated round, while cardinal Francis Barberino with his mitre celebrated the mass. When the pope received the sacrament, the people kneel'd, and a loud choir of voices sung, which was often repeated.

The pope carried on mens shoulders.

When the mass was near concluding, 4 vast tapers were carried up lighted, and two stood one on each side of the pope, while he address'd himself nigh the altar. All finished, the pope went again to the manger, and return'd home with the same solemnity as he came, only the cardinals went back in their coaches.

This morning the castle of S. Angelo fired its guns.

December 26. A student of the English jesuites college made a latin speech before the pope, which we were not present at.

We saw the ruins of Mausoleum Augusti, which is well pictured in Roma Antiqua ; on the top of it is a garden belonging to the palace of the Fioravanti ; within the walls are large vaulted rooms, and round about upon them are many gardens, whence is an ascent to a walk round another wall that rises from the inner superficies of the lower wall.

Mausoleum Augusti.

Vespasian's



SKIPPON.

*Vespasian's tomb at S. Saba on the Aventine.*

A little chapel, where they say S. John was put into a cauldron of oil. It is situated on *M. Caliolus*, and near it is a great piece of an old brick building.

S. Maria  
in Campitelli.

S. Maria in Campitelli hath this inscription on the front, *Sacris Deiparæ Natalib.* and under one statue is written *Deiparæ Sponsus*, and under another *Dieparæ Pater*. This place belongs to the *Chierici della Madre di Dio*, vulgarly called *Preti di Luca*.

S. Maria  
Inviolata.

S. Maria inviolata is not far from the *Collegium Romanum* in the *Corso*; which hath a fair front with a portico one over another, built by the present pope Alexander VII. In the lower porch is a passage down to the place where S. Paul lived two years, and there is kept the pillar he was scourged at. This inscription here,

*Alex. VII. Pont. Max. locus antiqua veneratione sacer et nobilis in quo S. Paulum Apostolum diu moratum, non semel una cum ipso Ecclesiæ capite S. Petro de rebus Christianæ fidei deliberasse ubi S. Lucam Evangelistam et scripsisse et Deip. Virginis imagines depinxisse jam inde à primis temporibus traditum congestu terræ olim depressus atq; inaccessus facili scalarum descensu, immissoq; fenestris lumine Pervius factus perpurgatus exornatusq; pio fidelium cultui restitutus est. Anno Sal. MDCLXI.*

English je-  
suits col-  
lege.

December 19. Was a festival solemnised by the English jesuites in memory of *Thomas Becket*, whose picture with a hatchet on his head, stands in their parlour; it was given them by the earl of *Arundel*. This college is but a mean building.

The jesuits have seven colleges in Rome.

Palazzo  
Farnese.

*Palazzo Farnese*, or *Palazzo di Duca*, is a stately building, where the French ambassador lodged; we saw here the famous statue of a bull by *Apollonius* and *Tauriscus*; the naked marble figure of *Augustus* on horseback; the stone figure of a goat; many old heads great and small. In the hall is the statue of *Alexander Farnese* treading on a naked man and woman, with a *Vittoria* standing by him; in one room very good fresco painting. In other rooms the French king's, the queen's, the queen mother's, monsieur's, and princess *Henrietta's*; a small statue of *Meleager's* in red stone; an *Egyptian* idol; a picture of a woman singing, and a fellow playing on a lute,

well drawn; an old head of *Περικλῆς*; a gallery roof rarely well painted by *Annibal Caruaggio*. *Vespasian's Congius* is preserv'd here. The roofs of little rooms curiously painted.

At the *Rotunda* these epitaphs were transcribed.

D. O. M.

*Tadæo Zuccaro in oppido Divi Angeli  
ad ripas Metauri Nato*

*Pictori Eximio*

*Ut patria moribus, pictura, Raphaeli  
Urbinati Simillimo, et ut ille natali  
Die, et post annum Septimum et tri-  
gesimum Vitâ functo, ita tumulum  
eidem proximum*

*Federicus Fratri Suaviss. Mærens  
pos. anno Christianæ Sal.*

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*Magna quod in magno timuit Raphaelæ peræque  
Tadæo in magno pertinuit Genetrix.*

D. O. M.

*Raphaeli Sanctio Joan. F. Urbinati  
Pictori eminentiss. veterumq; æmulo  
Cujus spirantes propè imagines si  
Contemplare naturæ atq; artis fœdus  
facile inspexeris*

*Julii II. et Leonis X. Pontt. Maxx. picturæ  
Et Architect. operibus gloriam auxit*

*V. A. xxxvii. integer integros*

*Quo die natus est et eo esse desit  
vii. id. Aprilis MDXX.*

*Hic situs est Raphael, timuit quo jospite vinci  
Rerum magna parvus & moriente mori.*

D. O. M.

*Flaminio Vacca*

*Sculptori Roman.*

*Qui in operibus quæ fecit  
Nusquam sibi satisfecit.*

D. O. M.

*Perino Bonacursio Vogæ Florent. Qui  
ingenio et arte clariss. egregios permul-  
tos pictores plastas fere omnes superavit.  
Catharina Penna Conjugi Lavinia Bona-  
cursia Patri, Josephus Cincius Belga  
Soccro-clariss. et opt. posuerunt. Vixit  
an. 46. m. 3. d. 29. obit 13. Kal. No-  
vemb. Anno Christi 1547.*

*Certantem cum te secum natura videret  
Irata in tenebras misit et ad tumulum  
At tumulus si te tegit et Perine tenebræ  
Et tenebræ et tumulus non tua facta  
[tegunt.]*

We visited father Kircher, a German Jesuit, at the *Collegium Romanum* (which is a very large and stately building belonging to the Jesuits.) He shewed us his gallery, where we saw all his works, some of which are not yet printed; he



he hath translated an *Arabick* book into *Latin*; wherein the virtues of plants are discoursed. He said *Jobnston*, the print r at *Amsterdam*, offered him 2000 for all his writings. His *Roman* medals were fixed within a wire grate on a turning case of shelves. This pope's picture seen in a glass that reflects it from the plaits or folds of another picture. An organ that counterfeits the chirping of birds, and at the same time a ball is kept up by a stream of air. The picture of the king of *China*. A picture of father *Adam Schal*, a *German* Jesuit, who is now in great favour with the king of *China*, being his chief counsellor; on his breast he wears the mark of his honour, which is a white bird, having a long bill, and red on the crown of its head. The picture of *Deva Rex Davan Navas*. The picture of *Michael Rex Nepal*. The rib and the tail (flat and broad) of a *Syrene*, which *Kircher* said he saw at *Malta*. A cross made of 300 small pieces of wood set together without glew, nails, &c. Painting of *Raphel Urbin* on earthen

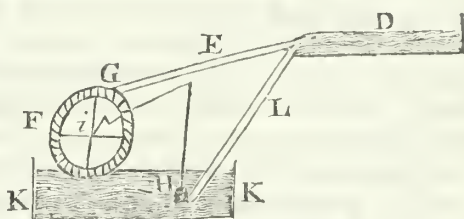
dishes. A microscope discovering fine white sand to be pellucid, and of an elliptical figure; and red sand pellucid and of a globular figure. A *China* shoe. Two *Japan* razors. A *Japan* sword, wherewith some Jesuits had been martyr'd. A *China* sword, or rather a mace. *Corvus Indicus*, a red bird. *China* birds-nests like white Gum. *Canada* money made of little pieces of bones, and a medal of the same, which faintly represented the figure of a man. Medals of the hieroglyphical obelisks in *Rome*. A cabinet door that first opened upon hinges on one side, and then upon hinges on the other. A flat and broad hoop that moved to and fro, on a declining plane, without running off; within it having

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Water put into the glass B C, and by clapping one's hand at B, without touching the water, forces the water out a good height out at C.

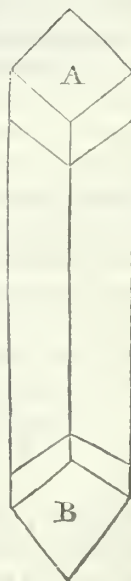
A perpetual motion attempted by this engine. D is a cistern with water, which runs down the channel E, and turns the wheel from G to F. At i the axis of this wheel is a handle that lifts up the sucker H, that forces up the water out of the cistern K K. into the pipe L. into the upper cistern D.



A sphere moved regularly by water that falls on the æquinoctial line which is made like a water wheel. An image that spewed out of its mouth four sorts of water, one after another. A serpent vomiting water, and a bird drinking out of the same dish. The perpetual motion we saw at *Milan*. The heat of a man's breath or hand, expelled water out of a glass, that afterwards turned a wheel. A brass *Clepsydra* made after this manner. A and B are two cisterns for water. When that in A is uppermost it falls down thro' the four *tubuli*, which are the supporters into the lower cistern B, and there it springs up like a fountain, a pretty height for an hour's space; and so *vice versa* when B is turned up.



A notable *deceptio visus* in the pyramidal spire C. D. being turned one way it seemed to go up, and moved the other way it appeared as if running downwards. These and many other inventions are described in *Kircher de Magnete*.



Birds-nests, that are eaten by the \**Indians*, which *Wormius* p. 311, calls *Nidus Ichthyocollam referens*.

The figure of a woman he called the oracle with a hole in her breast, which applying one's ear to, words and sentences are plainly understood, though whispered a good way off.

Flies and a lizard within amber. A paper lizard with a needle stuck in it, ran up and down a wooden pillar, being moved by a loadstone. The magnet moved several figures hanging within glass globes. One figure was moved by the loadstone, thro' wood, glass, water and lead. A cylindrical glass of water with a glass figure in it, which rises or falls as you press the air at the top of the glass with your finger; the air being pressed in the cylinder, presses that in the figure into a

\* See the preceding description of Ton-queen, p.



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narrower room, and so water comes in and weighs the figure down, which rises upon lessening the pressure at the top of the cylinder. *Avis Guaira*, p. 308. *Wormii*, was seen here.

Tivoli.

Dec. 26. Six of us, (*viz.* Mr. Steele, Mr. Townly, Mr. Soames, Dr. Paman, Mr. Ray and myself) hired a coach with four horses, for four crowns, and rode to *Tivoli* (going out at *Porta S. Laurentii*) 18 miles from *Rome*. *Tivoli*, anciently *Tibur*, is a small city on the side of the Apennine hills: in the piazza, stand two old figures like *Egyptian* idols. Here we saw the river *Anio*, now called *Teverone*, make a great *Cascata* or cataract, and then run under ground for a little way. This place is called *Bocca del inferno*, where are several *Cascata* of lesser streams, that fall into a plain, called *Piazza d'Hercole*. On the top of a steep rock, are the ruins of *Templum Herculis*, which by some is called *Templum Sybillæ*. We went down into some caves (where they used to make oil) called *Grotta di Sybilla*.

*Palazzo d'Este* is on the side of a hill; in the gardens are fountains of old *Rome*, having a channel imitating the *Tyber*, with the *Insula*, &c. *Stanza di Diana*, a walk with two channels one above another, with artificial eagles and boats spouting out water, are worth one's sight. Five or six fountains playing one above another. Artificial thunder, vulgarly called *Girandola*, is made in this garden; we had seen and heard the curiosity of it; but late rains had too much fouled the pipes the water was to run thro'. A large and black marble statue of an *Egyptian* idol; from some of the walks we had a full view of *Campania* and *St. Peter's* cupola at *Rome*. Many olive-trees grow about this place. Without the walls of *Tivoli* we took notice of an old (as I remember) octagonal temple. Returning the same way we came, about six miles from *Tivoli*, we came to the sulphur river, which is warm, of a greenish colour, and stinks very strong, and tastes nauseously; it petrifies the channel it runs in, and makes little white stones called *Confetti di Tivoli*, being very like sugar comfits in shape. Before we reached this rivulet, we cross'd the *Teverone* at *Ponte Lucano*, where is an old and large round tower of stone, with several inscriptions on it; one of them was transcribed, *viz.*

M. PLAVTIVS M. FAN.  
SILVANVS  
COS VII VIS EPVLON  
HVIC SENATVS TRIUMPHALIA  
ORNAMENTA DECREVIT  
OB RES IN ILLYRICO

BENE GESTAS  
LARTIA CN. F. VXOR.  
A PLAVTIVS M F  
VIRGVLANIVS  
VIXIT ANN. LX.

Soon after this we cross'd the *Teverone* again, which is a pretty river that runs into the *Tyber*.

Before we entred *Rome*, we went into *S. Laurence*, which hath a tessellated pavement, and old stone pillars, some of which are large. In the choir is fix'd a broad stone, whereon they say *St. Laurence* was laid after he had been broiled upon the gridiron. In this church, on some festival, are exposed to view some of the stones that were thrown at *St. Stephen*. An ox's head and inscriptions on *Porta S. Laurentii*. At the church is an old basso relievo monument of a *Roman* sacrifice, now the tomb of a cardinal. Under a marble pulpit is an ancient stone, with these *Roman* instruments of sacrifice, exactly made in basso relievo.

This had *Castor's* head on the top.

An *Acrostolium*.



A *Strigil* carved here.

Dec. 27. being *Epiphany*, according to the new stile, at *St. Athanasio*, was performed this ceremony. When the Greek service was done at the altar, a silver cross was carried in procession, the singing boys in surplices with lighted candles in their hands, and the officiating priest followed, and went out of the church, but presently returned into the middle of the church, where was placed on a table a great silver font; a good while was then spent in reading and singing, and the priest brought a nosegay of daffodils, and a wrought crucifix; both which he laid down at one end of the font, and some time after made a cross in the water with his fingers; after a little space he crost the water three times together, and a third time he made crosses thrice, as he d'd

*Ceremony at the Greek church in memory of the appearance at Christ's baptism.*



did the second time. He took up the nosegay and crucifix, and three times together dip'd them into the water and made the sign of the cross; at the finishing of each cross, he put the crucifix and nosegay quite under water; and when they were taken out, a silver dish received the water that drop'd from them. Then the priest kissed the crucifix, and rubbed the nosegay on his assistants and choristers foreheads; at last he carried the nosegay, &c. to the altar, gave the *Panis Benedictus*, and rubbed all that came near, on the forehead, with the nosegay. In the mean time, the people carried away the consecrated water in pots, &c. When the procession was made, he carried the crucifix (laid

on an embroidered silk) upon his head. SKIPPON. In the service-time, a thing like a dirty handkerchief, which they said was the host, and the cup were carried from the altar, and shewed to the people.

Dec. 28. We went by coach out at S. Paul. *Porta Ostiensis*, or *Trigemina*, and at a mile distance, on a strait and broad way, we saw the church of St. Paul, which is large, having a wide *Navis*, and double isles, each with 20 pillars in a row, every pillar of one stone. In the middle of the wings, are pillars that support the roof. A statue to *Boniface IX.* See *Roma Moderna*. Without the church stands a pillar of old relieve figures, and on the pedestal are these verses;

*Hanc sacris veteres facibus statuere columnam  
Quam Casinenses restituere Cruci  
Olim ignes nunc clara Dei vexilla triumphum  
Devictæ mortis Symbola Pacis habet.*

About a mile and a half farther, we came to the church of St. *Anastasio*, and St. *Vincentio*, and close by it saw St. *Bernardo*, where, they say, that saint saw souls ascend out of purgatory into hell; (Qu. Whether it should not be heaven?) every mass said at an altar, some are so fond to think, delivers one out of purgatory. A little distance off, we saw the pillar, they believe, St. Paul was tied to, in this very place, when he was beheaded, and in one row, under three marble ornaments are three fountains that miraculously sprung up in the same places where his head made three rebounds after it was cut off; some are persuaded they have each a different taste. We could only observe, that that nearest the pillar tasted a little warmer than the rest. Here are two pictures, drawn by *Guido Reni*, one of the beheading of St. Paul, and the other, the crucifying of St. Peter.

The *Annunciata* is a small church, that has the indulgences of one of the seven churches.

The *Prætorian* camp of the antient Romans is a square wall'd about with brick, having many towers; at one corner is a thick tower, the monument of *Metella*, the wife of *Crassus*; it is somewhat larger than that at *Ponte Lucano*; the outside was cover'd over neatly with white marble, now in part ruin'd; round the middle of it is a cornice wrought with bulls heads, &c. and thence it is vulgarly call'd, *Capo di Bove*; the walls are very thick, and within is a hollow of a conical figure, from the bottom to the top, which was open to the air: At this same corner are the reliques of a building, that pro-

bably was the lodging of the *Præfectus*. There are gates to the camp, and from one leads a strait way, that hath on each side many ruins of old monuments.

*Circus Caracallæ* (is nigh the *Prætorian* camp) hath two long side walls remaining, which are indifferently high; two towers at one end, and two places, probably the *Metæ*, which were hollow. Round the inside, and sticking to the wall, are many urns, which were all broken.

Just by the *Circus Caracallæ*, are great ruins of a square old building called . . . . . where we saw a high brick wall, continued almost round three sides, and within are some pillars of a portico.

At St. *Sebastian's* we went down with lighted candles in our hands and pass'd under ground; where we saw the antient grots, where they say the christians hid themselves in time of persecution. Many old inscriptions of sepulchres up and down these grots, and in the side of the passage are hollows, supposed to have been graves; there are a great number of ways which are stopp'd up, lest people should lose themselves. These are much inferior to the catacomb at *Syracuse*. We went down on one side of the church, and came up on the other side. In this church were shewn us several reliques, viz. the prints of our Saviour's feet, and one of the arrows St. *Sebastian* was shot with, &c. From this place we rode to St. . . . . where, in the middle of the church, is a stone with the impressions of *Christ's* two feet, in the same place where he appeared

S. Bernardo  
without  
Porta Ostiensis.

The Annunciata.

The Prætorian camp.

Circus Caracallæ.

At S. Sebastian's.



SKIPPON.  
Domine  
quo vadis.

Christina  
queen of  
Sweden.

appeared to St. Peter. And a little way hence is a round chapel called *Domine quo vadis*, built in the very place our Saviour met St. Peter in, who, they say, said those words to Christ. These churches are in the *Via Appia*.

This evening (Dec. 28.) we went to the queen of Sweden's palace, and came into a chamber (hung with immodest pictures of women) where queen *Christina* sat, and cardinal *Azzolino* by her, and much company in the room; for the space of two hours instrumental and vocal musick entertained them, and the queen played with her little dog, talked sometimes with the cardinal, and sometimes with the strangers; she is crook-backed, was dressed in her hair; had a cravat about her neck, and a coat with short sleeves on, and had linnen sleeves like a half shirt about her hands.

The titular duke of Northumberland was here. He was son to *Leicester's* bastard, who was nephew to the duke beheaded in queen *Mary's* time. This person waits upon the queen of Sweden in quality of . . . . . and has allowed him about 40 or 50 crowns a month. When queen *Christina* came in sight of *Santa Casa* at *Loreto*, she refused to kneel down and say her devotions, as some would have persuaded her, saying she would not worship stones.


Trinità del  
Monte.

*Trinità del Monte* belongs to the *Minnum* friars, who shew'd us their spiceria, where was a press full of essences, &c. In the portico we observed a dial, that serves for all ways of reckoning the hours. The sun-light is reflected from a glass, in a window, and points to the time of the day, on the roof. We saw two perspectives, painted on the wall; one is a fryar praying under a tree, which cannot well be discerned except at a distance; for looking near, nothing appears, but a prospect of a country, &c. The other is an evangelist

writing, the characters being cattle on ploughed land, and the rest of the picture is an hilly shore; the eagle's neck and head make the port of *Messina*. These were made by one fryar *Magnar* of this order. Upon one of the towers, we had a large prospect of the city. In their garden is a deep well, with a winding pair of stairs that goes down to the bottom of it; in one of the chapels of the church is our Saviour's being taken off the cross, painted in fresco, by *Daniel Volterrano*, and is highly esteemed.

The boat-fountain in *Piazza d'Esparna*, below this convent, was made upon the taking of *Rochel*. Cardinal *Mazarine* would have made a stately ascent thence up to *Trinità del Monte*, if the pope would have suffered the erecting of the French king's statue.

The weather was, for about 10 days, as piercingly cold, at *Rome*, about *Christmas*, as it is in *England*. There was snow, and the curtezans, and others, threw snow-balls out of the windows, but a bando or proclamation was published against it, a coachman being (as was reported) killed with a snow-ball. The snow lay on the ground about a week.

At *S. John Lateran*, we saw two iron keys; one silvered, the other gilt over, which are delivered to the pope when he is invested. An old broken chalice of pewter, which, they say, St. Peter used. The *Pax tecum* used by *Constantine the Great*. Two gilt crosses, made in his time. The cope St. *Sylvester* wore. In a ruined cloister stand three old stone chairs; wherein, they told us, the popes were formerly crowned; they are made like close-stool chairs, with a great slit from the hole, thus:  The reason of it, some guess to be for the trial of sexes. This rhiming epitaph in this church.

*De Mediolano Comes hoc requiescit in Antro  
Presbyter et Cardo veniat tibi splendor ab alto  
Lombardis Carus, ipsorum gente creatus  
De Patria clarus, de magno sanguine natus.  
Tu sapiens pectus juris vexilla ferebas.  
Simplex et rectus, fausta pompa; carebas.  
Pauperibus largus, ad prava per omnia tardus.  
Consilio magnus, mitis devotus ut agnus.  
Muneris acceptor, rarus tu justas obisti.  
Neminis illector, cur sic citò morte ruisi?  
Hunc Mediolanum Romana; curia ploret  
Ne pleat in vanum, pro te rogo quilibet oret.  
Anno Dom. MCCLXXXVII. Mens. Apr. Die VIII.*

In



In the same room, under the arms of *Alexander VII.* is written,

*Septicollis Urbi sex montes in cæli monte exaltatos Capitulum Romanum gratulatur: Quoniam suscipient montes pacem populo et Colles iustitiam.*

*Alexandrum VII. P. M. Sponsum à Deo datum S. S. sua Lateran. Ecclesia Universalis Urbis et Orbis exultans gaudio lætanter excipit Restitutorem suum Tertii Alexandri in Lateranens. Concilio auspiciis illustrata veneratur.*

A double portico looks towards the obelisk. On the uppermost is inscribed.



*Sixtus P. P. V. ad Benedictiones extruxit MDLXXXVI.*

The pope once a year blessing the people at this place.

At one end of the lower portico is a room, where the brass statue of *Henry IV* of *France* is erected, and on the pedestal is this inscription;

*Paulo V. Pontifice maximo sedente.  
Henrico IIII. Francorum & Navarrorum  
Regi Christianissimo  
Pietate alter Clodoveo  
Varietate prælorum Carolo Magno  
Amplificandæ studio religionis,  
Sancto Ludovico Generis propagatori  
Statuam hanc æneam  
Sacrosanctæ Lateranensis Basilicæ  
Capitulum et Canonici  
Grati animi monumentum  
Collocari curaverunt  
Carolo de Neuville D. D'Halin-court  
Regio Oratore Anno MDCCVIII.*

The Jew  
circumci-  
sion.

We saw, (*Jan. 2.*) at the Jews synagogue a circumcision, which was celebrated, before dinner, after this manner; a priest and another brought out a little casset, and sung in a howling tune for a quarter of an hour, then the child was brought in, and laid on a cushion between a man and a boy; the swadling cloaths being unfolded, the priest took a silver instrument thus shaped,  which he put between the glans and foreskin, which he cut off with a knife, after this shape.  The priest made a loud noise, and held up the *præputium* to be viewed by the people, who answered with as loud a noise. When the circumcision was done, the priest sucked the child's *Penis* with his mouth, and presently the priest had wine given him to drink; after that, with his thumb nails, he tore the fore-

skin towards the belly; then took some more wine, and sung out very loud; the child crying, they put a little wine into its mouth, and on its yard they laid, or sprinkled gum-dragon, and then a long piece of . . . was fastned to the yard, and several pieces of linnen with holes for the *Penis* to come through; this done they tied it down, and swaddled the child, who was delivered to the women relations. The *præputium* was buried in a bason of puzzolan earth.

The Jews have a large *Ghetto*; they are permitted to eat the flesh of bufola, beef, mutton, &c. They wear red hats as at *Venice*, but are poorer then they, these being forbidden all profession of merchandise and trade, except brokerage. They go up and down selling and buying old cloaths, and every *Wednesday* keep a great market, having stalls on *Piazza Naona* full of old suits of apparel, &c. Some of them, as they walk the streets, cry things for sale; and some carry instruments to card wool with, giving notice to the people that employ them by striking two sticks together. If a Jew carries a sword to sell, he must have it tied fast in the scabbard.

In the *Piazza Naona* is the palace of prince *Pamfilio*, who was nephew to *Pamfilio's* *Innocent X.* and had been a cardinal *palace.* deacon, but desiring to marry, he resigned his cap. We saw here the picture of *S. Katherine*, drawn by *Annib. Caruaccio*. *Cain* killing his brother *Abel*, by *Alb. Durer*. An idol called *Archileo*, of touchstone, stands on a dial of stone, whereon is an antient inscription, and some of the zodiac signs. Several tables of *Pietra Lattaria*, which is of a whitish blew colour. The angel commanding *Joseph* and the *Virgin Mary* to flee, drawn by *Raphael Urbin.* *Noah's* ark, by *Bassano*. The conversion of *St. Paul*, by *Michael Angelo*. The sacrificing of *Isaac*, by *Titian*. Our Saviour's nativity, by *Pietro Parugino*, which is imitated by *Raphael Urbin*, when he was first his scholar. *S. Francis*, by *Guido Reni*. The crucifying of *St. Peter*, by *Michael Angelo*. Our Saviour and the two thieves on crosses, by *Raphael Urbin*. *Noah's* flood, by *Paulo Veronese*. *S. Agnese* and *S. John*, both by *Guercini*. Most of these pictures are in a fair gallery, the roof whereof was painted by *Peter Cortona*, who left part of the great duke's gallery unfinished, which is perfecting by one *Carrus*, who is excellent for painting of story. *S. Antonio di Padua* is a dark piece, by one *Vander Gay*. Duke of *Bourbon's* sacking of *Rome*, by *Romanello*. A soldier with his arms thrown by him



SKIPPON.

on a table, and singing with two other soldiers, and a picture of grapes, pomegranates, &c. by *Il Maltese*. Two doctors, with books on shelves, and two country fellows, by *Alb. Durer*. The ravishing of the *Sabins*, by *Romanello*, done in *fresco*. Prospects in *fresco*, by *Monf. Pusin*. The triumph of *Bacchus*, in *fresco*, by *Camefeo*, a *Florentine*. Prince *Pamfilio's* father and mother, half-statues, in white marble, made by *Algardi*; *Donna Olympia* was his mother. One *Claudio Lorrani* is famous for landskips. At this palace we saw a white camel.

Aldobrandini's palace.

*Aldobrandini's* palace and garden is at *Monte Magnapoli*, where we saw the picture of *Bartolus*, done by *Raphael Urbin*. A room with the picture of five naked *Venus's*, in several frames; one lies along, and has a face like that of *Titian's* at *Florence*. *Jupiter* in the shape of a swan with *Leda*. The copy of the *Roman* marriage; the original whereof we saw in the garden, being painted (as some say) by *Grecians* on a wall, in *fresco*; it was found in the ruins of *M. Esquilinus*, and by the air is a little faded. There are 10 figures, and it in print, and described in the note of all the galleries, &c. at *Rome*. A young cardinal's picture. A handsome shaped head of a *Roman*. The stone figure of one riding on a goat. A stone statue of a man struggling with a woman. An ancient head of black stone. A little chapel with the picture of *S. Sebastian*.

*Jan. 5.* It thundred very much; tho' not very loud.

The Colonesi's palace.

The *Colonesi* palace, in the *Borgo*, is handsome; it was built by *Henry VIII.* for his ambassadors.

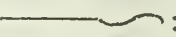

At S. Antonio.

At *S. Antonio*, *Jan. 7.* which church is near *S. M. Maggiore*, we saw a priest standing at the church door, sprinkling holy water on horses, and the people, as they came by. The vitturins, or hackney-men, rode up and down, this day, on their horses, mules and asses, trimmed with ribbans and bells; and trumpets sounding, and a mace carried before them; many of them had large tapers in their hands; one fellow on a mule (which some said drank of the consecrated water) talked with the priest. One *John Baptista*, a *Flemming*, is a good antiquary now in *Rome*.

Ceremony of sprinkling holy water on horses.

Leonardo Agostino.

We visited *Leonardo Agostino*, the pope's antiquary, who is 70 years old. He has made a collection of marble heads, camei, entaglie, coins, &c. He shewed us the heads of *Trajan*, *Homer*, *Vespasianus* before he was bald. *Gordianus*. *Gordianus III.* *Paris* with a *Scythian* cap. *Seneca*, which was found within

these 12 years, it is very lively. A marble head on a foot, which he called *Voto di Serapide*. A small statue of *Britannicus*, of green marble. An *Egyptian* stone. *Agrippina's* head, of the same stone, in relievo. A little vessel of oriental alabaster. *Hieromantes Egypt.* is a small stone figure of a priest standing at an altar full of hieroglyphicks, which are birds, fishes, and plants of the river *Nile*; this was found in the temple of *Isis*. A roundish ball, of antient red coloured perfume, found at the river *Metaurus*. A *Secepsita*, thus shaped; : *insigne militum*, or that which was fasten'd like the labarum on the top of a lance. A flat patera. A little brass figure of *Cybele*, in an odd sitting posture. A *Damasco* dagger, perfumed. A *Turkish* scimitar, perfumed. The camei of *Charles* the Vth, *Tiberius*, *Britannicus*, *Semiramis*, *Thalia Musa*, *Severus* and *Julia Mamaea*. *Democritus* on one side and *Heraclitus* on the other. An entaglia of *Caligula*, with his three sisters sacrificing to *Priapus*, in a heliotrope stone. An entaglia of *Julius Caesar*. Brass lamps hanging in chairs. A *Præfericulum*. An old measure made of brass. Two sorts of antient *fibulae*, one thus shap'd,  the other like a pair of buckling clasps. Entaglie heads of *Junius Brutus*, in a corneole. *Alexander the Great*. *Medusa*. *Agrippina*. A woman's head, unknown. *Iole*. *Antinous*. Coins of the 12 *Cæsars*, in gold and silver; the silver *Otho* thus inscribed, *Imp. Otho Cæsar Aug. T.R. P.* on the reverse, *Senatus Aug.* The gold *Otho* thus inscribed, *Imp. M. Otho Cæsar Aug. T.R. P.* on the reverse *Securitas P. R.* A gold *Caligula*, which he said cost him 20 scudi; this written on it, *Ti. Cæ. Div. F. Imperator V.* on the reverse *Rom. et Aug.* *Agostino* told us that all onyx-stones engraven are antient. And he informed us how to make a red wax, <sup>How to</sup> which will take off the impressions of <sup>make a red</sup> entaglie very clear, *viz.* melt sulphur, <sup>wax.</sup> and then mingle vermilion with it, till it gives a true red; when he uses it, he melts it in an iron ladle, and anointing the entaglia with oil, he pours the wax on, which is kept from running aside by a ring of paper about it. A cameo of an emperor on horseback killing a man. A relievo nicolo with an hermaprodite, *Cupids* and other figures. Camei of *Seneca*, *Pallas*, a *Vindemiator*. A dog made of chalcedony. The earl of *Arundel*, he said, offered him seven pistoles for a broken cameo, which had part of a garment, the left arm and hand remaining. A nicolo of *Agrippina*. *Claudius*.



*dius*. The half figure in an agat of *Cleopatra*, her breasts, &c. of a carnation colour, and her hair yellowish, all one piece of stone. A crystal icosihedron found in a garden of the monks of *Rischatto*. The head of king *Pergamus* is a curious entaglia in *Corneole*. *Aeneas* and *Anchises* were highly esteemed by him. Old medals with obscene figures, whence *Aretine* took his postures; on one side is the number put for the place they visited in *Lupinaribus*. *Statera antiqua*, which had three sides, one for a different centre of gravity.

*Benedictus Mellinus*, and one *Falconero*, are learned antiquaries.

Cavaliero  
dal Pozzo.

We visited *Cavaliero dal Pozzo*, who most courteously obliged us with a sight of his curiosities, among which we observed the copy of a stone relievo in *Barberini's* palace, which represents on a vessel the dream of *Alexander Severus*; the figures here were in *plano*, and hung up in frames. Brass modern medals fix'd in long frames. The famous women are together, among which is queen *Elizabeth*. Italian princes, popes, cardinals and *religiosi*, among which is *Savonarola* and *P. Jovius*. French princes, emperors and princes of Germany, among which is *Henry VIII*. Four folios pictured with plants well done. Many pictures of birds, &c. in loose papers. The picture of an onocrotalus, phænicopterus. The picture of a boy that defended philosophical theses when but ten years old, now grown a most ignorant man. His study is well furnished with books. An octagonal table with shelves round the sides for books. *Salvianus's* fishes done to the life in miniature. A great number of large volumes filled only with all sorts of antiquities. In one all the instruments used in sacrifices; in others were remark'd these particulars, *viz.* one playing on an instrument like an organ, and another blowing with bellows. Little figures of children; a hare, &c. which were ancient *Crepundia* found in urns. *Pondera antiqua Crotalum*, a musical instrument shap'd thus, which he said is now used in the French galleys; the *Sistrum*, he told us, was made of Corinthian brass, and the cross bars in it were loose, which being moved to and fro, made a musical noise. A lamp with the *Calige* express'd. [*qu?*] Lamps shap'd like a griffin's body, and a *Priapus* be-

fore and another behind. A medal with *Malleoli pedis* in reverse, and this written, *Qui ludit, arram det, quod satis est*. The *Fritillus* was like our dice-boxes. *Strigiles* are to rub off sweat with. A medal that was tied about a slave's neck, on the reverse whereof was written this in three circles, *viz.*

SKIPFON.



On the other side was the wolf suckling *Romulus* and *Remus*. A drinking vessel made like a *Priapus*. *Bollo Antico* of lead, which had *Severus's* head on it, having been a mark in marble bought for his use. The picture of a stone *Priapus* preserv'd by the duke of *Tuscany*, the lower parts like a lion; figures of animals, &c. hung round the glans. In a book of birds, the picture of a white parrot. *Porphyrus*, so called from its colour, it is bred in *Sardinia*, having a red bill and feet, the claws thus divided. It feeds itself with its teeth, and catches flies with them. *Turdus indicus*, which is red and pretty frequent in *Spain*. A book of the most noted Italian men and womens pictures, and some strangers; among them *Eleanora Toleta*, who poison'd her father that came purposely to poison her husband *Cosmus I*. *Laurentius Medices* had a very ill aspect; *Cosmus Medices*, father of *Leo XI*. *Martinus Navarrus*, a Portuguese lawyer, who took a journey to Rome when he was 80 years old, to defend the cause of his country. *Jo. Petrus*, *Aloysius Mefius*, vulgarly *il Palestino*, *Merula* and *Cyprianus* were three famous musicians. *Sarra Colonna*, who put *Boniface VIII*. into prison. The weights and *statera* of the antients were the same now in use at Rome. Medals of the Austrian family. These inscriptions, *viz.*

*Divo Georgio Votum solvit Thomas Zambicharius.*

SKIPPON.

M. VALERIVS DIVS  
 FECIT VALERIAE CHRESTAE  
 LIB SVAE CARISSIMAE  
 M. VALERIO TERTIO LIB. SVO  
 ET VALERIAE PRIMAE LIB SVAE  
 HOC MONVMENTV L TITVRIVS SABINVS SE VIV  
 O DONAVIT L SAIVIO SYMPHO ROMAN CV.  
 FAVITQVE SESTERTIO NVMMO VNO  
 CVRTILLVS HERMEROS  
 FECIT SIBI ET  
 CVRTILLAE THETIDI  
 CONIVGI SVO CARISSIMO  
 ET LIBERTIS LIBERTABVSQVE  
 SVIS POSTERISQVE EORVM  
 MAGISTER VICI AB CYCLOPIS  
 REGION PRI FABER ARGENTARIVS.

Among the pictures of the birds, &c. *Aquila barbata*. *Onocrotalus bursâ rubrâ*. *Passer imperator Hispanorum*. *Turdus Viridis Ind.* *Alauda alba*. *Calidris nigra*. *Nesticorax* with a long yellow bill, the body of it small. *Porcano minor* is a kind of *Gallinula*. *Hiaticula torque albo*, it is a little bird; *Gallinago major albis distincta maculis*; *Hæmantopi species*, black and white, with a dark coloured bill and red legs; *Arcuata Turcica* having a purplish breast; *Ardeæ species*, with a long black bill; two sorts of *Fibri*, which are species of wild ducks; *Graculus palmipes*; *Onocrotalus bursâ luteâ*; *Porcarello Spiancello*; *Turdus luteus*; *Balbusto*, which is taken usually among larks; Canary-bird of *Elba*, which hath a little yellow on the head; *Occhio Cotto* is blackish; *Codi rosso vel turdus marinus Florent.* *Muscipeto*; *Perditempo*; *Strillozzo* Congener *Alaudæ*; an old hen's-egg thus shaped: *Perdix Hispan.* distinguished from the Italian by its reddish breast; *Anas Campestris*; *Toucan*, called by the Spaniards *Carpentero*: *Rollar Argenterat.* *Pica Marina* or *Gazzera marina*; *Caprimulgus vulg.* *Piattola d tutta bocca*, hath a small bill. An owl called *Faccia d'huomo*. A *Lanius* called *Castrica passerina*. A dolphin brought to the fish-market in *Rome*, having one fin on the middle of the back, a pair of fins under the gills, a longish snout, wide mouth, a forked tail, and is well arm'd with sharp teeth. *Zebra* an Indian with a skin streak'd blackish, or rather tawny and white. *Bos strepticerus*, with short and thick horns. *Ignavus Hispanorum.* *Sagovius*, a sort of jack-an-ape, with large white ears. An Egyptian mouse with long hind-legs, and very short ones before. The plant that budded out of a man's side in *Spain*, *An* 1626. Tulips and hyacinths admirably well



painted by *Monf. de Fleury*. *Bezoar occidentalis* as big as a man's head. *Delineatio phaenomeni quod apparuit 10 Martii 1644. Supra Juliacum (Juliers) Soles 4. circa solem 20 Martii 1629. Romæ observati.* A little embryo about an inch and a half long fully shaped, which was observed to pant in *menstruis*. Seven books of *John Heckius* a German, wrote in his travels; he observed plants, insects, &c. and was one of the *Academici Lyncei illum.* *Antoninus's* pillar pictured, also all kinds of mechanical measures. A chopping-knife and a saw the martyrs were put to death with, were found in churchyards. A copy of old painting found at the *Piazza di S. Gregorio*. Ancient brass armour, very light, easy to be worn, and fitted. *Diana triformis.* The pictures of three mummies which were in *Pietro della Valle's* possession, but are now sold; all of them were richly gilt and painted with strange figures. One had four bolline of lead, which is counted a great rarity. A mummy preserved at *Florence*. The picture of the mummied leg at *Cavaliero Corvino's*. *Matthiolus* curiously painted. These books are painted very exactly, the heads, legs, and other parts of animals being distinctly drawn. The picture of *Sada*, *Petrarch's* mistress. *Caval. dal Pozzo* inherited these things at his uncle *Cassian dal Pozzo's* death.

*Jan. 11.* In the evening we paid two *A comedy* *Julii* a man for seeing a comedy called *Il in abuse of* *Schiavo*, which was in abuse of the *Je-* *the Fe-* *suits.* suits, one in their habit representing their behaviour, how he turned bandito, sold his soul to the devil, and at last repenting, hell-gates and fire was shewn to him, was rescued by the command of an angel; after that he appeared on the stage with a rope about his neck, and cry'd *Penitenza*. The humour of this part pleased the spectators exceedingly. The comedies



medies here are not so obscene as at *Venice*. Nasty spitting out of the boxes upon the people in the pit.

Cardinal  
Aldobrandini lying  
in state in  
Chiesa  
Nova.

Jan. 12. At *Chiesa Nova di S. Philip-po Nerio*, cardinal *Aldobrandini's* dead body was exposed to publick view in the middle of the church. His face was naked, and his cap laid on his feet; two persons on each side held banners, and in each side the nave of the church was a row of lighted torches; the church was hung round with mourning, and an innumerable number of escutcheons. The cardinals were present at even-song, and sat nigh the high altar; one always gave the cardinals a sign when to stand up, and when to kneel.

About this time four persons in one family were poison'd at *Rome*.

Mich. Angelo Ricci.

We visited *Michael Angelo Ricci*, a learned priest, and were civilly entertained by him; his library is stored with select books, among which all mathematical authors; he is esteemed a good mathematician: He told us somewhat of his would be printed at *Florence*. He was scholar to *Torricellius*, and hath great correspondence and friendship with learned men. He shewed us an *Italian* commentary on a *Latin Virgil*, done by one *Venuta*. *Astronomia restituta*, by one *Levera* a *Roman*. *S. Ambrose* and *S. Augustine*, printed at *Basil* by *Amberbachius* 1492. He told us one *Father Raynaltus* an oratorian at the *Chiesa Nova*, is a learned historian, and has in several volumes continued *Baronius's* annals. He gave us a recommendatory letter to *Father Honoratus Fabri* a *French Jesuit*, one of the penitentiaries at *S. Peter's*, esteemed more learned than *Kircher*.

Giovanni Pietro Bellori.

*Giovanni Pietro Bellori* is a skilful antiquary, whom we visited, and saw in his museum these particulars; a head drawn by *Titian*, and two other heads, one by *Tintoret*, and the other by *Caruaggio*. A little dog by *Vandyke*. The figure of a man and woman sitting, a basso relievo piece in the ancients *Creta*. A *Quadriga* running in the *Circus*, and the chariot overthrown, with a man lamenting standing by it, are in two relievo pieces of the same *Creta*. This inscription on them, *Anniæ Arescæ*. In this antiquity we observed the driver's being girt with cord several times about the waist, the *Ova Castoris*, &c. on the *Meta*, the dolphins on the temple of *Neptune*, the running round the *Meta*, which explained that in *Horace*, *Metaq; fervidis excitata rotis*. A little brass vessel shap'd into the head of *Isis*, in which they brought water to the sacrifice. A large

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vessel of earth painted after the manner the *Greeks* call *Monocroma*, there being no shadows, and only one colour, and simple lines. Many such vessels were found about *Surrentum*, nigh *Naples*. This was pictured round with the old manner of being served at the baths. See *Bellori's* description of it in his *Note delle musei*, &c. An *Arostolium* shap'd like that on the basso relievo at *S. Laurence's* church. A brass *Srigil* thus shap'd.

SKIPPO.



A *Patra dedicata* wrought towards the bottom. A *Patra*, wherein were engraven figures of men, and in *Greek* characters was written *Mercurius & Alexentrom*. A brass ring with a medal (inscrib'd *Tene me ne fugiam*, &c.) that hung about a slave's neck. A marble relievo with *Silvanus*, having a falx in his right hand, and a pine branch in his left, &c. described in *Casalius*, and *Tomasinus de Donariis*, c. 26. A *Medagliion* (brass) of *Caligula*. Several sacrificing instruments preserved very entire. A *Præfericulum* of metal, having two snakes made into the handle, which was probably used in sacrifices either to *Apollo* or *Æsculapius*. A *Præfericulum* curiously varnished with green. A piece of crystal cut into eight angles, on the upper part of it were hieroglyphical figures, and below them *Agyptian* characters. A *Patra* for the blood. A brass spoon to take up incense withal, made thus,



A little brass figure of *Hercules*, and another of *Jupiter*. Two small figures of *Lictores* in brass, having their garments fastened to the right shoulder with a *Fibula*; in their left hand they carried the *Fasces*. A small brass figure of *Fortuna*, with a long *Trabalis* in her right hand, and a *Cornucopia* in her left; this explains that in *Horace*, *Sæva necessitas clavo trabali*. A shield of brass broader than a man's hand, whereon was the head of *Bacchus* in relievo, having his forehead bound with a *Fascia*, and two roses fix'd on it against drunkenness and a crown of vine-leaves on his head; on the right side of him was a *Patra*, and on the left a *Phallus*. A brass *armilla* worn by the ancient christians, having a cross on it. A marble stone made with five perforated *Radii*, called by *Pliny*

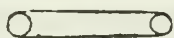
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SKIPPON.

*Lychnites*, which served as a lamp. *Fibula antiquæ*, or *Actiæ*, described in *Casalius de ritibus antiquis*. A rare and curious little figure of an empress in brass. A large brass lamp with a *Labarum Constantini* in the handle, and a *Corona Civica* of oak-leaves and acorns round about it. A lamp inscribed *Palladi Victorici* described also in *Casalius*. A lamp with a griffin devoted to *Apollo*. Another with a sea-horse's head, to *Nep-tune*, and one with a vine-leaf to *Bacchus*. On the handle of another lamp A and Ω. A brass figure of *Mercury* having a *Cornucopia* in his hand. A little brass lamp with a Greek inscription to *Dianæ*, viz. *Ἀσπίδι*. &c. dedicated by *Eutyches* præfect of *Melitopolis*. *Erizzo* in his book of medals, translates his name *Felix*, which *Sig. Bellori* will not allow of. A *Votum* for a fore finger's recovery, made of brass, and shap'd thus,



A spouse veil'd, with her friends about her in relievo. The head of . . . in black *Æthiopian* marble, harder than porphyry, and seems like iron at first sight. The case of the upper part of one of *Pietro della Valle's* mummies. An earthen vessel dedicated to the muses, which are painted round the outside. A fair brass *Janus*. A brass figure of young *Hercules* killing the serpent. A little brass *Tripus*. Two feet of another *Tripus* having two figures (*Bacchantes*) well express'd. Two large masques of brass, and one small one. A small figure of *Sphinx*, *triplex Isidis figura*, described in *Casalius*. An earthen lamp to *Serapis* with the figure of *Bacchus* on it. A marble head of *Serapis*, which is like *Jupiter's* only, the dividing the hair before distinguishes this from that. A brass figure of a *Pocillator*, that used to attend the emperor, &c. at meals. An earthen lamp with the figure of an emperor, a *Pocillator*, and a globe, &c. Another lamp with a dying soldier held up by another, and several arms all in relievo upon the lamp. The *Pelta* thereon was thus shap'd,



A lamp with the figure of *Prometheus*. A lamp with *Æternitas* symbolically represented in a relievo head radiated like the sun, and the moon on his breast. *Sig. Bellori* shewed us some me-

dals with *Æternitas*, that are printed by *Hemclarius*. An earthen lamp with obscene postures, as the *Spintria*, &c. One of the *Clavi trabales* of the *Rotunda*. A *Simpulum* thus made. Two brass and sharp things he knew not the use of, shap'd like chisels thus. A piece of a red earthen vessel which had been curiously adorn'd with the relievo figures of the muses, the upper parts of two are preserved, over one in Greek characters is written, *Θαλια*. Pieces of the ancient *Purpura*, of a dirty reddish colour. An old brass figure of the *Madonna*. A little brass figure of *S. Peter*, in the posture of blessing with his right hand, and in his left holding these two letters alluding to *Ferte nomen meum*. A small ivory head of *Helena*; these last things were found in the *Cæmitera* of the ancient christians.



*Aurum textile* of the ancients is gold round wire, which confutes *Ferrarius* his contrary opinion. A small brass figure of *Deus Lunus*. A brass head of *Deus Ebbo*, having bulls horns in his forehead; this was worshipped by the *Neapolitans*. Several *Bullæ*, some made like round boxes in which they carried *Amulita*. In a marble statue of a *Puer prætextatus*, we observed a *Bulla* hanging at his breast. *Priapi*, &c. worn by the *Roman* women. *Sig. Bellori* told us the letter T was esteemed by the *Ægyptians* *Signum salutis*. Some triangular *Bullæ*; whence the custom of *Agnus Dei*, being worn now among papists. Old rings with keys. A *Tessera hospitalitatis*, being a long square stone. Antient seals with letters of names. A little and long square piece of brass being one of the ancient *Sortes*, whereon was written, *Fausse Viras*. A relievo head of *Silenus*. A stone thus inscribed.

LABVCCIUS HERMES  
SIBI ET  
TYCHAE L. SVAE  
AB TITVLO SVSVM OL. XIX.

An ancient brass weight with two faces on one side. A very small stone weight. A stone weight with *ex auctoritate* written on it. *Anubis* an *Ægyptian* idol of red stone. An idol with the face of a monkey.

The picture of *Annibal Caruaggio*, drawn by himself on his pallet. *Sig. Bellori* was very civil to us. He has good medals and *Entaglie*, and a collection of designs made by the best masters; he draws pictures, and makes good land-skips, and he is a learned antiquary. He wrote

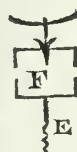
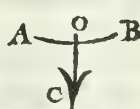


wrote the explanation of *Leon. Agostino's Gemme Antiche Figurate*, and of the coins in *Symbolica Dianæ Ephesiæ statua*. He published *Nota delli Musei*, &c. in *Roma*, and is now printing a book of *Bassi relievi*. He is making an addition to the lives of the painters, and shewed us his corrections of *Erizzo*.

*Eustathius de Divinis* was visited by us, who shewed us glasses of his make-

ing: we looked thro' two of his perspectives, one of ten palms long, with four glasses, which made the objects large, but somewhat obscurer than another of eight palms long, into which he removed two glasses from the first, and then the objects were more large. We observ'd a contrivance to rest a perspective on.

SKIPPO.



*AB* is a leather channel to lay the perspective in, being fastned by a moveable axis at *o*, to a perpendicular iron *o c*, which at *c* hath a spring that serves to fix it, when it is put into a square iron frame *D*, at *s* above or on each side; the frame *D* may be fix'd by the screw *E*, either perpendicularly or horizontally.

He told us, when he makes *plano* convex glasses, that he makes them a femidiameter thinner than the covex on both sides, to have the same distance of focus for both sorts. He shewed us his invention of a telescope with seven glasses, *viz.* the first objective, and the other six plano-convex, placed two and two together, touching one another on the convex sides, thus. The object thro' this perspective is larger, and with a bigger area than in that with four glasses, which yet made the object clearer. In a perspective with two glasses, objects appear inverted; in that of seven, and the other of four glasses, they appeared inclining in one, and *in situ naturali* in the other. In that of seven, the *lentes* are without any coloured circle, but in the last we observed a yellow, and the glasses of this grow moist (tho' at first whiter and clearer than the others) which he thinks is occasioned by a mixture of salt. *Vide* his letter to cardinal *Manzini*.

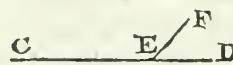
*Eustathius de Divinis* hath writ against *Hugenii Systema Saturninum*, which was answered by *Hugenius*, and a reply made, but since *Hugenius* hath been silent, *Honoratus Fabri* the Jesuite, writ also for him in *Latin*, who esteems more of *Divinis* than of *Campani's* glasses.

*Honoratus Fabri*, a French Jesuite, and one of the penitentiaries at *St. Peter's*, is a good philosopher and mathematician; he received us with great civility, and told us he was about to print five tomes

of his works at *Lyons*; the first that will be published is *De Homine*, which is last in order. A quarto book of his, is *De motu locali corporum*. He discoursed of reflexion of light, which he says is not made only from the first superficies, intancing in a thin piece of *Talcum*, which will hardly make any reflexion. He said also, that a speculum may be made so thick, that it shall reflect as well as with quicksilver, &c. By this scheme he demonstrated that reflexion is not only made from the first superficies. The radius *A* is imbib'd into the globuli, and is reflected into the radius *B*.



He proved the angle of incidence not equal to that of reflexion, because the superficies of a glass *CD* being covered with a cloth all over, except at the point *E*, nothing of the radius *F* will be reflected till the superficies *CE* be uncovered.



*S. Cæcilia* in *Transtevere* belongs to *S. Cæcilia* Benedictine nuns, where we took notice in *Transtevere* of a rich shrine, and of an old tomb of an *English* cardinal; under his effigies is written,

D. O. M.

*Adam. Anglo Tit. S. Cæciliæ presbytero Cardinali Episcopatus Londinensis perpetuo Administratori, Integritate, Doctrina Et religione præstanti*  
Obiit die xv. Augusti MCCCXCVII.

The king of *England's* arms, and on each side the cardinal's (*viz.* a red cross charged with an eagle in a field argent) are on the monument. In the porch of this



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this church cardinal *Barberin* has set up the old cover of this tomb-stone, about which are these verses in odd characters.

*Artibus iste Pater famosus in omnibus Adam  
Theologus summus Cardionalis eram  
Anglia cui patriam, Titulum dedit ista Beate  
Edes Cecilie morſq; ſuprema locum.  
MCCCLXXXVII. Menſe Septembr.*

Ceremony  
on Candle-  
mas day.

Jan. 23. Being *Candlemas* day, St. N. at the great chapel in the pope's palace, cardinal *Antonio Barberino* ſeated before the high altar, diſtributed wax candles to the cardinals and others; the pope uſed to perform this ceremony, but he was indiſpoſed this day; ſome ſaid he counterfeited himſelf ill, becauſe he would not give audience to cardinal *Orſini*, who was going into *France* for an *Abbatia* the king intended to beſtow upon him, which cardinal *Aldobrandini* had. This *Orſini* within theſe ſix months came over to the *French* faction. After the candles were diſtributed, the cardinals made a proceſſion in the great hall, carrying every one a lighted taper, having their mitres and copes on; before them went ſeveral biſhops with mitres, and among them one without a mitre, who, I think, was an *Armenian* biſhop.

The government ſee in my collection of governments.

Customs,  
&c. at  
Rome.

When the pope dies, every houſe is obliged to ſet out a light every night; which cuſtom is ſtrictly obſerved all the time the *Sede vacante*. The bells at the *Campidoglio* are never rung but at the pope's death. When a new one is choſen, his friends and relations ranſack and carry away what they can find in his palace. One had been formerly elected pope, but he wanted thoſe fingers uſually liſted up when the people are bleſſed.

Cardinal *Eſtè* is altogether of the *French* faction, who ſome few years ſince gathered 800 men againſt the pope in the city of *Rome*.

Six white loaves now ſold for one juſio: In *Urban VIIIth's* time, 18 were ſold for the ſame price, which might be from the price of corn.

*Buffalo's* are uſed in waggons, and they are guided by a ring that is faſtned in their noſtrils.

*Leti* informs us, that the pope is always guarded with 50 *Switzers* in two companies, 12 light horſemen, and four lances at leaſt.

That the cardinal nephew ſubſcribes letters *di ordine*, and the patents of ſome governors; but the pope ſubſcribes patents of legats, &c.

That the pope's court conſiſts of about 350 perſons, beſides guards.

*Il Maeſtro di Stalla* wears a ſword.

That the pope's armories are at *Ferrara*, *Bologna*, *Ca. S. Angelo*, the *Vatican*, *Ancona* and *Ravenna*. He has 300 workmen for making of arms at *Tivoli*.

That the pope may have about 60000 ſoldiers, horſe and foot.

That in all expences the pope ſpends not above a million and a half of ſcudi *per annum*; his daily revenue is ſome-what above 20000 ſcudi.

This pope *Alexander VII.* has laid on 14 new gables, and they ſay it is never the cuſtom of the ſucceſſors to eaſe the people of thoſe laid on before their time. This pope is a *Senefe*, his name *Fabius Chifius*; he was legat in *Germany*, and hath related his travels in *Latin* verſe, among many other poems of his: he is very careful of his health, never going abroad without the advice of his phyſicians, who told him the air of *St. Peter's* would be bad for him this winter, and therefore it was reported the canonization of a *Spaniſh* and a *French* ſaint was deferred. Don *Mario* is the pope's brother, whoſe palace was repairing nigh *Antoninus's* pillar. Cardinal *Padrone Fab. Chigi* is his nephew (ſon to Don *Mario*) who is counted a lover of women, and has, they ſay, been infected with the *French* pox. Don *Agostino* is another of his nephews, and ſon to Don *Mario*. The pope's *Staffieri* or ſervants in the ſummer, wear red ſilk coats made like the *Spaniſh* ſoldiers, and in the winter they wear red velvet. The captain of the guard of *Switzers* is always nigh the pope, and is privately armed with piſtols. Don *Agostino* is prince of *Farnefe*, a place in the eccleſiaſtical ſtate, given in exchange by the duke of *Parma*. Don *Sigifmondo* is his younger brother, and is a knight of *Malta*, and is deſigned to be cardinal the next creation.

Cardinals, when they ride incogniti in their coaches, order the taſſels to be taken off their horſes heads, and then the coaches of inferior perſons are not to ſtop as they paſs by. Dukes and princes have the like taſſels about their horſes, and their coachmen ſit on velvet cuſhions.

The title of *Altezza*, i. e. highneſs, is taken away from cardinals that are princes, and all have the title of *Eminenza*. Cardinals pull off their hats or caps only when they drink the pope's health, but ambaffadors ſtand up. Cardinals ſwear in the pope's hand, but governors, &c. that are not cardinals, ſwear in the *Camerlengo's* (chamberlain's) hand.

The



The chief families in *Rome*, are the *Colonne*, *Orsini*, *Conti* and *Savelli*.

Widows are here distinguished as at *Florence*, by their great sleeves; young married women and maids do wear curled hair, which they desire may be of a reddish colour; they wear little farthingales, and have short sleeves behind them thus shap'd, and before and behind hangs down a *lacinia*. Young women never walk the streets without their mother or some old woman at their heels, as young boys, sons of gentlemen, &c. have always priests attending them. The women wear much of ordinary blue, red, &c. druggets.

Great number of courtezans live in *Rome*, some of them live splendidly, but none can ride in coaches without licence, and then the curtains must be drawn: they dare not come where the sacrament is, or where any festival is kept; and about *Christmas*, the men are strictly forbidden to visit them, under a penalty that reaches both. These and hereticks, as they call the protestants, are buried in a place by themselves without *Porta del Popolo*.

*Burdasties* are kept by noblemen, and, as some say, by cardinals.

The king of *Spain's* ambassador, on *St. Peter's* day, presents the pope with a *Neapolitan* horse, and 5000 scudi.

Great linnen is usually dried on iron bars, that run from house to house cross the streets, which the people had rather do than pay gables for carrying it out and in at the city gates.

Every parish priest is obliged once a year to bring to the vicegerent the names of all that live in the parish.

Variety and plenty of wines at *Rome*, as *Vino Albano* (which is most common and is pleasant, of a whitish colour) *Greco*, *Vernatico*, *Monte Fiascone*, *Monte Portio*, &c. that which is well tasted they say is *Boccato*.

Porters are not suffered to carry burdens on festival mornings.

The carts are narrow and long, and made descending towards the horse.

Auctions or outcries are made here as at *Venice*.

Two testons, *i. e.* about three shillings, is a physician's fee for a visit. He is obliged to acquaint the parish priest when he sees his patient in danger. If a heretick, *i. e.* a protestant, will give leave before his breath be quite out of his body, that but a piece of an host may be put into his mouth, he shall have the usual solemnities of a burial, if not, they say, the *sbirri*, *i. e.* fellows, who go up and down as a guard or watch, must carry him to his grave.

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Dead bodies are dressed up in cloths, and laid on biers (seldom in coffins) and carried with their hands and faces naked. SKIPPON.

*Monachi di Rischatto*, called so from their redeeming of slaves, are white barefooted friars, who wear a red and blue cross on their breasts.

We observed in some parts of the city, many country fellows (who probably stood to be hired) in their ruffet cloaks.

About *Christmas* time, many sorts of cakes and bread are sold, one sort of cake is called *pan-giallo*, like our plumb-cake; others are of other colours.

*Rouzacha* is a play in the streets, three or four playing together, winding a cord several times about a trundle, and he that throws it furthest, wins.

These famous painters now in *Rome*: *Painters.* *Pietro di Cortona Berritini*; *Cavaliero Calabrese*; *Carluzzo*, a young man; *monsieur Pufin*, an old *Frenchman*; *Salvator Rosa*; *Mar. di Fiore*; *Siegebrandon*; a *Burgundian* Jesuit paints battles; *Filippo Louri*, makes landships and figures; *Cavaliero Bernino*, is an excellent sculptor.

We lodg'd some time, at our first pension, in the house of a *Spanish* cavaliero of *S. Jago*, who wore a red cross on his shoulder: He told us, that his countrymen always dealt cards to the right hand: that four or five leagues from *Barcelona*, at a mountain call'd *Bicque*, amethysts are found; and in the mountains southward of *Madrid*, is crystal: at *Gualdel* canal was a silver mine, sufficient for the building of the escorial; it was afterwards stopp'd up by water.

This winter there were at *Rome* two brothers, titular dukes of *Brunswick*; the younger was a papist, and the other a lutheran, marry'd to . . . the prince *Palatine's* sister, her husband is the bishop of *Halberstadt*. Most of the canons there are Roman Catholics, who choose one time a Lutheran, and the next time a Catholic bishop. Prince *Colonna* entertain'd them with a feast of four dishes, each costing 200 crowns.

We observ'd in the market all sorts of birds to be sold, and venison, wild boar, porcupine, &c. Most of the hogs in these parts are black. When they intend to kill them, they drive them through the streets, and thrust sharp irons of their long staves into them. Before they kill beeves and calves, they bait them with dogs in the streets. Six post-houses in *Rome*. 1. That for *Venice*. 2. *Milano* and the *Tramontane* countries. 3. *Ligorne* and *Genoa*. 4. *Florence*. 5. *Naples* and *Sicily*.

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SKIPPER.

*Sicily.* 6. The ecclesiastical state, where twice a week letters are expected by crowds of people.

The water we wash'd with every morning, in the coldest weather, seem'd as if it had been a while set over the fire, it was so warm.

*Limoncelle*, are little lemons, which some pickle up.

Monte di Pietà.

*Monte di Pietà* is an office where any one may deposite their household stuff, plate, jewels, &c. and take up money upon them; and afterwards may have them again, allowing some interest. The usual time of leaving goods here is for a year and a day; but oftentimes they renew it from year to year. Noblemen, &c. when they intend to be absent a good while, think this the safest place to lodge their plate, &c. in.

*Rome* is disprais'd by some, and prais'd by others.

It is a proverb said of *Rome*,

*Jamais ni Cheval ni homme  
N'amenda d'aller à Rome.*

Also,

*Cbi Bestia vâ a Roma  
Bestia ritorna.*

In *Italy* are these princes and commonwealths that have absolute power, according to *Leti*.

Princes,  
&c. in  
Italy.

|                             |       |       |                                             |
|-----------------------------|-------|-------|---------------------------------------------|
| 1. Alexander VII.           | _____ | _____ | Pope.                                       |
| 2. Philip IV. king of Spain | _____ | _____ | King of Sicily and Naples, and D. of Milan. |
| 3. Carolus Emanuel          | _____ | _____ | Duke of Savoy.                              |
| 4. Ferdin. II.              | _____ | _____ | Duke of Tuscany.                            |
| 5. Carol. II.               | _____ | _____ | Duke of Mantua.                             |
| 6. Ranutius II.             | _____ | _____ | Duke of Parma.                              |
| 7. Almericus                | _____ | _____ | Duke of Modena.                             |
| 8. Sigism. Fra.             | _____ | _____ | Bishop of Trent.                            |
| 9. } Several families       | _____ | _____ | { Prince of Bozzolo.                        |
| 10. } of                    | _____ | _____ | { Marquis of Castiglione.                   |
| 11. } Gonzaga               | _____ | _____ | { Duke of Guastalda.                        |
| 12. }                       | _____ | _____ | { Duke of Novellara.                        |
| 13. Ursini                  | _____ | _____ | Duke of Bracciano.                          |
| 14. Ursini                  | _____ | _____ | Conte di Petigliano.                        |
| 15. Augustinus Chisius      | _____ | _____ | Prince of Farnese.                          |
| 16. Pico                    | _____ | _____ | Duke of Mirandola.                          |
| 17. Grimaldi                | _____ | _____ | Prince of Monaco.                           |
| 18. Cibo                    | _____ | _____ | Marquis of Massa.                           |
| 19. Aldobrandini            | _____ | _____ | Marquis of Meldola.                         |
| 20. Ferreri                 | _____ | _____ | Prince of Massarano.                        |
| 21. Malaspina               | _____ | _____ | Marchese di Monte.                          |
| 22. Colonna                 | _____ | _____ | Prince di Pagliano.                         |
| 23. Ludovisi                | _____ | _____ | Prince di Piombino.                         |
| 24. Barberino               | _____ | _____ | Prince di Palestrina.                       |
| 25. Medina de las Torres    | _____ | _____ | Prince di Sabioneta.                        |
| 26. Doria                   | _____ | _____ | Marquis of Torreglia.                       |

The following Republicks; viz. 1. *Venice*. 2. *Genoa*. 3. *Lucca*. 4. *S. Marino*.

Likewise,

*Roma quanta fuit ipsa ruina docet.*

*Terrarum Dea Gentiumq; Roma  
Cui par est nihil, nihilq; secundum.*

*Rome tousjours à voulu avoir le premier  
rang sur toutes les autres villes du monde  
anciennement en vertu, maintenant en vices  
& meschancetez abominables.*

Voyage du D. de Rohan.

The Jesuits have a treasury in *Italy*, *The Je-  
France, Germany, and Spain: In Italy* *Jesuits.*

at *Naples, Florence, Mantua, and Rome*. Six colleges make a custodia; and five custodiæ a province. Every college puts into the private treasury two *per Cent*. and half that goes into the treasury of the custodia; and the custodia puts  $\frac{1}{3}$  of that into the provincial treasury; and the provincial treasury puts in  $\frac{1}{3}$  into the general treasury.

Priests when they are ordain'd have the fore-finger and thumb of each hand bless'd and cross'd by the bishop; and with those four they can only touch the host. If one of them should be cut off, &c. another must be consecrated: and we were told, when they are degraded and put out of orders, the tops of those thumbs and fingers must be cut off.



*Tuesday, Jan. 24.* Hiring two horses for nine scudi, we began our journey for *Ancona*, and set forth about noon; we rode over *pons Milvius*, which at each end has a wooden bridge, to break down on occasion of war. The *Tyber* was very high at this time, almost even with its banks. Seven miles from *Rome* we pass'd through *Prima Porta*, a small village, and then travell'd hilly ground on the *Via Flaminia*, which is pav'd with broad flints; and in some places we observ'd a ridge of stones set on each side of the way, and at about every two paces distance were fix'd stones higher than the rest; we took notice of some old ruins, and one round building with broad buttresses. Nine miles from *Prima Porta*, we lodg'd at *Castellnuovo*. The *Campagna* of *Rome* is not well inhabited.

We paid two pistoles for our horses at *Rome*, and one more at *Spoletto*.

*Jan. 25.* We mounted before break of day, and went seven miles to *Arignano*, a little wall'd place, and eight miles farther came to *Civita Castellana*, another small wall'd town, where we cross'd over the river *Triglia*; from hence we had 12 miles off a prospect of *Caprarole*, a famous palace made into a pentagon; it belongs to the family of *Farnese*: there we were told is a whispering-place like that in the duke of *Mantua*'s palace of *T.* Four miles from *Castellana* we din'd at *Borghetto*, a poor wall'd palace, where our pasto or entertainment was but bad. In the afternoon we rode over the *Tyber* at *Ponte Felice*; which was begun by *Sixtus V.* and finish'd by *Clemens VIII.* On our left hand we saw *Magliana*, and two little castles. Four miles from *Borghetto* we pass'd by the ruins of the antient city *Otricoli*, and went over a hill, where the new town, a small and mean place, is built. On an altar-stone here, is this inscription, with a *præfericulum* on one side.

IVLIAE LVCILIAE  
LIVII IVLIANI FIL  
PATRONI MVNICIPI  
CVIVS PATER  
THERMAS OCRICOLA  
NAS A SOLO EXTRVCTAS  
SVA PECVNIA DONA  
VIT  
DECVR. AVG. P. . . P.  
D. D. D.

Hence we travell'd a stony and hilly way eight miles to *Narni*, a small city with a castle on the top of a hill, a mile or two before we reach'd *Narni*, where

we lodg'd this night. We rode by a <sup>SKIPPON.</sup> very steep and high precipice.

We observ'd in this journey *Eremites*, that sprinkle holy water on passengers, when they beg their charity.

*Jan. 26.* We went seven miles in a pleasant valley cultivated like *Lombardy*, and the highway was strait till we came to *Terni* (antiently *Interamna*) a pretty <sup>Terni.</sup> city built in a plain. In the midst of the piazza stands an old pillar before the cathedral church, which seem'd to have been a *Roman* temple. Hence we travell'd and ascended a high hill. Soon after we left . . . seven miles from *Terni*; and seven miles farther, we rode through *Spoletto*, a large city on the side of a hill. <sup>Spoletto.</sup> Here we chang'd our horses, and had a prospect of a large and pleasant valley that reach'd to *Fuligno*; it was till'd as the country in *Lombardy*. Eight miles from *Spoletto* we pass'd by *Trevi*, (antiently *Mutusca* and *Trebia*) a wall'd town upon the top of a hill on our right hand. The way this afternoon was very strait and very good. We lodg'd this night at *Fuligno*.

This evening we saw the comet nigh *Aries*, with its *barba* towards the *Pleiades*, but it was very dim.

*Jan. 27.* We took a litter (as we did at *Spoletto*) and fresh horses, which carry'd us a mountainous way up four miles to *Bala* a small village, where they make paper. We had here a pretty prospect in a narrow valley, and had a good road the higher parts of the mountain, where we met with snow. We dined at *Serravalle*, and there chang'd our horses again. This is a little village by the river *Chiente*, that runs in a narrow valley, 14 miles from *Fuligno* hither. In the afternoon we travell'd 14 miles more, and lodg'd at *Valcimarra*, a small village, seated in the same valley and the river *Chiente*.

*Jan. 28.* Two hours before day, we took fresh horses and another litter, and rode seven miles to *Tolentino*, a little wall'd <sup>Tolentino</sup> city, where we had fresh horses again, and then went 10 miles to *Macerata*, (antiently, according to *Ferrarius's Lexic. Geograph.* *Alia Ricina* and *Helvia Ricina*) leaving the high mountains of the *Apennine* behind us. A little before we enter'd this place, we pass'd under a fair new arch, with the half figure of cardinal . . . of brass upon it. *Macerata* is indifferently large. We should have chang'd our horses, but travelling on, after dinner we met with some on the road, with whom we chang'd horses; and eight miles from *Macerata* came to *Recanati*, (*Recinetum* <sup>Recanati.</sup> and

Otricoli.

Narni.



SKIPPON.

and *Ricina nova*) a long city on the top of a hill. Here we observ'd an inscription on the side of a house, signifying that the *Santa Casa* had rested there. Many poor boys were importunate beggars as we came up to this city.

Loreto.

We went four miles up hill and down hill, and in very bad and deep way, passing by an aquæduct, and at night arriv'd at *Loreto*, where every innkeeper we saw invited us into his house.

The church dedicated to the virgin *Mary* is built like a cathedral, where the story of *Santa Casa's* removal from place to place is hung up, and translated into, 1. *Hebrew* 2. *Arabick*. 3. *Greek*. 4. *Latin*. 5. *Sclavonian*. 6. *Dutch*. 7. *French*. 8. *Spanish*. 9. *Italian*. 10. *Welsh*. 11. *English*. 12. *Scotch*. 13. and *Irish* language. One father *Corbington* a Jesuit turn'd it into the four last. See Mr. *Ray's* travels.

A fair brass font here, which is well carved. A pretty monument of cardinal *Cajetan*. The church-gates are brass, and wrought with relievo figures, representing stories in the bible.

The treasury.

A *French* Jesuit introduc'd us into the treasury, which is a large room with a painted roof; within several presses and iron grates we saw many rich presents made to the *Madonna* of *Loreto*, by princes, &c. We observ'd particularly the wood at *Vincennes* nigh *Paris*, in a silver model; a crown of gold set with pearls, given by . . . . . princess of *Transylvania*; the crown and scepter of . . . . . queen of *Sweden*; an emerald, presented by . . . . . wife of *Henry III.* king of *France*; a large heart of gold, given by *Henrietta Maria* queen of *England*: On the outside of it are these three letters, *I H S*, made of fair diamonds; opening it, on one side is the *Madonna* pictured, and on the other, the queen's picture curiously drawn, ('tis said by *Cooper*) and her name is thus written, *Henrica Maria Regina Angliæ*. A gold chalice set with precious stones, by the emperor; a little book of gold set with camei, &c. and adorn'd within with pictures of the virgin *Mary*, &c. furniture for an altar worth 120 scudi, by *Camoski*; a heart with two great diamonds; a bason and ewer of *lapis lazuli*, the pieces being solder'd together, by count *Olivares*; a chalice of *lapis lazuli*, one entire stone, by *Henry III.* of *France*; the picture of the *Madonna*, made of feathers; a vestment for the image of the virgin *Mary*, set with diamonds, by *Isabella* governess of *Flanders*; a spread eagle, set with diamonds; that diamond in the breast is large: a diamond valu'd at 12,000 crowns,

by don *Carlo Doria*; a diamond, sent by the present king of *Poland*, worth 8000 scudi. The family of the *Medices* have been great benefactors. This pope hath yet sent no present. A model of *Taberna* in *Calabria*, twice freed from sieges; a model of *Augusta Prætoria* (*Aosta*); a model of the city *Nantz*, 1633. The story of our Saviour's nativity, carved in box, given by a *German* Capuchin; part of the evangelists, written so small that it cannot be read without the help of a glass; *lapis bezoar occid.* given by a Jesuit.

Within the area of the cupola of this church stands the *Santa Casa*, cruisted over on the outside with marble rarely carved with story; vide the pictures of it. At the west end is a window, where they say the angel saluted the virgin *Mary*: In the middle of the north side was the old entrance, now stopp'd up, and four other entrances are now made; over one is written this distich:

*Nullus in Orbe locus præluet Sanctior isto  
Quaq; cadit Titan, quaq; resurgit aquis.*

A stone table is preserved under the altar; the image of the virgin *Mary*, which they say was made by *S. Luke*, hath hanging before it a great gold lamp, given by the *Venetians*, *ex voto*, when they were infected with the plague; which 'tis said abated presently after this present was made; two large *cornucopiae* of massy gold; three *scudelle* or poringers are preserv'd here, wherein people rub their beads; an old piece of a plank wrapt up in an embroider'd cloth was shewn us for a great relick, also two gilt stars of wood; the bell which causes the pestilence to cease, &c. when it is rung; the pavement is of marble, which hath many times been cover'd with iron plate, yet both that and the pavement have been worn away; but a wooden beam, plac'd in the pavement, is reported to remain miraculously the same without wearing. The walls of this house are built of stone of a reddish colour, shap'd like bricks; and at *Nazareth* they find the same kind of stone. They have a legend that *Suarez* desired one of these stones to be put into a chapel he was building, like this, in *Spain*; which was granted by the pope, and it was sent to him while he was at *Trent*, when the council was there: but *Suarez* fell immediately sick, and till he sent back the stone to *Loreto*, had no hopes of recovery; but it was observ'd, as the stone was brought nearer and nearer to *Santa Casa*, so he gradually recover'd.

Legend.

This



The stone is now distinguish'd from the rest in the wall by an iron grate about it. At the upper end of the choir is an esteem'd picture of the *Jews* accusing the woman of adultery.

The apothecary's shop hath all the gally-pots painted with *Roman* and Sacred story, by *Raphael Urbin.* The duke of *Florence* offer'd as many of silver in exchange, but it was refus'd. In the cellar, which is large and well stor'd with wine, we saw three several colour'd wines drawn out of one tap.

At the steps leading up to the church, is a fair brass statue of *Sixtus V.* who made *Loreto* a bishoprick; a pretty fountain in the piazza, one side whereof is double portico'd, belonging to 24 canons. A dung-hill place was shew'd us, where they say the *Santa Casa* rested before it came to the place it is now in.

*Loreto* consists of one short street on the top of a hill, and is walled about; it is three or four miles distant from the sea; most of the houses are inns or shops, where they sell beads, measures of the *Madonna*, &c. without the walls is an indifferent street.

*January 30.* We took fresh horses and rode deep and dirty way, up hill and down hill; and eight miles distance we pass'd through *Cameronia*, a small walled place on the top of a hill. Seven miles further we arrived at *Ancona*, a pretty large and well built city, but the streets are narrow and not well paved.

Ancona.

The *Banco* or exchange is a fair place like that at *Genoa*, having the roof well painted, and a balcony looking into the haven; over the entrance is a stone figure of one on horseback removed from *Trajan's* triumphal arch (on the mole) which is built of large *Parian* marble, and is very handsome and kept entire. At the end of the mole is a fort, where there is a light-house to direct ships in a dark night; for there is a rock not far off that is dangerous. On the top of a hill is a strong fort (finished by *August. Cbifius* the present pope's nephew) which commands the city. Ruins of the old port are still remaining.

*S. Cyriacus*, the domo, is seated on a hill. The monument of *Van Loosen* of the *Bosch* in *Flanders* here.

A pretty new play-house was built up for this carnival.

In *S. Francis's* church are many *tabule* SKIPPON. *Votivæ*, whereon these letters were written, *P. G. R. i. e. Per Gratia Ricevuta.*

In the Dominicans rofary church is a tombstone thus inscrib'd,

*D. O. M.*

*Sepulchrum Balthasaris Vander Groes Boïdus Flandrie suorumq; successor. Anno Domini MDCXXXIV.*

Many *Jews* live here.

At night our host at the inn took our names.

Here we observed a kind of muscle, Ballare *Concha altera longa Rondeletii*, vulgarly called *Ballare* or *Dattylî di Mare*; they live within great stones that are soft; some of the stones are as big as a man can lift, and many muscles are found in one of them; they are fed by the sea-water, &c. that runs in at little passages. The meat is delicate and sold dear.

In the road from *Rome*, vines are fastned to reeds.

*January 31.* Hiring for seven scudi two horses to carry us to *Ravenna*, and to see *S. Marino* by the way; we had a good road on the shore, nine miles to a long wooden bridge over the river *Fumefino*, and pass'd by a ruin'd castle; eleven miles further, we rode good way on the shore to *Senigallia*, a Senigallia; small city, with low walls and a shallow ditch; it hath a little port and haven, and a strong fort towards the sea.

Many *Jews* here. We travelled 15 Jews. miles after dinner, passing bridges over the rivers *Cesano* (Lat. *Senna*) and *Mitro*, which last is nigh *Fano*, where we lodged Fano. this night without the walls. This city is fortified with a higher and stronger wall than that of *Senigallia*; it is handsome, having strait streets indifferently well built. The piazza is neat.

The Augustines church is a broad and square structure, formerly the temple of *Fortune*; the brass figure of this *Fortuna* is in the palace.

We saw an old *Roman* arch, which is represented on the wall of a church close by it, where is this written,

*Effigies Arcus ab Augusto Erecti posteaq; ex parte diru: bello Pii II. contra Fanen. An. MCCCCLXIII.*

SKIPTON.

DIVO AVGVSTO PIO CONSTANTINO PATRI  
DOMINORVM.

IMP. CAES. DIVI F. AVGVSTVS PONTIFEX MAXI  
MVS COS. XIII. TRIBVNICIA POTEST. XXXI. IMP. XXVI  
PATER PATRIAE MVRVM DEDIT.

CVRANTE. L. TVRCIO SECVNDO APRONIANI PRAEF  
VRB. FIL. ASTERIO VC. CORR. FLAM. ET PICENI.

*Malatesta* usurp'd the authority of this place, and was driven out by *Pius II.* and the duke of *Urbino*.

The arms of this city are a red and white ladder, which they have from two families, *Carignano* of *Ancona*, and *Cassara*.

*In hac Porta stat Leo Fortis*, was formerly written on a gate.

Pesauero.

*Feb. 1.* We rode on the shore seven miles to *Pesauero*, a pretty city with a handsome piazza. The domo hath a large cupola. We went bad way 10 miles further, and din'd at *Catholica* a poor village, having *Gradaria* on our left hand. Hence we travell'd good road on the sea-shore, and the *Via Flaminia* brought us to *Rimini* 15 miles from our baiting-place. Antient inscriptions in the piazza of *Pesauero*; and at the gallows were many skulls and quarters of men.

Rimini.

Before we entred *Rimini* we pass'd under an arch of brick, thus inscrib'd;

*Veni, Vide et Impera  
Ter felix Piccolominee  
Gentilitia tua Aquila.*

*Veni celerior, Vide oculatior, imperia angustior*

*Hac sunt Ariminensium Vota*

*Quorum indicem obsequii*

*Vel rude Saxum tuus reddit adventus.*

Within the walls we pass'd under another arch of stone, made in honour of *Tiberius Caesar*, but the inscription is defac'd: It is a high and large arch.

In the piazza is a brass statue of *Paulus V.* The piazza is fair, with some portici about it; and here is preserv'd the stone *Julius Caesar* stood on when he spoke to his soldiers after he pass'd the *Rubicon*; these modern inscriptions on it:

The stone  
Julius Caesar  
stood on  
when he  
spoke to his  
soldiers  
after he  
pass'd the  
Rubicon.

*C. Caesar Dict. Rubicone Superato civili  
Bel. commilit. suos hic in Foro R. ad-  
locut.*

*Suggestum hunc Vetustate collapsum Coss.  
Ariminensium Novembris et Decembr.  
MDCV. Restit.*

On a little chapel is written,

*Eucharistiæ Sacramento non pauci ad  
Christi fidem deducti D. Antonio heic  
Concionante.*

*Rimini* is a great and handsome city. An old stone bridge built of huge stones, by *T. Caesar*, over the river *Marecchi*.

Cardinal *Piccolomini* is legat, and present governor here.

This carnival there was much masking and running at the ring.

We found the weather much colder in these parts than between *Rome* and *Loreto*.

A Spanish pistole worth but 30  $\frac{1}{2}$  *julio* on this side of *Italy*, and worth 31 *julii* at *Rome* and elsewhere.

Cardinal *Carafa*, nuncio at *Vienna*, was here in his return from the emperor's court.

*Feb. 2.* After much wrangling with our vitturine, we procur'd two fresh horses, and rode by a cloister of white monks, two miles from *Rimini*; five miles farther we began to ascend a mountainous country, and enter'd the territory of *S. Marino*, passing through a small village with a castle, call'd *Serravalle*; and three miles thence came up to the borgo of *S. Marino*, where we dined at the sign of this commonwealth's arms, which are three towers on a mountain, and this underwritten, *Libertas perpetua*. This borgo, like some of our country villages, hath but mean buildings; in the middle there is a piazza with a portico before the shops, and a market kept here every *Wednesday*, which from *Christmas* to the end of carnival, is frequented by people with a great number of hogs, sometimes amounting to four or 5000. This borgo is situated directly under a precipitous high rock, whereon is built the city of *S. Marino*. Two ways

S. MARINO.

lead up to it; one very steep, the other more easy and winding: In the first is a cross cut in the rock, call'd *Croce di Cavaliere*, because a knight was kill'd there in *Malatesta's* time. At the city gate we left our swords, which were return'd us again by the favour of the captain of the militia, and permitted to wear them. This city is on the ridge of the highest mountain



mountain in these parts, having a perpendicular precipice on one side, and on the other a wall with a difficult ascent up to it; on the highest places are three towers, one of which is call'd the fortress, and is a prison; a cistern nigh it. The houses are but indifferent, and the streets narrow and uneven. The piazza before the council-house is small; underneath it are two great cisterns for water. On a wall here is fix'd a stone, mark'd with these measures: *Piede da mano* equal to 12 inches; *piede commune*; *braccio piccolo*; *braccio grande*. *Faccie delle Canne*, *Matteone Cotto*, *Tavella Cotta*, and *Coppo Cotto* are the sizes of bricks; and in stone are carved the measures for corn.

Measures.

About 60 *Jews* live here.

Here are four convents; the discalceate Franciscans min. observ. the nuns of St. *Clare*; and without the walls are the Capuchins and the Servites.

The jurisdiction of this republick is about eight miles in compass, and three miles in length. Four castles subject to it: 1. *Serravalle*. 2. *Fietano*. 3. *Monte Giardino*. 4. *Fiorentino*.

About 1500 fighting men in this commonwealth. We saw no soldiers, only some sbirri at *Serravalle*. At a distance we saw the garden of S. *Marino*, nigh *Monte Albo*, where they hang malefactors; under the fortress they behead some offenders. Without leave none are suffer'd to wear swords or pistols, but daggers are allow'd. There belong 25 small pieces of cannon to this republick, two culverins and about 50 horse pistols.

We were told, if any one kills another in his own defence, he forfeits 100 *scudi*, but the magistrates remit all but 25.

The little river *Canova* bounds the territory towards the north, where are eight corn, and two powder mills. *Acqua della valle* is a water, they say, springs out on S. *Jo. Bapt.* at night, and cures all diseases but the *French-pox*. We had a prospect of a very mountainous country, and saw S. *Leo*, a strong fort of the pope's, whose country environs this republick on all sides.

The bishop of this place is also bishop of S. *Leo*, *Monte Feltre*, and *la Penna*.

The cathedral dedicated to S. *Marino*, is pretty large, where his head is preserved within one of silver. Behind the chapel devoted to the sacrament, are two hollows in a rock, which, they believe, were S. *Marino* and S. . . . beds, who were both stone-cutters, and made these places with their own hands. Another place cut out of the rock, where S. *Marino* used to chastise himself, and in a garden we saw of that sort of garlick he

used to eat when he did penance. In the cloister is an old monument of a countess and her son, who gave this mountain to S. *Marino*.

SKIPPER.

In the Franciscans church is a tabernacle of wood pitch'd over, whereon the evangelists, prophets and saints are handsomely pictured in gold, and covered with glass.

Two apothecaries shops, and but two butchers shops in this city. The republick gives maintenance to a physician and a chirurgion.

When the parent dies, children have equal shares.

Good *Moschatella* wine grows in this territory, and they have olives and sheep, but breed no cows. The soil is indifferently good.

The republick sends ambassadors, and presents of cheeses, made of sheeps milk. They have enmity with no prince or state, nor particular friendship with any; and in the several wars of *Italy*, lived in peace. Their commonwealth is 1163 years old. Little or no impositions on the people. But one coach here, which is kept by signior *Giacomo Bellozzi*. They stamp no money.

Cardinal *Carolus Barberino* is their protector at *Rome*.

On S. *Bartholomew's* day is a great fair for calves, &c. which is encouraged by reason of the small gabelle that is paid; for whether more or less are brought, they say but a julio is the custom. All the soldiers are then in arms, and stand in the ascents up to the city. When they march the captain of the militia goes first, then the two captains of the republick, with the gentlemen after them; the *fiera*, who carries the colours, followed by the lieutenant and four serjeants.

The inquisition can do nothing without leave first from the magistrate.

The government is described by Mr. *Ray*.

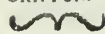
Every *Wednesday* a court is held to hear causes, in the *Borgo*.

We returned in the evening to *Rimini*.

*Feb. 3.* We had a good road nigh the shore, and at 12 miles distance went over the *Rubicon*, and three miles further dined at *Cesenatico* (*Cæsena*) now a small village, with a port for little barks; we rode then five miles, on a causey, in a fenny country, and passed through *Cervia*, it is like a small *English* market town, with a low earth-work about it. We travelled for five miles by a pine wood, on our right hand, and then ferried over the river *Cervia*, paying  $\frac{1}{4}$  julio for a horse. Above five miles more we



SKIPPON.



Ravenna.

we had another pine-wood on our right hand, and rode in a fenny country, on a firm causey. Ten miles farther, we rode by a channel (for small barks) that comes five miles from the sea to Ravenna; we crossed the river *Bedese*, and immediately entered the city of Ravenna, at *Porta Pamphilia*, whereon is the half stone figure of *Innocent X.* and painting relating to his name, and *Columba's* discovery of the *West-Indies*. The dove being that pope's arms.

The domo.

The domo is a large church, with double isles; the body is painted in fresco, with stories, and the end of the choir is pictured in mosaic work, with 18 arch-bishops of this city, and 11 of them have a dove sitting on each of their heads, signifying their being chosen by divine inspiration, for at their several elections a dove appeared, and came, and lighted on their heads. The pavement is antient tessellated work; the steeple is round, and so are the steeples of many other churches here.

La Classe.

*La Classe* is a monastery of the *Mona-chi Classenses*, who wear a white habit and white hats. One of their cloistered courts is stately; their church, dedicated to *S. Romualdus*, is neat, tho' small.

S. Apollinaris.

*S. Apollinaris* is a large church, with old stone pillars; the pulpit is of stone, and they shewed us the chair of *S. Apollinaris*, who was made first bishop of Ravenna, by *S. Peter*. This belongs to the *Francisc. discalceati*, who have a fair cloister. In the portico, before the church, are these two Roman inscriptions.

PROPAGATORI ROM.  
NI IMPERII FVNDATO  
QVIBVS PVBLICAE D  
FL. CONSTANTINO  
MAXIMO VICTOR  
SEMPER AVG DIVI  
CLAUDI NEPOTI DIVI  
CONSTANTI FILIO  
SETORIVS SILANVS  
VP PRAEPOSITVS  
FABRICAE DEVOTV  
N M Q E

M. COCCEIO M  
POL NEPOTI  
TRIB PLEB. DESI  
LEG. PR. PR. PROV. IN  
SICILIAE QVAES.  
TRIB MIL LEG XI CL  
SEVIRO EQ. R. XVIR ST  
PRIMITIVVS LIT  
VIVIR.

Nigh this church a large porphyry monument is fix'd in a wall, and this inscribed underneath.

*Vas hoc Porphyriacum ol. Theodorici Gotor. Imp. cineres in Rotundæ apice recondens, huc Petro Donato Caesio Narnien. Præsul. favente translatum ad perennem memoriam. Sapientes Reip. Rav. P. P. C. MDLXIII.*

On the north side of the city is the river *Marecchio*, and a little distance without the *Porta Cybo*, is an old gothic building called the *Rotunda*, which is about 14 paces broad, having the roof of one stone, in the middle whereof is a cross made of four stones, upon which formerly stood the forementioned *Vas porphy.*; underneath, they say, was another church, now filled up with earth and water. This *Rotunda* is built of stone, on eight arches in an octogonall figure, and the outside, except towards the cornice is octogonall; upon the arches were placed round, a portico of pillars, now thrown down. These two inscriptions here under two relievo figures.

Rotunda.

*Duo furvan Lupi et Aprì  
Una furvanicæ Domus hos produxit alumnos  
Libertatis opus contulit una dies.  
Naufraga mors pariter quos junxerat ante  
Et duplices luctus sic periniqua dedit.*

*An. Do. MCXLVIII. tempore Eugenii P.  
P. et C. Imp. hoc opus est factum ad  
honorem Dni et S. Marie pro aia Ali-  
prundi et Guillie Uxoris ejus & Ga-  
ludi filii ipsorum et omnium parentum  
eorum.*

The church of *S. Maria Portuensis* is very handsome and hath a stately cloister belonging to the *Canonici Lateranenses*.

S. Maria Portuensis.

The *Benedictin* convent is a fair building, they have a round church erected by *Justinian* the emperor, and dedicated to *S. Vitale*, which is fill'd up almost half the heighth of the pillars to make it more dry and healthful; there are eight pillars, and between each are two pillars. This church is crufted over with marble, wherein are odd representations, viz. the legs of a man, a man's face and bones like a skeleton. Under the altar of *S. Vitale* is a well, where he was drowned and martyred. The altar table is of oriental alabaster which is transparent, tho' above three inches thick; the pavement is old and tessellated. A little chapel wherein is a well, they say, full of martyrs blood, which one pope doubting of, put his ring in, and had it taken out bloody, whereupon he bestowed great indulgences, and called this chapel *Sanctum Sanctorum*, into which

The Bened-  
dictins.



into which no woman must enter; the bodies of *S. Ursicinus Episcopus*, *S. Ecclesius Episcopus*, and of *S. Victor Episcopus* here. A square stone in the pavement of the church, whereon the martyrs suffered. Within an altar is a stone with two hollow impressions, made by *S. Ursicinus*; his knees, when he was beheaded, who carried his head in his hand for a quarter of a mile. Under the marble head of *Justinian*, is written.

*Memoriæ Justiniani magni legum parentis Divi Benedicti Patris patruelis, quem Augustus Augustum appelles, ex agnatione tanti viri quam ex diademate Sac. Rom. Imp. sibi ab Avunculo suo Justino Cæs. delato, quod templum hoc S. Mariæ Vitali à fundam crexerit et una cum uxore Theodora dedicationi interfuerat Abb. et monachi agnato suo Benefac. suo observantiæ pignus, gratitudinis monumentum pos. An. Domini MDCLXIII.*

Below this is an old basso relievo stone, with these figures; a chair, a monster like a dragon; three boys, one of them winged holding a trident, the second is winged, and the third carries a *Concha turbinata*; on each side is a curious pillar, that seemed to have been cemented of several stones. The *Venetians*, they say, offered for them their weight in gold. The like relievo stone, with a pillar on each side, is under another marble head, and this inscription.

*Joanni XI. Archiep. Raven. ex Traversar. nobiliss. familia, cujus regiæ ac præmunificentiae argumentum esto tota insula Palatiola monachis dono data, in qua cum natura solum sterile dedisset, Ars æmula nobile Pinetum, ne Italiæ suum miraculum deesset, excitavit quadragesimo tertio anno supra septem sæcula ab accepto beneficio. adhuc non immemor. pos. Anno Domini MDCLXII.*

In the *Sacristia* (vestry) are two fair white marble pillars that were found under ground. A chapel dedicated to *S. Mathildis*.

Over the door of a house, called *Pompilia*, is written, *Deesse terra in qua vivamus, in qua moriamur non potest.*

There is a square leaning tower of brick belonging to the council-house.

*Ravenna* is a large, but meanly built city. It is ill served with fish, which is brought from *Rimini* and *Cesenatico*. We met with bad oil and wine here, but their cheese and pine kernels made some

amends; their water is still bad, as formerly, SKIPPO.

*Sit Cisterna mihi quam Vineamalo Ravennæ.*

Justings and maskings, this carnival in the piazza before the palace, where the governor cardinal *Piccolomini* resided, whose guard of *Switzers* were in the same livery with those at *Rome*, as all the cardinals (who are governors of cities) guards are.

Half a mile from *Ravenna* we observed the ruins of an ancient round building.

*Feb. 5.* Paying 12 *julii* for two horses to *Faenza*, we rode 16 miles on a causey, having the river *Montone* on our left hand. Four miles before we came to *Faenza*, we entered the road from *Loretto*, which was a bad way, and under the picture of the *Virgin Mary*, we saw written,

*Tu qui transis cave ne dimittas dicere Ave.*

We dined at *Faenza* (*Faventia*) a Faenza. large town walled about, having a long and fair piazza; *Mayolick* or earthen ware, that is much esteemed, made here. We passed through a borgo, trenched about, and went over a bridge, and under a tower in the middle of the bridge, which is cross the river *Amone*, before we came into *Faenza*. Nigh this town is a church dedicated to *S. Maria Paradisi*.

After dinner paying six *julii* for fresh horses, we rode ten miles in a strait road passing through *Castello Bolognese*, a little walled borgo, and went over the river . . . . . A little before we came to it, a quarter of a mile before we reached *Imola*, we forded one stream and ferried over another (giving one *julio* for a horse) called *San Ermo*. *Comelia* or *Forum Comeliis*, is

*Imola*, which is a city somewhat less Imola: than *Faenza*, the piazza is indifferent, with large *portici* before the shops.

*Feb. 6.* Paying six *julii*, we took fresh horses, and rode 10 miles to *S. Nicolo*, passing first through *Castello S. Pietro*, and at *S. Nicolo* changed horses for six *julii* more, and travelled 10 miles farther, to *Bononia*. This day we crossed the river *Idice*, and several others going over bridges, and had a strait rode most part of the way. We staid at the gates of *Bononia* till we had licence from the *consaloniero* to enter; there being some suspicion of us, because we had no bills of health. A long and fair portico on one side before we came to the gate. Bononia.

SKIPPON.

The country between *Ravenna* and *Bononia* is fruitful like *Lombardy*.

*Juſting at Bononia.*

This afternoon we ſaw juſtings performed by two cavaliers on a ſide, who were in armour, *cap à pe*, and were richly adorned with huge plumes of feathers, &c. At the ſounding of a trumpet they ran a full gallop at one another with their lances having a long partition of wood between them; ſome of their lances were broken, and ſome beaten out of their hands.

*Feb. 7.* In the afternoon we gave the *Florcnce* procaccio or courier a chicquin a man for our paſſage by water to *Venice*. All this night and till noon next day,

Ferrara.

*Feb. 8.* We were journeying 45 miles to *Ferrara*, where we dined and then took boat again and went three miles in a channel that brought us to the river *Po*, where at a place called *Ponte*, we changed our boat. And all this night went 30 miles to *Corbola* in the *Venetians* country, and at five miles diſtance we paſſ'd through a *Soſtegno* or *Porta* into the *Cavanella Nova*. . . miles from thence we brokefaſted next day,

*Feb. 9.* At *Loredò*, a village; after that we went againſt the ſtream in the river *Adige* [*Atheſis*] for five miles, and then entered at another ſluice or *ſoſtegno*, a channel, paſſing through a fenny country for 15 miles, and then went through *Chiozza*, a place in the ſea built on two or three iſlands, having long wooden bridges that join it to . . . A fort is not far diſtant. Here we came into the lagune, and went in a channel marked out by ſtokes on each ſide, and five miles from *Chioggia* were forced by contrary winds to lie all night in *Paleſtrina*, a place built on a long iſland, that reaches to *Malomocco*. In this journey, from *Bononia*, our boat was ſometimes drawn by horſes.

Chiozza.

*Feb. 10.* We ſet out before day-light, and at 10 miles diſtance entered the port of *Malomocco*, and viewed the outſide of two caſtles that defend that paſſage; five miles from thence we paſſ'd by the town of *Malomocco*, and five miles farther arrived at *Venice*, when at the office of *Sanità* we delivered our bills of health we brought from *Bononia*.

VENICE.

We ſtaid in *Venice* till *March 13.* taking Mr. *Nathaniel Bacon* into our company, who left us at *Naples*, and went with Mr. *Willughby* to theſe parts, and coming to us, while we were at *Rome*, he fell ſick in his journey of the ſmall-pox at *Bononia*, and returned then to *Venice*.

*March 13.* We took a gondola, and at ſeven miles diſtance from *Venice*, came

to *Meſtre*, when we hired places in a coach for two livres a man, and 10 miles riding brought us to *Treviſo*.

Treviſo.

*March 14.* We had three horſes for ourſelves, and one for our vitturine, giving four hungars for *Trent*. Twelve miles from *Treviſo* we paſſ'd by caſtle *Franco* on the left hand; and 12 miles further din'd at *Baffano*, a pretty wall'd town ſeated by the river *Brent*. To this place we travell'd in a plain country; and juſt here we entred the mountains, and rode along the *Brent's* ſide, till we took up our lodging this night at *Ponte di Sigifmondo*, (14 miles from *Baffano*) where we paid 12 ſoldi a man for paſſing the bridge.

Baffano.

Women hereabouts wear falling bands. Vitriol is made nigh *Pertineo*.

*March 15.* About three miles from *P. Sigifmondo*, giving about 1  $\frac{1}{2}$  ſoldo a man, we came into the arch-duke of *Inſpruck's* country, going through a gate, where there is a houſe built in the ſide of a ſteep rock, which none get up to without the help of a ladder or rope. After we had travell'd 18 miles, we baited at *Borgo*; and 13 miles further lodg'd in *Pergine*, paſſing a little before by a caſtle on the top of a round hill on our right hand, and by a lake on our left.

*March 16.* We travell'd five miles ſtony way, and ſteep deſcents, with high precipices nigh the road ſide, and then arriv'd at *Trent*.

TRENT.

At the domo, on the front of the choir is an inſcription in memory of the council; and a monument to *Matthiolus*, with an inſcription under his head. See the inſcription in Mr. *Ray*.

The domo.

This is a ſmall city, but well built, having two fair ſtreets. The prince or biſhop's palace is large, and fortify'd with bulwarks towards the city.

*S. Maria* is an indifferent church, (be- longing to the order of *Ph. Nerio*) where the council was held.

S. Maria.

The river *Atheſis* runs by the walls of the city, and has a good bridge over it, cover'd with a penthouſe of wood. A rich valley and high mountains about the city.

*Sigifmundus* . . . arch-duke of *Inſpruck* is the preſent biſhop of *Trent*, choſen by the canons of the domo. If he marries, they may chooſe another. Under him in ſpirituals there is a vicario, whoſe juriſdiction reaches 20 miles beyond *Bolzan*. In temporals is a governor and a council, conſiſting of two canons, four deputies of the city, who muſt be doctors of law, and the poſteſta, who determines civil and criminal cauſes, but from him may be an appeal to the council;

Govern-ment.



council ; all these for life, if they behave themselves well.

In *Tyrol* they have water boiling always in their kitchens, and when there is occasion they put some of it into a frying-pan, where they presently boil meat.

They have also a dish called in *Italian*, *Menestra d'Ove*, thus made ; they put beaten eggs into the boiling water in the frying-pan, and stirring them together, they serve it up.

*March 18.* Mr. Bacon, Mr. Ray, and myself, bought horses, and rode 15 miles to *Solurne*, and thence five miles to *Borgo*, a pretty village, and seven miles further lodged in *Bronzolo*. We observed in the vineyards of this country, three poles set up thus together,



with a truss of hay or straw on the top, and about them the people dance in vintage time.

A gelding is called a *Hungar*.

*March 19.* We went eight miles to *Bolzan*, which is a large town, pleasantly situated in a fruitful valley by the river *Atbesis*, and five miles further baited at *Terli*. Ten miles more brought us to *Mara*, a pretty town having one street, long and cloister'd. Six miles from hence, we mounted a higher ground by the *Adige* (*Atbesis*) and lodged in a village called *Raveland*. Men and women wear ruffs hereabouts, and are like the *Switzers*. The women have great broad-brim'd hats. Very little or no *Italian* spoken by the people. Featherbeds used here instead of blankets ; and stoves are frequent

*March 20.* We made a constant journey by the *Atbesis*, and pass'd thro' *la Torne*, baited at *Schlandem*, then came thro' *Malc* another village, and a quarter of a mile from thence, to *Glurentz*, a small place within a square wall ; then we began to travel on snow, and at night we lodged in a little *terra* or village called *Tavers*, about 30 miles from *Raveland*.

From *Trent* to *Glurentz*, we rode good way in a pleasant valley, in sight of gentlemens castles.

*March 21.* We rode about one half mile, and pass'd thro' *Monastero*, a village belonging to the *Grifons*, afterwards came to *S. Maria*, and by reason the snow began to grow soft, and therefore bad for our horses to travel on, we stop'd about noon at *Cerfs*, six miles from *Tavers*.

These three villages are in *Rhætia* ; *Cerfs* is entirely protestant. *S. Maria* mix'd of protestants and *Roman* catholicks. *Monastero* is all *Roman* catholicks. These three make a *Communità*, and every year all above 15 years old, give votes, by lifting up their hands, and chuse 12 *Jurati*, sometimes 16, who are to elect 12 others, who with the *Castellano* of *Furstenburgh*, make choice of a *Maeſtral alternis vicibus* out of the three fore-mentioned villages, and with him they determine all causes. If the prisoner hath not estate enough to defray their expence, then the charges are born by the *Castellano* of *Furstenburgh*, who is made by the bishop of *Cbur*.

At *S. Maria* the catholicks have their masses first, and afterwards the protestants have their sermon in the same church, where some altars were thrown down by the protestants about ten years ago.

At *Cerfs* the minister preaches Sunday and Tuesday mornings, and in the summer time, twice every Sunday.

In those three *terræ* or villages are about 500 men.

In these parts of *Rhætia*, the people use no taper candles, but light themselves with a little cotton fix'd on a piece of tallow.



*A* is the handle they hold the candlestick with three feet by.

*B.* is the cotton and tallow.

In these mountainous countries *Rupicaprae*, called *Gimps* and *Chamois*, are frequently taken and killed ; and nobody prohibited to meddle with them.

*March 22.* In the morning when the deep snow was hardned by the frost, so as to bear our horses, we pass'd over a mountain called *Busolora* in six hours time, and in the middle or half way, we went by a wooden cross that bounds the jurisdiction of *S. Maria* from that of *Zernetz*, and by *Furno*, a single house near that cross. Six hours from *Cerfs*, we baited at *Zernetz*, a large *terra* or village seated nigh the river *Oenus*, in the valley of the lower *Engadine* ; after that, we rode four good hours in the upper *Engadine*, and pass'd thro' several villages, among which *Zuotz* is the best, and this night and the next lodg'd in *Ponte*, a small *terra* in the *Engadine*, where all the

SKIPPON.

the inhabitants are of the protestant religion, who speak an odd language, called *Romauntsh* (which is also spoken by the other *Grisons*) compounded of high *Dutch*, *Italian*, *Spanish*, *French*, and their own idiom; they have several dialects of it, and those in the lower speak differently from those in the upper *Engadine*. The new testament and psalms are printed in this language, which the ministers preach in.

The Lord's prayer is thus, in one dialect.

The Lord's  
prayer in  
the Ro-  
mauntsh  
language.

*Bab nofs, qual ca ti eis en tſchiel, ſoing  
vengig ſaig tieu Nom, tieu Raginavel  
vengig nou tiers, tia velgia d'aventig  
en terra, ſco la fa en tſchiel, ne iſs  
paun daminchiagi dai à nus oz. Par-  
dunnien à nofs Culpouts. Nus manar  
buc enten pruvament, mo nus ſpindre  
d'ilg. mal. Parchei ca tieu eis ilg Ra-  
ginavel, la puffanza la gliergia a ſem-  
per. Amen.*

In that printed at *Basel* 1640, and translated by *Joan. L. Griti*, out of *Matth.* chap. 6.

*Bab noas chi eſt in l's tſchels. vegnia  
ſantifichio tieu Nom; Vegnia tieu Re-  
ginam, duainta tia Vægilia, ſco in tſchël  
uſchea eir in terra. Noas paun d'in-  
munchia di do à nus boazz. Et per-  
duna à nus noaſs debits, ſco eir nus  
perdunain à noaſs debitaduors. Et nun  
muner nus in approvaint, ma ſpendra  
nus da l' mæl. Per chë tieu eis l're-  
ginam, et la puffanza, et la gloria,  
in æterna. Amen.*

Most of the people understand and speak *Italian* well, being near the *Valtelline*, where *Italian* is spoken altogether.

The bread of this country is black and hard; they have no bad cattle, and they make very good cheese.

The snow covered the country this time we were here, very thick, and their winter usually lasts six months at least. Upon the snow they draw sledges, which are changed at several stages, when they bring wine out of the *Valtelline*, and merchandizes from thence and other places. Their carts are small, and made to go close to the ground. They bring wine, &c. also upon horses backs. When the sledges are changed, other persons drive them, that so several may have the benefit of carriage.

Most of their houses are built of stone, and handsomely plaister'd over; on the outside, sentences and the owner's name are written; their stoves or *Stufæ* are

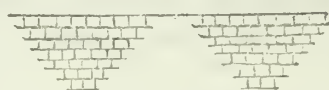
pretty rooms, wainscotted with fir; the windows are like loop-holes.

We saw no tradesmens shops besides smiths.

The *Grisons* pay no gables or taxes; and they have no fortified places. There are about 17000 fighting men of the protestant party.

They have great square tables made of one slate stone, which are brought from *Glaris* in *Switzerland*, and on them they will ordinarily sum up their accounts with a piece of chalk.

Over their rivers are large bridges of one arch, made of wood, after this manner.



The *Engadine* is in the *Lega della Casadi Dio*.

See the *Grisons* government in Mr. Ray's and my collection.

Under them is the *Valtelline*, which is all *Roman* catholick, except some few who enjoy their religion privately. The people in the *Contado di Chiavenna* are also papists. None of them pay more taxes, than for the maintenance of their *podeſta's*. The *podeſta* or governor of *Chiavenna* has 3000 florins for two years. The *podeſta's* of the *Valtelline* have the third of malefactors estates.

The women in the *Engadine* wear much linnen about their heads and necks, and in cold weather many wear mufflers.

They scatter earth on the snow, when they would uncover their corn.

*March 24.* We had a very difficult passage over a high mountain, having very cold and snowy weather, and the wind in our faces; Mr. Ray lost his sight for some days, and his fingers were so benumb'd with cold, that he had not the perfect use of some for some time after. We were six hours going to our bait at an inn, that is counted but four hours from *Ponte*; an hour and a half more brought us to this night's lodging at *Borgogne*, a protestant *terra*.

In this *Comunità* the people of *Borgogne*, and two other *terræ* which are protestants, chuse seven, and they elect 14 *Furati* (but none must be chosen out of the seven) viz. nine out of *Borgogne*, three out of one *terra*, and two out of the other.

*March 25.* We travelled thro' *Aban*, nigh *Belfort*, a very mean and old castle, and baited at *Lans*, four hours from *Borgogne*; *Aban*, *Belfort* and *Laus*, are popish



Coira.

popish *terra*. From *Lans* we rode bad snowy way over another mountain, and came to *Perpan*, a protestant *terra*; thence we went a constant and sometimes a steep descent till we came to *Coira*, where we arriv'd in the night. This day we rode eight hours, every hour about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  *Italian* miles.

*Coira* or *Chur* is a small city, meanly wall'd, seated by a little river in the beginning of a plain and pleasant valley: This river, half a mile off, runs into the *Rbene*, which hath its two streams, *viz.* the further *Rbene* arising at the mountain *Crispalten*; and the hinder *Rbene* arising at the mountain *Vogelberg*, united about five *Italian* miles from *Chur*, at a place call'd *Damintz*. The inhabitants are protestants, who have organs in their churches. In the castle is the bishop's palace, and lodgings for 24 canons, who choose the bishop. In their cathedral they shew'd us the picture of a Franciscan

friar, who, they said, was kill'd about five years since for attempting to preach in one of the reform'd churches. SKIPRON.

The men and women are of a better complexion and cleanlier than the *Grisons* in the mountains. The women wear much linnen about their heads, which stares out every way round their faces. The Protestant and Roman Catholicks marry together. No beggars in the *Grisons*'s country.

This passage over the snowy mountains alter'd our complexions very much for some days, and made us look swarthy.

The *Grisons* coin only a very small money. They are in league with the *Spaniard*; which was made when the *French* under the duke of *Roban* had reduc'd the *Valteline* for them: and being unwilling to leave the country, they were oblig'd to retire by this league. When the *Valteline* revolted, all the protestants were massacred.

The curious will be pleas'd with the following specimen of the  
LINGUA RHÆTICA.

| LATIN    | ROMAUNSH             | LATIN     | ROMAUNSH   | LATIN        | ROMAUNSH           |
|----------|----------------------|-----------|------------|--------------|--------------------|
| Deus     | dio, deus            | Cortex    | scorza     | Venter       | ventre             |
| Cœlum    | ciel                 | Folium    | füglia     | Brachium     | braccia            |
| Stella   | fteilas              | Semen     | feme       | Manus        | mans               |
| Ignis    | feug                 | Pinna     | alas       | Digitus      | dets               |
| Fumus    | fumb                 | Squama    | taglaas    | Femur        | gelun              |
| Cineres  | cendra               | Rostrum   | pitz       | Tibia        | yoma, sci-<br>enga |
| Aer      | air, luft            | Ala       | ala        | Pes          | pè, peis           |
| Aqua     | awa                  | Penna     | penna      | DigitusPedis | polce peis         |
| Terra    | terra                | Ovum      | oeuf       | Genu         | genoix             |
| Pulvis   | polvera              | Crinis    | caveaz     | Calx         | calcoin            |
| Cœnum    | birija, loza         | Cornu     | corno      | Cor          | ceur, cor          |
| Tonitru  | toona                | Cutis     | pelle      | Pulmo        | leif               |
| Nubes    | nuvel, neffa         | Cauda     | cua        | Hepar        | narom              |
| Pluvia   | pluvia, plüf-<br>gia | Lac       | latt       | Viscera      | bulia, bela        |
| Nix      | neif                 | Sanguis   | sangue     | Vir          | homme              |
| Glacies  | glacia               | Cerebrum  | cervè      | Mulier       | donna              |
| Ventus   | vento, avra          | Os, Ossis | os         | Mons         | monte              |
| Sol      | foolai               | Caro      | carne      | Vallis       | val                |
| Luna     | luna                 | Adeps     | graffe     | Mare         | mar                |
| Saxum    | crap                 | Caput     | cao        | Fluvius      | fiume              |
| Aurum    | aur                  | Facies    | vista      | Longus       | long               |
| Argentum | argent               | Oculus    | oiels      | Brevis       | curt               |
| Gramen   | herba                | Auris     | oreills    | Latus        | larg               |
| Flos     | fleurs               | Nasus     | nase       | Angustus     | strett             |
| Arbor    | legne                | Os, Oris  | brucea     | Altus        | ault, ate          |
| Musca    | moschias             | Lingua    | langue     | Humilis      | humel              |
| Piscis   | pesch                | Dens      | daints     | Oriens       | domanswert         |
| Avis     | Uccheas              | Collum    | colutz     | Occidens     | da faira werf      |
| Bestia   | moagleas             | Tergum    | rein, deis | Septentrio   | da nigün<br>hora   |
| Lignum   | vide arbor           | Pectus    | broest     | Meridies     | da mezo di<br>wert |
| Radix    | raisch, ra-<br>gisch | Humerus   | spadla     |              |                    |
|          |                      | Mamma     | tetta      |              |                    |
|          |                      | Costa     | costas     |              |                    |

| SKIPFON. | L A T I N.          | ROMAUNSH            | L A T I N   | ROMAUNSH            | L A T I N.  | ROMAUNSH                  |
|----------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------|---------------------------|
|          | Multitudo           | berezzia            | Gustus      | guſt                | Credere     | croir                     |
|          | Paucitas            | paug                | Tactus      | toccar              | Dubitare    | dubitare                  |
|          | Unum                | un                  | Vita        | vita                | Inquirere   | cerchare                  |
|          | Duo                 | due                 | Mors        | mort                | Invenire    | affiare                   |
|          | Tres                | tre                 | Salus       | ſalut               | Deſiderium  | gargement                 |
|          | Quatuor             | quatre              | Morbus      | ſmaladi             | Placere     | plaiſer, plef-<br>cher    |
|          | Quinque             | cinque              | Robur       | force               | Diſplicere  | diſpiacer,<br>malpleſcher |
|          | Sex                 | ſeis                | Debilitas   | debole              | Compaſſio   | compaſſion                |
|          | Septem              | ſette               | Dolor       | doleur              | Pudor       | turp                      |
|          | Octo                | otte                | Mas         | maſchial            | Amor        | amore                     |
|          | Novem               | noſ                 | Fœmina      | ſœmna               | Odium       | has                       |
|          | Decem               | deice               | Fertilis    | fruteivel           | Gaudium     | allegrezza                |
|          | Undecim             | undeice             | Sterilis    | non fruteivel       | Triftitia   | triftezza                 |
|          | Duodecim            | dodeice             | Maturus     | madure              | Spes        | ſperonza                  |
|          | Tredecim            | tredeice            | Sapientia   | ſapientia           | Metus       | terna                     |
|          | Quatuordecim        | quatuordeice        | Stultitia   | malperder-<br>tutat | Ira         | gritz                     |
|          | Quindecim           | quindeice           | Fidelitas   | fedeltà             | Riſus       | ris                       |
|          | Sexdecim            | ſeideice            | Perfidia    | mal fedeltà         | Fletus      | bragia, bor-<br>gir       |
|          | Septendecim         | deiceſette          | Mendacium   | menzogne            | Fames       | fom                       |
|          | Octodecim           | deiceotte           | Fortitudo   | fermezza            | Edere       | manjar                    |
|          | Novemdecim          | deicenove           | Crudelitas  | crudeltà            | Bibere      | biver                     |
|          | Viginti             | veint               | Patientia   | patienza            | Somnus      | ſône                      |
|          | Triginta            | trenta              | Liberalitas | liberalita          | Somnium     | ſomiau                    |
|          | Quadraginta         | quaranta            | Avaritia    | averitia            | Loqui       | cenciare                  |
|          | Quinquaginta        | cinquanta           | Fœlicitas   | felicità            | Canere      | cantare                   |
|          | Sexaginta           | ſeiſſanta           | Miſeria     | miſeria             | Parturire   | parturir                  |
|          | Septuaginta         | ſettanta            | Divitiæ     | ricchezze           | Stare       | ſtar                      |
|          | Octoginta           | ottanta             | Paupertas   | pouertà             | Sedere      | ſedei, ſer                |
|          | Nonaginta           | nonanta             | Lux         | lume                | Surgere     | levai                     |
|          | Centum              | cent                | Tenebræ     | ſcurdum             | Cadere      | caſcar, cor-<br>dar       |
|          | Recta               | juſt                | Umbræ       | ombra               | Ambulare    | marchi, mar-<br>chir      |
|          | Curva               | ſtortas             | Pulchritudo | bellezza            | Currere     | corri                     |
|          | Acuta               | tagliant            | Deformitas  | trite               | Volare      | golar, ſchular            |
|          | Obtuſa              | boltz               | Albus       | albe                | Claudicare  | va zop                    |
|          | Agger               | port                | Niger       | neir                | Natare      | nodar                     |
|          | Foſſa               | foſſa               | Ruber       | cochan              | Saltare     | ſaltar                    |
|          | Dies                | di                  | Viridis     | vert                | Ducere      | menar                     |
|          | Nox                 | nott                | Sonus       | ſoone               | Sequi       | ſequitar                  |
|          | Mane                | baimalvai           | Silentium   | quietezza           | Spiratio    | ſpirau                    |
|          | Meridies            | mezodi              | Vox         | vufch, gou-<br>che  | Tuffis      | tufch                     |
|          | Vesper              | ſaira               | Dulcis      | dulſch, dou-<br>feh | Singulties  | ruper                     |
|          | Æſtas               | èſtà                | Amarus      | piler, amar         | Sternutatio | tornaſor,<br>ſturnidar    |
|          | Hiems               | invern              | Salſus      | ſale                | Morſus      | mers                      |
|          | Hiems               | invern              | Calor       | caleur              | Linctus     | liccare                   |
|          | Ver                 | bronovira           | Frigus      | froid               | Salivare    | ſputar                    |
|          | Autumnus            | altumne             | Humiditas   | humé                | Vomere      | rietscher                 |
|          | Infans              | ufant               | Siccitas    | ſeccho              | Mingere     | piffar                    |
|          | Senex               | voeilg              | Gravitas    | groſſe              | Cacare      | caçar                     |
|          | Memoria             | memoria             | Levitas     | legeir              | Sudare      | ſuar                      |
|          | Oblivio             | obli, ambli-<br>dau | Durities    | duretza             | Pedere      | tretlar                   |
|          | Vifus               | vazüda              | Mollities   | tendrezza           | Ructare     | rupar                     |
|          | Cæcitas, cæ-<br>cus | Orp, tſcheig        | Lævis       | ſchuber             | Pellere     | ſtuſchar                  |
|          | Auditus             | udito               | Asper       | aſper               | Premere     | ſquitschar                |
|          | Surditas            | maludito            | Benedictio  | benedittione        | Trahere     | trär                      |
|          |                     | fourd               | Maledictio  | maledittione        | Vehere      | portar                    |
|          | Olfactus            | fourar              | Prefervatio | conſalva-<br>ment   |             | Fodere                    |
|          |                     |                     | Deſtructio  | ruoinement          |             |                           |



| L A T I N  | R O M A U N S H                                      | L A T I N   | R O M A U N S H    | L A T I N  | R O M A U N S H    | SKIPPON. |
|------------|------------------------------------------------------|-------------|--------------------|------------|--------------------|----------|
| Fodere     | cavar                                                | Accommodare | logar              | Surfum     | fura               |          |
| Plantare   | plantar                                              | Promittere  | prometter          | Deorsum    | gieu               |          |
| Serere     | femjar                                               | Medicus     | medic              | Anterius   | anavant            |          |
| Metere     | meder                                                | Judex       | ingurau            | Posterius  | anavaus            |          |
| Lavare     | lavar                                                | Innocens    | fenza colpa        | Interius   | lient              |          |
| Percutere  | frida                                                | Nocens      | colpaus            | Exterius   | vradador           |          |
| Secare     | tagliar                                              | Condemnare  | condemnar          | Magnum     | grand              |          |
| Frangere   | romper                                               | Absolvere   | perdonar           | Parvum     | pitschen           |          |
| Aperire    | avrir                                                | Homicidium  | murdigiau          | Æquale     | ulif               |          |
| Claudere   | clauder                                              | Factum      | faict              | Plenum     | plein              |          |
| Colligere  | rispar                                               | Pœna        | poena              | Vacuum     | vid                |          |
| Spargere   | sponder                                              | Præmium     | strof              | Otium      | lischenzedad       |          |
| Pater      | bab                                                  | Pax         | pache              | Negotium   | handligar          |          |
| Avus       | auk, aug.                                            | Bellum      | guerra             | Simile     | fumgliont          |          |
| Filius     | figl.                                                | Pugnare     | batter             | Diffimile  | non fumgli-<br>ont |          |
| Filia      | figlia                                               | Victoria    | vintschida         | Habere     | ver                |          |
| Frater     | frare                                                | Arma        | armas              | Carere     | muncament          |          |
| Soror      | fora                                                 | Sacerdos    | seignor            | Jungere    | metertiers         |          |
| Patruelis  | näf                                                  | Votum       | ampormaf-<br>chun  | Separare   | sparchir           |          |
| Maritus    | mari                                                 | Precatio    | rugar              | Dare       | dar                |          |
| Uxor       | moglia                                               | Nihil       | nagut              | Accipere   | reitscheiver       |          |
| Vidua      | veia                                                 | Nomen       | nom                | Recusare   | girgieu            |          |
| Virgo      | figlia dr. de<br>ignob.<br>dongella dr.<br>de nobili | Bonum       | bein               | Incipere   | antischeiver       |          |
| Herus      | padron                                               | Malum       | mal                | Concludere | ferrar             |          |
| Servus     | fomelg                                               | Verum       | ver                | Mittere    | tarmeter           |          |
| Discipulus | scholar                                              | Fassum      | fauls              | Prehendere | prender            |          |
| Amicus     | amic                                                 | Necessarium | dabafengs          | Quæstio    | damonda            |          |
| Hostis     | animic                                               | Licitum     | lubieu             | Responsio  | risposta           |          |
| Pratum     | brada                                                | Facile      | leaff              | Rogare     | rogar              |          |
| Arvum      | ineir                                                | Difficile   | malmaneivel        | Concedere  | lubir              |          |
| Docere     | mufar                                                | Utile       | vizeivel           | Affirmare  | confirmar          |          |
| Laus       | laud                                                 | Tutum       | figir              | Negare     | fchnagar           |          |
| Minæ       | schmanatcha                                          | Periculofum | prigel             | Plumbum    | plom               |          |
| Rex        | reig                                                 | Prosperum   | faung              | Ferrum     | fier               |          |
| Subditus   | fubjet                                               | Adversum    | fchvantira         | Ego        | jou                |          |
| Lex        | fchontement                                          | Auferre     | prenderna-<br>vent | Tu         | ti                 |          |
| Tributum   | ttribut                                              | Medium      | miez               | Ille       | el                 |          |
| Emere      | comprar                                              | Extremum    | oradim             | Nos        | nus                |          |
| Vendere    | vender                                               | Apex        | fifum              | Vos        | vus                |          |
| Mutuari    | fare impref-<br>tar                                  | Fundus      | gieudim            | Illi       | els                |          |
|            |                                                      | Dextra      | mandrett           | Pecunia    | muneida            |          |
|            |                                                      | Siniftra    | manfanifter        |            |                    |          |

SWITZER-  
LAND.

March 29. We travelled very good way to *Mayenfeldt*, a protestant town of small note, and four hours journey brought us to a ferry over the *Rbine*, and our bait at *Ragatz* subject to the *Switzers*; then came to *Sargans*, and four hours from *Ragatz* lodged at *Walenstatt*, where is a lake, and a fish taken in it, called *weifs-fisch*.

March 30. Giving three florins, we boated our selves and horses, and by reason of contrary winds were six or seven hours passing the *Walenstatt Zee* or lake, which is not above three hours length. We landed at *Wesen*, a small village belonging to *Switz* and *Glarus*, and two

hours hence we arrived at *Glarona* or *Glarus*. Here Mr. *Nathaniel Bacon* left us, and went for *Zurich*.

*Glarona* or *Glarus*, is a large borgo, <sup>GLARUS.</sup> being without walls, situated in a narrow valley, between high mountains; two parts of the inhabitants are protestant, and one part *Roman* catholic, and the government is proportion'd between the two religions. *Vide* the description of the government. The reform'd call themselves *Stadt* or *Città*, the papists *Ort* or *Cantone*. They both make use of one church here, the *Roman* catholics having masses at their altars in the mornings first, and then the protestants have prayers;

SKIPPON.

prayers, and on sundays fermons. S. *Fredelinus* is counted the tutelar faint of this place.

Formerly they coin'd money here, but for some years they, and the cantons of *Zug*, *Underwalden* and *Uri* have forbore to make any. No beggars here.

The *Italian* language is called *Walsh* by the *Switzers*.

*Marmotti* or *Mures Alpini* are found in these parts; they sleep under ground from *Michaelmas* time till . . .

In the house where we lodged, we saw the horns of the *Steinbeck* (*Ibex*?) that is taken in *Valesia* or *Wallisland*, where they say the old stile is used, as it is in all the protestant cantons.

*April 1.* One hour from *Glarus*, we rode thro' a *terra* called *Nevels*, two hours thence to *Bilten* a protestant village, and an hour further baited at *Schubelberg*, a *Roman* catholick village; two leagues thence pass'd thro' *Lachen*, situated by the *Rapperswil Zee*; and in sight of *Rapperswil* (where there is a long wooden bridge cross the lake) which is protestant, and subject to *Uri*, *Switz*, and *Glarus*. A league, or hour from *Lachen*, we left the valleys, and mounted a steep hill, and rode two hours in snowy way to *Einsidle*, a village subject to the canton of *Switz*. Here is a *Benedictine* abbey, where within their church is a little chapel crufted over with marble on the outside, dedicated to the *Madonna* of *Einsidle*, and is within like that at *Loretto*.

The canton of *Switz* is protector of the abbey, and if any criminal causes relate to the jurisdiction of the convent; a judge is sent from *Switz*. Here, and as we observed at most places of superstitious devotion, are many beggars.

*April 2.* We rode four leagues, descending the mountains, passing in sight of a small lake on our right hand an hour before we came to *Switz*, a borgo situated in a rich soil full of pastures; it is much less than *Glarus*, but hath a large piazza neatly paved.

*April 3.* We had an hour's riding to *Brunen*, a village, where for one louis or half ducat, and three batz, we hired a boat, and in three hours arrived at *Fluelen*, and half an hour thence arriv'd at *Altorff*. At *Brunen* we paid out of the half ducat, &c. eight *Switz* shillings *dattii* for our horses. This day as we pass'd on the lake of *Lucerne*, we saw a great quantity of snow fall from the top of a high mountain, that made a noise like thunder.

*Altorff* is a pretty borgo, less than that of *Glarus*; the church is neat.

We saw the tower where they say the tree stood that *Tell's* son was tied to when his father was commanded, for not saluting his cap, to shoot an apple off his head with an arrow, and in a street not far off, is a fountain with *Tell* and his son's statues, and arrows, with an apple represented; and passing on the lake, we were shewn a chapel built in the same place where *Tell* got away. This being the occasion and beginning of the *Respub. Helvet.* I shall not here transcribe the substance of the story out of *Boxhornius's* universal history, but refer to him, pag. 817. *An.* 1298.

With those of *Uri* or *Altorff*, join'd *Switz* and *Underwalden* (*Sylvania*.)

The *Valteline* and *Lugano* wine drunk here.

*April 4.* We took boat at *Fluelen*, giving one and a half *Milan* scudo, and in about seven hours time landed in the canton of *Underwalden*, and an hour after arriv'd at *Stantz*, the chief village in *Sylvania inferior*; (*Stanner* is the chief in the upper) it is less than the borgo of *Switz*. A neat church here.

The cantons of *Switz*, *Uri* and *Underwalden* have no grounds but pastures that they look after, corn and wine being brought from other places.

High mountains and great lakes defend their countries.

*April 5.* We rode almost a league, and then took boat at *Stantzstadt*, and in an hour's time cross'd part of the *Lucerne* sea (which is the same we pass'd *April 3.*) for about five batz, we landed at *Winchel*, and in two hours rode to *Lucerne*, a pretty city (smaller than *Zurich*) situated at the end of the lake, which is somewhat shallow and muddy, and the air therefore is the worse for it.

S. *Leodigarius* is a pretty church, where we saw one of the biggest organs in *Europe*; a corpulent man may pass thro' some of the pipes. Round the church-yard is a handsome portico or cloister; two very long, and one shorter; foot bridges over part of the lake, covered with pent-houses, and in some places painted with legends and sacred story. In the shortest is the picture of death killing all sorts of persons.

The *Valteline*, *Lugano* and *Alsatia* wines drunk in this town. Corn is sown in this canton.

The *Jesuites* have a college and a gymnasium here. The pope's nuncio resides in this city. In these parts, as well as in some places of upper *Germany*, the host, hostels, and servants bid you welcome, by taking you by the hand when you come and go away.

*April*

Stantz is  
UNDER-  
WAL-  
DEN.

LU-  
CERNE.

S. Leodi-  
garius.

SWITZ.

Altorff, or  
URI can-  
ton.



ZUG. April 6. After five hours riding, we came to Zug (*Tugium*) a small city and not populous, seated by the lake of Zug, which, they say, affords 50 sorts of fish; the chief are, 1. Eels, 2. pikes, 3. carp, 4. esche, 5. alberlin, or weifs-fish, 6. trissa or botatrici, 7. hasler, 8. perch, 9. prafma, 10. reitell, 11. trout, 12. balla, 13. nase, &c.

Good guns made here. They can raise in this canton about 5000 soldiers.

S. Oswald king of England is their tutelary saint, and in the church they have relicks of his body, and his picture on horseback, as it is on some of their monies.

Here we ate butter made up with sugar.

These Roman catholic cantons are most experienc'd in war, and boast of themselves very much. Before they go into military service, the captain must engage to see them paid.

Alsatia and Scaphusen wines drunk here.

Switz  
customs. Their horses are fair to look on, but not good for hard working. The small boats in their lakes are like great troughs made of one tree.

In the church yards hang many holy water vessels over the graves; and when any of the deceased's friends come by, they take some of the water, crossing themselves, and sprinkle it on the ground. Widows are distinguished by a great deal of white linnen about their heads and necks, and on the top of their crown they wear a round and broad piece of black.

At the latter end of meals they bring to the table stewed prunes, a kind of ginger-bread, sugar-plums and almonds.

The Switzer and Grison men wear great trunk breeches, trim'd with some ribbands about the knees.

ZURICH. April 7. We pass'd thro' a village called Baar, one of the *Communi* of Zug an hour from thence; a little after entered the canton of Zurich, and after five leagues journey arrived at Zurich, where we met with Mr. Nathaniel Bacon again, who travelled after us to Geneva.

April 13. We left Zurich, and pass'd thro' Ailsetten and Dieteeken, two small villages, then rode over a steep hill, and four hours from Zurich baited at Meltingen, a little wall'd place in the territory of Baden, and situated by a large river; here we paid, as at several other places, a small toll for passing the bridge. Two leagues from hence, we went by a fair castle on a rock, and just by pass'd thro' Lentzburg, a little walled town under the Bernese, and two leagues further lodged

in Araw, another walled place by the river that runs to Bruck. SKIPPON.

April 14. We came into the canton of Solothurne, after a little way riding, and at two hours distance cross'd the river . . . and pass'd thro' Olten, a small walled town. Three hours from thence we baited our selves and horses, then travelled thro' Weillispach, a little wall'd place in the canton of Berne, and having rode nine leagues this day, we arriv'd at Solothurne, a pretty city with an old fashion'd wall about it, whereon is a walk covered with a pent-house. The river . . . runs by the walls. SOLO-THURN.

The country hereabouts is very woody.

April 15. We went about three hours or leagues, and transcrib'd these verses on a stair erected upon a pillar.

*Uxoris dotem repetens Cusinus Amatae  
Dux Anglus Frater quam dabat Austri-  
acus*

*Per mare trajecit validarum signa cohortum*

*Miles ubiq; premens arva aliena jugo  
Hoc rupere loco Bernates hostica Castra  
Multus et injusto Marte dedere Neci  
Sic Deus armipotens ab apertis protegat  
Ursu*

*Protegat occultis hostis ab insidiis.*

1648.

This Cusinus came against the Bernese about 1376.

A bear is the arms of Berne.

Three hours further we arrived at Berne, being examined by sentinels at the gate. BERNE.

On Sunday, at the French church here, while the sermon is preaching, and till the last psalm is singing, the doors are kept shut. The Dutch have a sermon in the same church at six in the morning.

At the great church, which is a fair stone building, in the afternoon, we observed one in a desk keeping time with a wand, whilst two or three sackbuts played, and the congregation sang a psalm; after that a minister came to a desk in the middle of the church, and read a prayer, then put on his cap, and standing in the alley made a discourse in Dutch, and afterwards catechised little girls; then he returned to the desk saying another prayer; and wind-musick, with a psalm, concluded all. We saw a great bell in this church, judged to be bigger than that at Robau.

At the hospital is a sermon on Sunday afternoon.

SKIPPON.

The ministers and many of the citizens wear conical caps without brims, almost as high as those worn at *Basil*. Others wear round caps, broader than those at *Zurich*.

The women wear gowns somewhat like the *French* mode, and furr caps on their heads. Widows have much linnen about their heads, and, as we observ'd before, on the top of their crowns stands a black tower. Almost all the men wear swords.

This city is built on the ridge of a hill, with an easy ascent, like *Edinburgh*; it is of a good length, and hath two or three streets, besides the high-street, which is very fair, all the houses being built of stone, but not of an equal height; the eaves hang over too much. A neat, tho' small portico on each side, and a rivulet runs in the middle of the street. Several fountains, one with the statue of a bear in armour. The river *Aar* encompasses the city almost round, and saves the charge of a wall. At the upper end of *Berne* is an old double wall, and without that strong modern fortifications. In the ditch they keep deer. The city is obliged to keep six bears, which will climb high trees, as we observed. The founder of this city, *Friburg* in *Switzerland*, and *Friburg* in *Germany*, was *Bertoldus V. Dux Zeringiæ*, about the year 1191.

Many *Foëtie* belong to this canton and *Friburg*, where protestants and papists use the same churches one after another.

At eight of the clock at night, and four in the morning, trumpets sound off a tower, and every hour of the night a trumpet is sounded. In all parts of *Switzerland* that we saw, a fellow cries aloud in the night, and bids the people take heed of their lights.

*April 17.* We rode three leagues, and entered the territory of *Friburg*, at a bridge where we paid a small toll; three hours thence we reach'd the city of *Friburg*, which is large, and built of stone; the houses are like those at *Berne*, but are without portici; the streets are not streight but winding; the chief street is on a steep ascent. The river *Sana* turns about this city as the river does at *Berne*. At the upper end are some fortifications, but much inferior to those at *Berne*, and are commanded by a higher ground.

*S. Nicholas* is the principal church; small, but indifferently handsome; at this city the king of *Spain's* ambassador resides.

See the government of the cantons in *Mr. Ray's* and my collections.

*April 18.* We travelled four leagues, bad stony way, among hills and woods;

afterwards came again into the canton of *Berne*, and two hours further pass'd thro' *Milden*, a small wall'd place; two leagues of more stony and hilly way brought us to our lodging at *Montporvoyer*, a little village.

In the travels we twice made thro' *Switzerland*, we saw these cantons.

1. *Basil*, which is of the reformed religion.
2. *Zurich*. Reformed.
3. *Scapphausen*. Reformed.
4. *Glarus*. Two thirds reform'd, and one third *Roman* catholic.
5. *Switz*. *Roman* catholic.
6. *Uri* or *Altorff*. *Roman* catholic.
7. *Underwalden* and *Upperwalden*. *Roman* catholic.
8. *Lucerne*. *Roman* catholic.
9. *Zug*. *Roman* catholic.
10. *Solothurne*. *Roman* catholic.
11. *Berne*. Reformed.
12. *Friburg*. *Roman* catholic.

The 13th, *Abbatiscella* (*Appenzel*) is half reformed and half catholic, but we did not see that canton.

The duke of *Neoburg* (*Neocomen*) is a papist, but the people in his country are of the reformed religion.

*April 19.* We had two leagues bad way to *Lausanne*, a city seated in a hilly country, and in prospect of the lake of *Geneva* (*Lacus Lemanus*) which is about one half-league from it. A gymnasium here. The cathedral is fair.

We only pass'd thro' *Lausanne*, and half an hour thence came down into an even road. *Mr. Drury* (the reconciler) lives here.

We rode by the lake side, and two leagues from *Lausanne*, we dined at *Morges*, a small walled town; two hours further we went thro' *Rolle*, an inconsiderable walled place, and two hours more lodged in *Nion*, a wall'd place. All these are *Foëtie* or bailiffries belonging to the *Bernes*, and each bailiff (*Landvogt*) hath a castle to dwell in, and every *Foëtia* hath a pair of gallows. The people from *Lausanne*, and so along the lake, speak *French*, but the subjects of *Berne*, that speak high *Dutch*, are twice their number. The country by this side of the lake is called *Pays de Vaux*, where grows good wine they call *Vin de la Coste*, and is carried to *Berne* and *Friburg*.

*April 20.* We rode thro' *Copet* and *Versoy*, a village belonging to the *French* king, and in four hours time we arriv'd at *Geneva*, where the sentinels were negligent in letting us pass to our inn without

FRI-BURG.

S. Nicholas.

GENEVA.



out any examination. We staid in this city till July 19.

Promotion  
of scholars.

May 1. Monday. We saw the manner of promoting school boys, presently after dinner, in S. Peter's the great church; the rector of the gymnasium made a *Latin* speech, then the boys were read over, and one of the syndicks threw silver medals among them; after two *Latin* orations were spoke by two scholars, the *Hebrew* professor made a speech, and other exercises were performed. All was concluded by four in the afternoon.

The citizens delight much in shooting with bows, guns, &c.

King of the  
harque-  
busses.

May 2. Many being in arms, and divided into several companies, went into the plain palais, an open place without the walls, and shot at marks the length of a field, every one before he shoots, first pulling a cord that rings a bell at the further end to warn the standers-by; after some time one that hit the mark, was saluted king of the *harquebusses*; then one of the syndicks made a short speech in praise of the last year's king, and exhorts the new king to be true in his office, &c. The new king made a reply, and the people gave their acclamations, drums beat, and the soldiers conveyed him thro' crowds of spectators to his house, where he treated the principal of the town with a supper.

May 3. The soldiery were more brave, and had the addition of a company of boys in arms, and a troop of horse led by the marquis of *Monpouillon*, who married Sir *Theodore Meyern's* daughter. In the plain palais was built a small fort of wood, which was assaulted by the horse, and defended by the foot; in the evening they returned into the city. As the king of the *harquebusses* passed by the gate, the great guns were fired, and before him was carried a great naked sword; a trumpeter sounding followed it, and then the king came on foot attended by the syndicks and counsellors; after them one carried a flag. Before one company went six boys dress'd like moors with bows and arrows in their hands. The day before notice was given by beat of drum and proclamation. At these solemnities the other gates were shut, only that towards the plain palais left open. They have also a king of the volunteers, and a king of the archers, each of them wearing (as the king of the *harquebusses*) the arms of *Geneva* wrought in gold upon their hats.

May 4. One of *Paris* was killed by another *Frenchman* in a duel; they walked out in the morning, and fought in the duke of *Savoy's* territory.

This city is well fortified with an old wall, and good outworks, some of which towards the plain palais not yet finished. One bulwark nigh the river *Rbosne*, was built at the charge of the united provinces; it is faced with a strong stone-wall, and thereon is inscrib'd,

SKIPPON.

*Oppugna oppugnantes me, 1662. Ex munificentia Celsiff. Ordinum Fæderatorum Belgii.*

There are about 300 soldiers in constant pay, every common soldier has two crowns a month, and the captains eight, and are paid by the last syndick every month. The guards are exchange'd (30 at each gate) every night, and before they begin the watch one of the soldiers says a prayer, and repeats the Lord's prayer and the creed. The guards that are to relieve those of the night before, first come to the palace, and before two of the syndicks, the captain or leaders, draw each of them out of a hat, a paper with the name of one of the gates, and then one of the syndicks gives the word. This lottery is to prevent any captain that may have intention to betray his gate.

The gari-  
sons.

There are many *Corps du guards* of citizens, who by turns watch within the city, and are sentinels on the bulwarks; about 300 every night, but the most of them give six fols a night to some of the poorer sort, who watch in their places.

See the collection of governments.

The inhabitants are guess'd to be about 30000, and of them there are about 6000 fighting men; two galleys they arm in time of war, with 60 men apiece. A small island at the going out of the *Rbosne* may serve for a fortification. Every inhabitant is well provided with arms.

This city is situated on the ascent of a hill, and by the west-end of the lake, where the river *Rbosne* runs out of it, which divides it into two parts, join'd by two wooden bridges. One of the bridges is built with houses on each side, that are inhabited by many workmen. The side of the city over the river, and towards *Switzerland* and *Burgundy* is called the borgo of S. *Gervais*. The *Rbosne* is much higher in the summer than in the winter, the heat of the summer sun melting the snow on the mountains. An old stone tower nigh the river's side, which they say was built by *Julius Cesar*. Two great conservatories of wood placed in the river to keep trouts in.

S. Peter's

SKIPPOON.  
S. Peter's.

S. Peter's is the chief church, handsome and large, where are still preserv'd S. Peter's and S. Paul's pictures, in the east window of the choir; and in some seats are pictures (carv'd) of saints, which monsieur de la Badie inveighs against in his sermons. Two great bells here, one weighing 50000 lb. which is seldom rung, and then there must be ten men to ring it, with two ropes. In this steeple is a watch kept every night with two small pieces of cannon, and when they give an alarm, they ring a bell they say is half silver. A bell is toll'd three times a day, at four in the morning, at seven for a sermon, and in the evening to give notice for the change of guards.

From those steeples there is a prospect into, 1. France, 2. Savoy, 3. Switzerland, 4. Wallisland, 5. The county of Burgundy.

S. Gervais. S. Gervais is in the borgo.

S. German. S. German is a church where every thursday morning, at eight of the clock, begins an Italian sermon.

The dead are buried in a piece of ground without the city, where there are no monuments, none of their famous men having any erected to their memories.

The pest-house is there, which was built by Sir Theodore Meyern's gift of about 800 crowns; it is made like a Carthusian cloister, where the cells or rooms are a little distant from one another.

Every Saturday about noon, a trumpeter proclaims in several parts of the city what houses are to be sold.

Opposite to our lodging was an ancient stone thus inscrib'd.

NVMINIBVS  
AVG  
ET DOM DIV  
VICTOR AVG  
T. B. P. P. S.

Some few weeks before our arrival at Geneva, the daughter of monsieur Chouet, a bookseller, was divorced from her husband (a magistrate's son) who was impotent, yet the divorce was made so, that either might marry again. An appeal they said was made to the 200.

English  
men and  
women.

English men and women in this city while we were there, Mr. Rolls, Mr. Boyle one of my lord Broghill's sons, Mr. Hall, lord Hinchingbrooke, Mr. Waters, Mr. Dabwood, Dr. Jeanes, a son of Sir . . . Scot; an Englishwoman married to a Dutch merchant of Rouen, and another married to one Lett of Geneva. Mr.

Nath. Bacon left our company and went for Paris, intending directly for England.

The duke of Crecqui coming this way from Rome, was met at the gate by many horse men, and so conducted to his inn, where one of the magistrates made him an harangue, and after dinner went away in his horse-litter, soldiers lining the way without the gate, and the horsemen accompanied him a league or two.

The ministers were. 1. Turretin. 2. The minister.

3. Another of the same name. 4. Tronchin (a kinsman of his is fled for coining Geneva and Switz money) 5. Fountaine. 6. De la Badie, who was formerly a Jesuit. 7. Du Four. 8. Chabrey. 9. Girand. 10. Sartoris. 11. Rutet. 12. Calendrin. Some of them are great inveighers against black patches, ribbands on shoes, &c. night-walkings, &c.

Every thursday there is a sermon at five in the morning, and another at eight. On sundays the like, and presently after dinner is catechizing, then the afternoon's sermon; but first chapters are read and psalms sung in the order they are printed in a paper, that hangs up in several places of the church.

While the chapters and the text is reading, the minister and men are uncovered, but in sermon time, the minister and they put on their hats.

The preacher hath his liberty to use his own conceived prayer, or the printed forms. The women sit together nearest the pulpit, and the men round about. The magistrates and ministers have their distinct seats. Between the latter prayer and the blessing, they sing a psalm. They have no other musick nor any imposed ceremonies. The ministers use no notes; they have more action in their preaching than the Switz ministers, who have a more fix'd posture. They pray for the French king, the king of England, cantons of Zurich and Berne (who are in league with Geneva) the protestant princes in Germany, the prince of Orange, and the united provinces.

On Sunday evenings there are sometimes dancing, musick, &c. and always recreations without the walls, as shooting at butts, &c. which some of the ministers preach against.

Every week-day at seven of the morning, is a sermon, and every afternoon are prayers about four of the clock, at S. Peter's and S. Gervais. On Fridays in the afternoon is a sermon.

In the borgo of St. Gervais is a large magazine of corn, where many of the citizens have stocks employed.

Ano-



Another magazine of corn is opposite to the town-house (*Maison de la ville*) and under it is a portico to walk in. Before the *Maison de la ville* is a raised bench where malefactors are condemned; the execution place is in the plain palais; sometimes they burn the bodies after they are hang'd. Confessions forc'd by torture here.

Arsenal.

In the hall hang up several old and large sepulchral urns; here is an inscription in memory of the league with *Zurich* and *Berne*. Four or five rooms full of arms for 5000 men. Great store of bullets and other necessaries for a siege. Two great cannons taken from the duke of *Savoy*, when assisted by the *Spaniards* and *Italians*. Six lesser pieces, with the names of six months, the other six are at *Paris*, *Henry IV.* having borrowed them when he took a castle from the *Savoyard*; in exchange he gave most of the spoil to the *Genevese*. The arms of the 13 noblemen hang'd on the bulwark de l'Oye, who were of the duke of *Savoy's* army, when he endeavour'd to surprize *Geneva*. Several colours then taken; on most of them tears are represented. Ladders wherewith they scal'd the wall; they are thus made of three pieces. The first ladder hath sharp irons at the bottom, to fix in the ground, the second was to be fixed upon that, and the third and uppermost upon the second, having trundles at the upper end to run up against the wall-side.



The petard (not yet discharged) which was then fastened to one of the gates, and ready to be fired by a *Savoyard*, who was prevented by being slain. The rod with which the duke of *Savoy* threatned to whip the *Genevese*. Guns that can discharge four times. A resting staff that throws out a rapier and two daggers. A great number of old pistols taken from the *Neapolitans*, who were sent by the king of *Spain* against this city. The duke of *Roban's* arms. Sharp-pointed staves the first sentinels use when any

carts with hay enter the city. An iron screw to break an iron chain, after this fashion.



SKIPPO.

He that shewed us the arsenal, had a half pistol of *Lewis XII.* which on the reverse had this inscription, *Perdam Babylonis nomen.* On the other side, *Ludov. Fran. Regniq; Neap. R.*

Many of the maid-servants in *Geneva* wear red hats, like the *Jews* in *Italy*.

The pell-mell was made at the duke of *Roban's* charge; his monument in a chapel of *S. Peter's* is stately, but his statue is ill made.

Two hundred inhabitants now in *Geneva*, that have been papists, and some of them fryars.

The great street or *le grande Rue*, mounts towards *S. Peter's*.

The lower or *Rue bas*, is a fair street, only obscured by the tall portici of wood.

On an inconsiderable small house upon the bridge, are written these two verses.

*Stet domus hæc fluctus donec formica marina*

*Ebibat et totum Testudo perambulet orbem.*

Two eagles kept alive in a cage nigh the river, and in the front of *S. Peter's* is an old stone carv'd with an eagle.

In an old cloister nigh *St. Peter's* are three epitaphs to *Englishmen*; the first for *Mr. Ralph Willburham* of *Cheshire*, who dy'd 1644.

The second,

*Christo Servatori.*

*Illustris juvenis Rogerius Townshend Equestris in Anglia Ordinis, exacto in paternis ædibus et patriis gymnasiis sacro pictatis et virtutis tyrocinio, dum sapientiæ Comparandæ et meritis experientia excolendis exteras regiones peragrat, huc non sine numine delatus vix adolescentiam egressus, ætate florente, cælo maturus mortalitate exiit et in spe beatæ resurrectionis hoc tumultu conditus requiescit. A. S. CIO DCCXLVII.*

The third,

*In obitum nobilissimi juvenis Gulielmi Massam Baronetti Angli.*  
Decemb. 19. An. Dom. 1662.

*Si pia tutoris valuisse cura Lucani  
Pollucisque preces non ea fata simul  
Non ea fata tibi, te vivum complexa fuisset  
Patria te reducem læta parensq; tua  
Asi aliter superis primo sub flore juventæ  
En juvenum florem præsecutere Deæ*

Immeritum vobis Parcarum nomen, iniquè  
 Atropos abrumpit stamina cæpta modo  
 Pono animum Deus hæc nec miror numina velle  
 Primegenos animos primitiasq; sibi  
 Debita dona Diis mens orta et reddita cælis  
 Altera pars terris Sancta Geneva tuis  
 Non Aquilæ vestræ muscas voluere cadaver  
 Nobilis hæredis præda petita fuit  
 Non lacus insignis Votis respondet avaris  
 Tristitiæ plures mens pia vellet aquas  
 Chæra Geneva vale discedens dico precorq;  
 Sint vobis tutis ossa quietæ sua.

*Flevit Sam. le Brun Anglus Cestrensis, Johannis Nepos, Calvinii Filius,  
 Oxonii Procurator Senior. An. Dom. 1656.*

In the *Gymnasium* we saw the publick library; where are not many books, but some fair old manuscripts: among which the bible translated into *French*, 1294. by a canon of *Therouienne*. An *English* bible, printed here the beginning of queen *Elizabeth's* reign.

The *Genevois* and the *Switzers* were partially inclin'd to favour the *Hollander* more than the *English* in this war between us and the *Dutch*.

A league from *Geneva* is the foot of mount *Saleve*, a long mountain in *Savoy*; upon the top of it cow-keepers dwell the six summer months, and make butter and cheese.

Two leagues from *Geneva* is mount *Thuiry* (*Jura*) in the territories of *France*, and it will take near three hours to ascend to the top, where cow-keepers dwell three months, and make butter and cheese; and the other two months they come half way down the mountain. On this I observ'd good pasture. Rare plants grow in these two mountains.

The territory of *Geneva* is largest towards *Savoy* to the eastward. The canton of *Berne* is very near on the N. E. The territory of *France* is nigh.

One of the *Syndicks* had been a cobbler or a shoemaker.

*Thuan. lib. 68. p. 333. tom. 3. observes as follows.*

*Æ 1579. Genevæ patrociniū à Rege Hen. III. in renovatione fœderis Helveticī susceptum. Si ad publicam securitatem pertinere ex fœderatorum sententia visum fuerit, Rex in v. cohortes Helveticas singulas, 300 militibus constantes stipendium conferre, in eamq; rem 1300 aureorum præsentī pecunia Soloturni deponere teneatur. Si contingat urbem ab aliquo aperta vi oppugnari ad ejusq; defensionem tam Bernates ac Soloturnenses quam alii pagi exercitum conscribere cogantur Rex 1500 aureorum singulis mensibus, quādiu bellum durabit adnumeret, v. Helveticarum Cohortium stipendio in iis confuso.—— Si quis princeps hujus fœderis causa bellum aut Regi aut Fœderatis Helveticis indicat. Helvetii 6000 peditum Rex 10000 aureorum singulis mensibus suppeditare teneantur.—— Genevenses pro tanto Beneficio liberum accessum in itū et reditū copiis regiis et seriatim per urbem transeuntibus trans Alpes et ubicunq; opus fuerit, præbeant.*

FRANCE.



## F R A N C E .

**W**ednesday July 19. we hired horses of the *chasse-marin* for four crowns apiece (our diet or nourishment included) and allowed for the carriage of our portmanteaus two sols for four pounds weight, above five pounds; and left *Geneva* about 11 of the clock, then passed over *Pont d'Arve*, where there is a *Geneva* guard; and over the bridge is the duke of *Savoy's* guard, that searches for salt, &c. We went through two or three villages belonging to *Geneva*, and after two leagues riding, ferried over the *Rhosne*, paying five sols a man. Half a league further we came through *Coulonge*, a village where the *French* king's dogana officers search passengers portmanteaus, &c. Half a league from thence we rode in a narrow passage between the mountains, divided by the *Rhosne* on the left hand of us; and passing through a small fort called *Clusa* (where six or seven *French* foldiers keep guard) were examined whence we came, &c. About two leagues thence, we observed the place where the river *Rhosne*, in the winter time, runs under great stones for about half a stone's cast after, it passed through a channel three or four yards broad: Half a league further brought us to our lodging at *Chastillon*.

Thursday, July 20. We set forward about four in the morning, and rode mountainous ways, passing by a fall of water called *Pisse Vache*, which *Golnitz* in his itinerary, says runs under ground into a lake called *la Bougie*, that was on our left hand. *La Bougie* is divided into two parts by a wall; one part is marshy, belonging to *S. Germain*, the other belongs to *Nantua*, filled with water and stored with fish. We travelled through *Nantua*, a long town with portici like those of the *Rue-bas* at *Geneva*; it is seated at the end of the lake we had on our left hand. This place is noted for good needles. It is three leagues from *Chastillon*. Three leagues further we baited at *Cerdon*, having rode between box-hedges and a hilly way, making a steep descent, just before we arrived at *Cerdon*, where our *chasse-marin* changed his horses. After dinner we ascended a

rocky hill, and then enter'd a plain which continues to *Lyons*. Two leagues from *Cerdon* we ferried the river *D'Ane*, and three leagues thence lodged at *Verbonne*.

This day we took notice of shepherds huts were made of straw, and placed on little carts.

July 21. At break of day we mounted, and after two leagues riding, came through a walled place called *Mo* - - - and three leagues thence, rode hilly ways till we came to *Lyons*, where we first went through a suburb full of victualling houses. At the gate we received a billet for to lodge in the town; then made a steep descent in a well-paved way, and after weighing of our portmanteaus, we took up our lodging at the *Escu d'or*, or crown of *France*. LYONS.

This is a very fair city, part situated at the meeting of the *Soane* and *Rhosne*, and part on the other side of the *Saone*; the houses are tall and well built, only defaced by the raggedness of their paper windows. Great merchandizing here, and large shops full of all sorts of wares.

We stayed at *Lyons* till the 25th of July, and remarked these particulars.

*Maison de la Ville* is a very handsome fabrick, having a fair square piazza before it, with a large fountain. On one side of the piazza is a stately front erecting. In the stair-case of the *Maison de la Ville*, is a picture with this inscription on one side. Maison de la Ville.

*Una Nox interfuit inter Urbem maximam et nullam. Senec. Ep. 91.*

There is also this inscription;

*Annus Galliae et totius Europae fortunatissimus dignus omnium gentium christianarum annalibus millesimus sexcentissimus sexagesimus, quo post diuturnum Francos inter et Hispanos bellum, tandem Pax in Vidosi annis insula Sancita est et jurata a presentibus. Regibus Ludovico XIV. Christianissimo et Philippo IV. Catholico atque in foederis sanctissimum vinculum nupta Ludovico Maria Theresia Philippi Filia, mox propagata in ceteras gentes, eadem pax conciliavit imperatorem Suecis,*

SKIPPON.

*Suecis, eisdem Suecos, Polonis et Danis, deinde Anglis Regem suum restituit: Hunc felicissimum annum gratulari et Posteris tradituri, Administrantibus Lugdunensem Præturam Foriensem et Belljiocensem Prorege Nicolao de Neuf-foilla Duce Villeregio Pare et Marefchallo Franciæ et Proregis Legato, Camillo de Neuville Archiep. et Comite Lugd. Primata Galliæ. Monumentum hoc erexerunt Præpositus Hugo de Pomey Dominus de Rochefort et des Sauvages Regis à consiliis, ac Consules Jacobus Michel Dominus de la Tour des Champs, Bartholomæus Ferrus Regis Consiliarius in Molinensi Quæstura inspector Vestigalium Provincialium, Dominicus de Ponsainpierre et Romanus Thomæ.*

Verses of *Claudius* the emperor written in brass. See in *Golnitz* his itinerary.

The rooms we saw here have these names :

*La Chambre Consulaire*, where the provost and four *eschevins* sit.

*La Chambre de la Conservation*, where the merchants sit.

In a fair great hall are the pictures of the 14 *Louis's* kings of *France*. The roof painted.

Another hall, with the pictures of the *eschevins*. A little chamber for banquets, &c.

S. Nicy.

*S. Nicy* is a pretty church.

La Charité

*La Charité* is the hospital; a great building.

N. Dame

*N. Dame de Fourrier* is on the other side of the *Saone*, built on the highest ground; where there is a small pyramid erected to the virgin *Mary*. Here we had a full prospect of the city.

Before another, is a small pyramid, and thereon inscribed the name of God and Unity and Trinity, in several languages.

Without *S. Just's* gate is a large suburb.

The Carmelites.

The *Carmelites* that go barefooted, have a pleasant convent, with large gardens, whence a fair view of the town.

The *Friars* in this city are very importunate beggars, coming into strangers chambers.

The feast of *S. James* was kept while we were here; and we saw this procession. First went a great banner, then a great cake or loaf (called *pain benedit*) upon a fellow's head; after that two pipes and a little drum, which made some musick in the interval, between friars singing.

Belle Cour

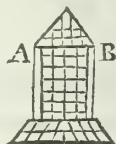
*Belle Cour*, is a spacious wide space,

where there is a mell, and a pleasant walk of trees by it.

*Mr. Palmer*, brother to the earl of *Castlemain*, was at this time in *Lyons* at the academy royal, and who lately turned papist.

The protestants are about 2000 families in this city, and have a temple at *S. Romain*, two leagues up the *Saone*. *Monsieur Moze* an apothecary, and a protestant, was civil to us.

The monument of the two lovers is on the other side the *Saone*; it seems to have been some Roman building, and is built of great Stones. A B are 2 square pillars in the front.



Two forts, *La Pierre Scize*, on the *Two Forts* *Saone* side.

For *St. Jean*, on the same side with the body of the city.

The *Saone* is a very slow river, and there are cross it one stone and two wooden bridges. On one of them, a customer demands a liard of every one that passes over.

*St. Jean* is the cathedral, which is large and remarkable for a clock, with motions like that at *Strasbourg*; every hour a cock on the top claps his wings twice, and crows twice, after that an angel comes out of a door, and salutes the virgin *Mary*, and at the same time the Holy Ghost, and ascends, and God the Father gives the benediction. The minute motion hath an oval circ'e, and yet the handle or index always touches the circumference. Invented by *Monsieur Servier*.

We had good luck in seeing *monsieur M. Servier's* cabinet, his humour being very difficult. He was a soldier in his younger days; but about 22 years ago he retired hither, and invented many ingenious pieces of clock-work, machines of water, &c. which he hath described with his pen, and bound them up together in a thick folio, and made the models of them in wood with his own hand. These things we took notice of which we had not before seen in *Italy* and *Germany*.

The hand of a minute-watch moved every time the ball springs up in a certain engine.

A lizard creeping up a perpendicular rule, shews the hour of the day.

A mouse creeping upon a rule placed horizontally, doth the like. These are done by magnets.

An hour-glass, that turns of itself when the sand is run out, and at the same time the hour-figure placed over the glass is changed.

Several



Several hydraulick machines.

An atlas bearing a globe, and upon its equator was shewn the hour of the day.

The clock upon a declining plane, does not go when placed upon an horizontal plane.

A ball put in at the mouth of a winding serpent, runs through it, and afterwards passes up the tail of another placed on a moveable axis, and comes out of his mouth.

A tortoise put into a bason of water, will never stand still till he points to the time of the day.

A balæstra to shoot granada's at a certain distance.

A circle, with the several humours of persons written on it, and if you touch the gnomon or index, it will point to the humour (as is pretended) of him that touches it.

A door that opens both ways.

Two gates, when one shuts, the other opens.

Two dials a pretty distance from one another; moving the index of the one, turns the index of the other; but when monsieur *Servier* took a little piece of iron or loadstone (coloured white) out of the point or end of the index that was moved, the other would not stir.

A cannon to shoot downwards; it is placed on a declining carriage, an axis with cords winds it backwards and forwards, and when the cannon comes to the further end, a circle of lead is round the mouth.

We were told that the *Germans* living in *Lyons* have great privileges; that they have distinct courts to judge civil and criminal matters, and when they make harangues to the king, they speak standing.

Upon the clock of the cathedral is inscribed,

*Æ.*

*Horologium istud jam pridem per Hæreticorum injuriam omnino mancum et dirutum, illustrissimi ac Venerabiles D. D. Comites Lug. sua munifica pietate non modo redintegrari, sed etiam Elegantius concinnari Curarunt. Anno Domini MVILXI. Opera Gulielmi Nourisson.*

*Tuesday July 25.* Hiring a postilion for a louis d'or a man, we left *Lyons*, and rode over a long stone bridge cross the *Rhofne*, and then passed through a large suburb, and entered on a large plain, where we travelled four leagues, and after that rode a pleasant country cast up into hillocks, and six leagues from *Lyons* dined at *Artas*, having passed thro'

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but one village before. After noon we came through *Merieu*, *La Bastie*, *Champier*, and at night lodg'd in *la Frett*, three leagues from *Artas*. SKIPPON.

*July 26.* We rode a good way in a level valley, and at two leagues from *la Frett* went through *Moyran*; a little from thence we enter'd between the mountains, and travelled a fruitful valley, planted like *Lombardy* with rows of trees, and vines climbing about them: sometimes we mounted stony hills, among them pass'd thro' *Rives*, a village noted for its iron works; four leagues from *Moyran* we arrived at *Grenoble*, riding by a double pell-mell just before we enter'd the city. Grenoble.

This night it snowed on the mountains near *Grenoble*.

*Grenoble* is a large city, situated in a fruitful and pleasant valley near the meeting of the river *Drac* with the *Isère*. The houses are generally meanly built, and the streets are not handsome. A long street (on the other side of the *Isère*) joined to the city by a wooden and a stone bridge. On the same side, upon the top of a high hill, is a fort called *la Bastille*; a wall runs up that hill.

The arsenal is another fort, guarded now by about 150 soldiers. The arsenal

The cathedral is a mean church.

The jesuits are building a neat chapel.

The protestants are here about 5000; their temple is within the walls, and is of an octogonal figure with a tall roof; within are seats for counsellors of parliament, and persons of condition; a little gallery with jealousies or wicker windows, where many times popish gentry, &c. sit incogniti. Three ministers.

*D. Lesdiguieres* palace has fine shady walks, and a fair garden.

The bishop of this city is a prince.

Within the palace is a room where the parliament sits; the lacqueys will suffer no swords to be worn here, except you give them a small piece of money.

Antient inscriptions on some of the gates, which are printed in *Golnitz's* itinerary.

Three liards paid for every horse that passes the bridge with stone arches.

We visited a garden of simples belonging to monsieur . . . a counsellor of parliament (who was civil to us) and monsieur *Bernard*, an apothecary.

*Thursday July 27.* Paying four crowns for two horses and a guide, we immediately, out of the city, ascended the mountains, and at a league's distance, came through a village called *Sapene*, and a league and a half further, pass'd thro' the valley of *Chartreuse* village. These valleys

SKIPPOON.

Grande  
Chartreuse

valleys among the high mountains or *Alps*, are well cultivated, having great store of oats and other corn, and meadow grounds. At a narrow passage between two high precipitous rocks, we passed over a bridge cross a torrent, and knocking at a gate, were let in by a servant belonging to the monastery of the *Chartreuse*; then we ascended a mountainous way above a quarter of a league, till we passed by a large building, where persons of all trades live, and who are habited like the fathers of the *Carthusian* order, and work for the convent. A good distance further up, we arrived at the *Grande Chartreuse*, where the porter ask'd us whence we came, and called a lay brother, who introduced us into one of the halls appointed to receive strangers in. At the gate we left our swords and pistols. Seven hours riding from *Grenoble* hither.

This convent is seated under one of the highest mountains in these parts, and discovers far and near into the adjacent countries.

As soon as we came into the hall, wine, bread and cheese were set before us; and one of the fathers, a very intelligent man, visited and discoursed some time with us about the news of *Europe*, which he was no stranger to. A boy guided us up into the mountain, and shewed us a neat chapel dedicated to *S. Maria de Casalibus*, which is prettily adorned with the letters of her name in gold, and with scripture epithets: beyond this we saw *S. Bruno's* chapel built on a rock.

At night we had our supper and beds prepared for us.

We observed the friars at evensong bowing their heads, as they sat, at the saying the *Gloria Patri*, &c. Sixty fathers, and as many lay brothers here.

No women, but those of the royal blood can enter this cloister. There are two ways more to come to this convent, besides that from *Grenoble*, viz. one from *Lyons* and the other from *Chambery*.

In their stable they keep about 60 horses, besides mules and asses.

*Friday July 28.* We saw their church, a dark and narrow building; before the altar stand four tall brass candlesticks; within the choir the fathers sit, and without sit the lay brothers. The fathers rise to their devotions at midnight, and are in the choir three hours; but then they sleep till seven or eight in the morning, when the masses begin. The cloister is a very long and narrow square; we went into one of their cells, which are not kept so neat as those we saw at *Venice*. At meal-time, several servants bring

bread, wine, &c. and open a little window by the side of the cell-door, and there put in the provision. On *Fridays* they fast strictly, and this day we saw what they ate, viz. two or three spoonfuls of cold pease (boil'd) four or five pears, and a few stew'd prunes, and raw plumbs, besides a small pittance of bread and wine, and at night they had no supper.

In the *Refectorium* are two tables, besides the prior's at the upper end; they dine here together only on *Sundays* and great festivals. In the general of the order's lodgings, we observed the pictures of *S. Martin's* at *Naples*, the *Certose* of *Pavia*, and the convent nigh *Avignon*, &c. places belonging to this order. In the chapel is an altar-piece of great value. In the chapter-room is a large picture, how seven of this order were executed for treason (they say for religion) in *Henry the VIIIth's* days in *England*. Cardinal *Richelieu* professed himself first of this order. The lodgings to entertain princes in are neat; the chapel there is within crufted over with marble.

We gave the cook a quart d'escue, and having eaten our break-fast, and written our names in a book kept by a porter, we mounted and rode back to *Grenoble* the same way we came.

The Saw-Mill at the *Grand Chartreuse*.

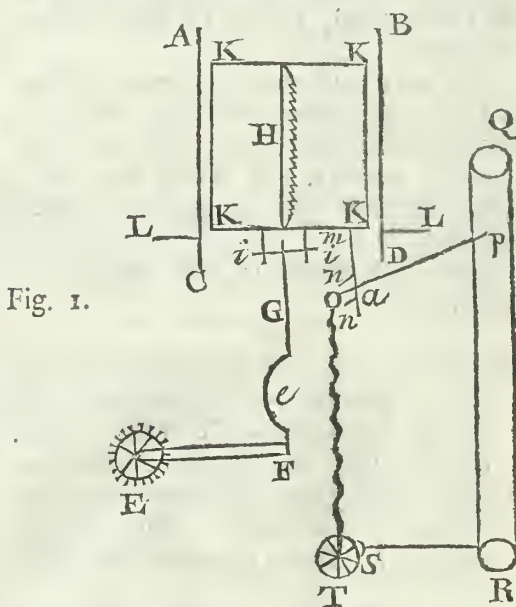


Fig. 1. ABCD is a frame fixed in the middle of the floor LL; it stands perpendicular, and within it is another frame KKKK with the saw H, which is moved up and down by a perpendicular beam G, that is joined to the bottom of the saw at *ii*, and moved by an iron handle *e*, turned by the water-wheel E and



and the horizontal axis *F* ; at *m* (one side of the saw-frame) is fastened a piece of wood *ma*, with two short pieces of wood *nn*, between which rests the end of a long piece of wood *OP*. As the saw goes up and down, *ma* lifts up and down *OP*, and that moves a long beam (on the side of the mill-floor) *QR* ; as in

Fig. 2.

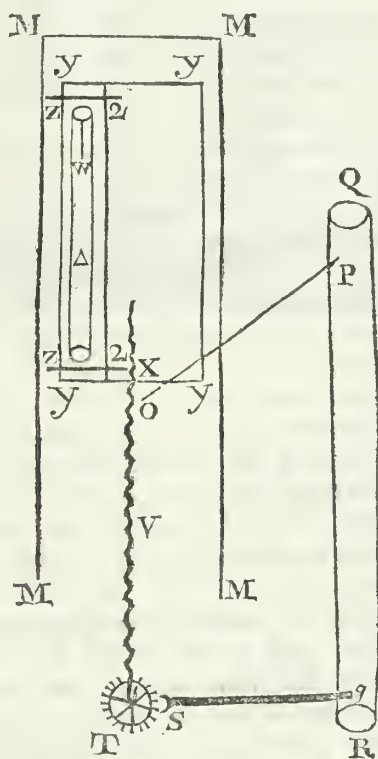


Fig. 2. When *OP* is lifted up, the long beam or axis *QR* being a little moved, an iron *g* *S* with a crotch *S*, claps into one of the teeth of an iron wheel *T*, which hath a spiral axis of wood *V*, that enters at *X*, the middle of the horizontal frame *yyyy*, which is moved in the floor *MMMM* with a piece of timber *Δ* that lies fastened *yz*, *yz*, two iron screws *zz*, *zz* passing through a long piece of wood *zz*, and the side of the frame *zz*. Suppose the saw begins to cut at *w*, the fore-mention'd spiral thrusts the horizontal frame *yyyy* with the timber every stroke, further and further from the iron wheel *T*.

We stayed in *Grenoble* till *Tuesday August 1*, and one day rode out, and after twice fording the river *Drac* (which makes a great wash) at a league's distance went over *Pont de Clef*, a large arch cross that river, where we pay'd one sol a man; a league further we passed through a large village called *Vif*, and about a league thence by *S. Bartholomew*, another village, and *Chasteau Bernard*, where we saw flame breaking out of the

side of a bank, which is vulgarly call'd *la Fontaine qui Brûle* ; it is by a small rivulet, and sometimes breaks out in other places ; just before our coming, other strangers had fried eggs here. The soil hereabouts is full of a black stone like our coal, which perhaps is the continual fuel of this fire.

*Tuesday August 1*. We took boat for *Orange*, and went down the rivers *Isere*, and the *Rhône* ; twenty crowns was given for the boat, and the passengers pay'd proportionably to the length of their journey, some more, some less. Mr. Ray and I paid four one-half quart d'escu apiece. After we had left *Grenoble* three or four leagues, we durst not stir from the bank's side, a furious wind arising and stopping us for the space of an hour. Then nine leagues from *Grenoble* we arrived at our lodging in *la Faurie*, a village on the right side of the *Isere*.

*Wednesday August 2*. At break of day we entered our boat, and at two leagues distance pass'd under a bridge with stone arches and a wooden penthouse over it ; *Romans* a great walled place on the right hand ; thence we went three leagues to the meeting of the *Isere* and the *Rhône*, where we observed for a good space, the *Isere* kept itself unmingled with the *Rhône*, which was of a whitish colour and much troubled, the *Isere* being much clearer and greenish. A league down the *Rhône* we landed at *Valence*, a poor city and university, situated on the left side of the river ; afterwards we went by the *Vivaretz* and *Sevennes*, and passed by *Montlimer* on the left hand, and *Viviers* on the right, both walled, tho' mean places : and at 14 leagues from *la Faurie*, lodged at *Bourg*, a walled town on the right side of the river. Many peages and tolls paid by the boatmen as we came along.

*Thursday August 3*. After two leagues we came to *Pont S. Esprit*, a stately stone bridge with 18 great arches, and 4 little ones ; between every arch is a window. Vide *Golnitz's* itinerary ; It is curiously paved with square stones a hand broad ; two coaches can go abreast on it ; it is not made strait, but bending out against the stream thus ;



The town of *S. Esprit* on the right hand is walled ; a league further we landed at a peage or toll-place belonging to *Orange* (we might have landed a league nearer to *Orange*) where we gave 35 sols apiece for a horse to carry our things thither. We walked about two leagues

SKIPPOON.  
ORANGE

leagues in a level and fruitful country to *Orange*. In *Valence*, *Bourg*, and other places, we observed measures of corn cut in stone, and little portals to let the corn out of them.

*Orange* is but a small and meanly built city, and the walls are not considerable; but there are out-works, which if well look'd after, would render it very strong, by reason of its situation in a plain. The castle is built on the highest end of a long ridge of a hill; it was formerly of greater strength, when it had walled bull-works round about, which the *French* king in this prince of *Orange's* minority, caused to be blown up with gunpowder, when at the same instant 30 (all roman-catholicks) were overwhelmed in the ruins. The governor is count *de Dbona*; but his deputy or lieutenant is a *Frenchman* and a papist. Within the castle were now about 100 soldiers, who civilly admitted us into the castle, and shewed us many great pieces of cannon, and their armory stored with arms enough for 5000 men. In the middle of the castle is a very deep well of good water cut out of the rock.

Antiqui-  
es.

*C. Marius* his arch, and *la Torre ronde*, are antiquities without the wall; on some of the engravings of the arch was written BODVACVS. The *Circus* is a stately ruin, within the wall. See *Golnitz*, and a little pamphlet of the antiquities of this place.

The people here are very civil, and of a much better humour than the *French*. When the *French* king had the city in his possession, many of the gentry turn'd papists.

The university is not considerable, having about four professors, and one of them is one *Guy* (I think) a *Scotchman*.

The roman catholicks have now the use of the cathedral. The inhabitants of this principality are at least half protestants, and who were sensible of the change of governors. On the tower of the *Maison de la Ville*, we saw many false weights nailed to the wall.

The prince hath a parliament here of both religions, and hath passed a publick amnestia of all offences, wherein he calls the king of *England* and the marquis of *Brandenburg* his uncles and tutors.

In a poor woman's house, we saw an old *Roman* pavement of mosaick work, very curiously representing a cat with a rat in its mouth; round about were squares with this figure in the middle of them.

Friday August 4. Giving four livres and fifteen sols for three horses and a guide, we travelled a stony way two leagues, in

a country where thyme, lavender, box, &c. grew plentifully; many mulberry and olive trees planted in the fields. We passed by *Chasteau-neuf* on the right hand of us, and a league further ferried the river *la Nasque*, paying for each horse one sol; a league thence riding nigh the *Rhône*, we entered *Avignon* at port *S. Lazare*, upon which gate was written *Clave Petri tuta*. Having shewed our bolletins of health which we took at *Grenoble*, leaving our fire arms with the guard, and taking a note to lodge in the city, we came to a sign of a town called *St. Flour*, where we lay till Monday the 7th of *August*.

AVIG-  
NON.

In the cathedral, a small church situated on the rocks nigh the windmills, we saw an antient monument of *Benedictus XII.* Pope, a miller's son. The palace is adjoining, guarded by soldiers. *Chigi* cardinal *Padrone* is legat and governor, and monsignor *Columnia* vice-legat; who (they said) was suddenly to be removed, because he had given some suspicion to the *French* king, by making a kind of fort before the palace gate, and laying up good store of corn. On the outside of the palace, where the prison is, are pictured hanging by the heels, the chief of the late rebellion against the pope, and in the *Bando* 200 pistoles are promised to any that can bring the head of any one of them: these rebels live in safety at *Villeneuve*, a place t'other side of the bridge, just cross the *Rhône* which belongs to the *French* king, who hath threatned to burn alive any that shall offer to lay hands on them. Monsignor *Lomellino* is the new vice-legat.

The cathe-  
dral and  
palace.

The Dominicans church is a large building of one arch.

Domini-  
cans.

The Cordeliers church is larger; in the *Sacristia* they shewed us a round leaden box with a leaden medal, plain on one side, and on the other the figure of *Laura*, and these letters M. L. M. I. which is interpreted by some, *Madonna Laura morta jace*. This medal, with *Italian* verses on her written by *Petrarch*, in a neat character, was found in that box lying at her breast, when *Francis I.* took up her body, who also made verses on her in *French*, which are kept with the others. In an obscure chapel we saw her tomb-stone.

Cordeliers.

In *St. Martial's* church we searched for *Casimir* king of *Poland's* monument; but could not be informed where it was. Nigh the altar is a very stately tomb, that reaches almost to the top of the church, and below lies the figure of a bishop,

S. Martial.



bishop, and over him our Saviour and the apostles' effigies, and so upwards are many handsome marble figures.

*Celestins.*

The Celestins church hath a marble relief altar, which they say is but of one piece, having many figures in it. The picture of a skeleton drawn by king *Renatus*, who gave the altar. In the middle of the choir is a handsome monument of *Clemens VII.* pope. In a long chapel adjoining is the legend pictured of *S. Peter* of *Luxembourg*, &c. *Vide Golnitz.*

The coining-house is opposite to the palace, and hath a new and fair front.

*Jesuits.*

The Jesuits have a pretty chapel, and an indifferent *studium*; in the *area* of it are dials, with directions to know what it is o'clock in such cities as are under kings, and in such as are under commonwealths; the one is call'd *Horologium Regium*, the other *Aristocraticum*, in which they have plac'd *Geneva*.

The gate on the *Rhône* side is open every day, but besides that, there is but one more open at a time, and that they change every week. About 700 *Italian* foldiers in the city. Here are some palaces and good houses, but the generality of the buildings are mean, and the streets narrow; the inhabitants fear every night the rogues should creep in at their windows.

*Monday August 7.* Giving 15 livres of *France*, we hired three horses and a postilion, who guided us first over the long bridge at *Avignon* cross the *Rhône*, which bridge is entire on the city-side, but broken on the side of *France*, and repaired with wood: It seems to have been a *Roman* work, is built of stone, and pav'd (tho' now much defac'd) like that at *S. Esprit*, and it is more bending against the stream. Some way on the bridge stands a centinel, and the *Avignon* searchers lodge there to stop and enquire into merchants goods. When we were almost over the bridge our postilion paid about one sol a horse. At the end of the bridge is *Villeneuve*, a village, and a little way thence on the river side *S. André*, a strong place of the *French* king's. Leaving these places behind us, (without entering them) we rode among some vineyards, and then travell'd stony way over little hills till we came by *Remoulin*, a small wall'd place; about a short *English* mile thence we arriv'd at *Pont du Guard*, a stately antiquity, well design'd by *Dr. Bargrave*, and describ'd in *Golnitz* and *Deyron's* antiquities of *Nismes*. A league from hence we dined at *Sesignan*, a small village, and in the afternoon rode a direct and level way between olive fields, (the olive trees were much mortified by the extremity of the last

Pont du  
Guard.

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winter) and after three leagues riding arrived at the *Lutzenbourg*, a good inn without the city of *Nismes*.

SKIPPON.

Nismes.

Amphitheatre.

We saw the amphitheatre, the outside whereof is very entire, and is two stories high; the steps or seats are ruin'd, and the *Arena* fill'd with houses: Over the great entrance are two half bulls in stone, and on the outside is a wolf suckling *Romulus* and *Remus*, also a *Triplex Priapus*, or *Penis* wing'd, and the figure of a woman holding by a bridle.

In a private house we saw eagles excellently well made in stone; a double statue of a woman having two bodies and four legs; it was made without a head, but now they have fix'd on it the head of an old man; some will have this to be the statue of *Geryon*, but *Deyron* contradicts it.

A small piazza, call'd, *Place de Salamandre*, from a pillar with a salamander upon it.

*La Maison Quarre* is a fair antiquity within the city, being one pile of building, adorn'd with statues, pillars, &c.

Without the port *de la Couronne* are many old inscriptions, and an antient statue with his hands upon his head.

A little walk without the town we saw the ruins of the temple of *Diana*, which is under the side of a rock, and close by is *Fons Dianæ*, which first makes a deep pond, and sends water enough to furnish all the gardens of the city; in winter or any rainy season it overflows very much.

*La Torre Grande*, on the top of a hill, is a ruin'd tower of the old *Roman* wall; in other places are seen the ruins of the old wall.

The circuit of this city was but 2000 paces less than *Rome*, and was built formerly upon seven hills.

The front of the cathedral is adorn'd with antient carving.

A large plain or level round the town, except on one side, where several hills run along in a hill.

The *Splanade* is an open walk without *Port de la Couronne*, sometimes frequented by a great deal of company.

In the *Maison de la Ville* are kept two or three crocodiles, (dead) which are the arms of *Nismes*, and signify their founders came out of *Egypt*.

A new inscription here to *Cbigi*, cardinal *Padrone*;

*Felicissimo adventui Eminentissimi Cardinalis Legati Cbigii, publicum suæ fidei monumentum Nemausi Nobilis quondam Romanorum Coloniae Consules. posuere.*

In a court of this *Maison de la Ville* is erected on two pillars against the wall the monument



SKIPPON. monument of *Dandolo*, the general of the protestants.

The protestants of this city are three parts of four, and they had two temples, but one is lately pull'd down: Every morning they have a sermon, and in the afternoon prayers: On *Sundays* they have four sermons: They have three burying places without the walls; and they had a college and professors, but now the Jesuits are masters: The protestants have a bell to ring them to church.

We met here with two *English* gentlemen, viz. Mr. *Alred* and Mr. *Parker* of *Mormouthshire*.

Wednesday Aug. 9. Paying four livres apiece for places in a coach of return, we travell'd four leagues to *Lunelle*, where we dined, and four leagues further arriv'd at *Montpelier*: About a league from the city we had very sandy way, the rest was pretty good, except now and then stony.

Friday August 11. We took two chambers, and paid five crowns a month; and pensioned, i. e. dieted, at madam *Mignot's* for ten crowns a month more.

These *Englishmen* were at *Montpelier* while we staid there: My lord *Clinton* the earl of *Lincoln's* son, Mr. *Withers* his governor; Sir *Thomas Crew*, lord *Crew's* son; two Mr. *Harveys*, with one *Spirito Rubatti*, (uncle to him at *Geneva*) Mr. *Peter Vivian*, fellow of *Trinity* college in *Cambridge*; Mr. *Martyn Lyster*, fellow of *St. John's* college, *ibid.* Mr. *Ward*, student of *Christchurch*; Mr. *Whitcombe*, Mr. *Tanner*, Mr. *Spicer*, of the *Temple*; Mr. *Sampson*, formerly fellow of *Pembroke-Hall* in *Cambridge*; Mr. *Jessop*; earl of *Alisbury*, and lord *Bruce* his eldest son, with a great train, his lady and daughters being with him; Mr. *Havers*, formerly of *Trinity* college; Mr. *Ol. St. John*, formerly lord chief justice, who went by the name of monsieur *Montagne*, and his lady; Mr. *Ellock*; Mr. *Abdy*; Dr. *Downes*; Mr. *Poley*; Dr. *Croone*; Mr. *Hewlett*; Dr. *Moulins*, a *Scotchman*; Mr. *Norwood*; Mr. *Deane*; Mr. *Dashwood*; and Dr. *Jeanes*.

At *Montpelier* they play at mall in the highways; the players agree first how far to play, and what stone, &c. to touch, which is the usual *terminus* of this sport: *A* that strikes first, plays the pair, *B* plays *le plus*, but if *B* strikes beyond *A*, then *A* plays *le plus*; if *B* gets another stroke, *A* plays at two, and *B* rests at one, &c.

Verdet or verdigrease. Verdet or verdigrease is made here in great quantity, after this manner: They first put wine into the bottom of a great earthen pot, and then fix two or three sticks cross, upon which they lay pieces of copper, and on them grape stalks well sprinkled with vinegar, and so *stratum super*

*stratum*, and the pot is shut close for five days; then they scrape off the verdet, and sell it for eight sols a pound.

Wednesday, Aug. 30. We rode out four leagues, and dined at *Frontignan*, a little *Frontignan* wall'd place situated by the estang or lake, (in the middle of which is an island with the ruins of the bishop of *Montpelier's* house) and in a fertile soil under the hills, (warm'd by the south sun) which afford the noted rich *Moschato* wine of *Frontignan*. Here may sometimes be bought good *Barbary* horses. At a quarter of a league distance from *Frontignan* we forded the estang, and then rode along the beach, between the estang and the sea, to a cape call'd *Monseti*, (one league from *Frontignan*) where rare plants grow, viz. *Uva marina*, *Alypum M. Ceti*, &c. On this promontory the *French* king is designing a fort to defend vessels in the haven or port. We forded the estang again, and found all along great store of *Androsace Matthioli*; then rode by the shore side, and at night took up our lodgings at the baths of *Ballerue*, one league from *M. Ceti*, (vulg. *Cap de Cete*).

Thursday, Aug. 31. We went two small leagues, and dined at the post-house in *Loupian*; and three leagues further cross'd the river *Herault*, by passing a bridge, and towards the evening arriv'd at *Pezenas*, *Pezenas*, and lodg'd at the charrue.

This is a very pretty city, and well built; three pleasant fountains in the streets, and in the great street a handsome walk in the middle for the citizens to walk in. About 160 protestants live here, who go to sermon at *Montagnac*. The meeting of the states of *Languedoc* is often at this city, near which the prince of *Conti*, governor of *Languedoc*, hath a pretty grange or country house.

Friday, Sept. 1. We return'd by *Montagnac*, and two leagues from *Pezenas* pass'd by the abbey of *Ville magne*, and came through a town of the same name, and two leagues further din'd at *Montbazene*: In the afternoon leaving the hilly and stony way, we had better road two leagues to *Verune*, noted for the making of good butter; and a league thence came back to *Montpelier*.

A league from *Montpelier* we saw a little pond, which is call'd *Bonill d'Eau*, because the water seems to boil up in several places; it has a vitriol taste, and when there is water in the neighbouring ditches, the same taste is in them: This pond did not run over, tho' always in motion.

The *Passerie* or making of raisins was *Passerie*. now begun in these parts, which is after this manner: They take a bunch of grapes and



and steep them in boiling lixivium till the skins crack, then dip them in cold water, and hang them abroad till they are sufficiently dried: They put oil into the boiling lixivium. *Vide Job. Baubini Hist. Plant.*

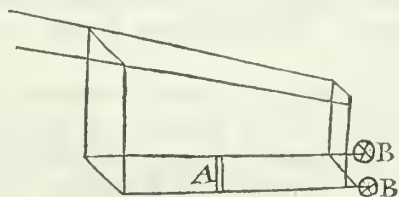
White wax.

White wax is thus made here: They first take the yellow wax, and melt it over a furnace; then dip in it a conical mould of wood, like a block for a steeple-crown'd hat, (daub'd over with the juice of snails, to keep the wax from sticking to it) and immediately pop it into cold water, which congeals the wax into a conical figure: After this they expose these cones of wax to the weather and hot sun in a pav'd court, for 15 days or a month's space, more or less, sometimes sprinkling water upon it; when 'tis changing to white, they purify it in a second furnace, (the dirt and dregs remaining at the bottom) and then they take it out with a pot that has a spout to pour it withal into cold water, the fellow with his left hand shaping



it into a hollow spiral, like this figure, or rather like the *Bracciale* they play at *Baloone* with: Afterwards they expose it at first to the sun and air, where it is perfectly whitened. Some workmen went into *England* to make white wax, but found that air not agreeable for it. In the summer-time they constantly water the wax, but in the winter, &c. the dews, &c. suffice.

This is a weeding engine in the king's physick garden: At A is a sharp iron that



cuts up grass, as the engine runs on the wheels B B.

Physick garden.

The physick garden is well enough describ'd in *Golnitz*; it is divided, for flowers, the sempervirent plants, &c. into several partitions: That wherein the professor shews plants in is long and narrow, having four beds in it, where every plant hath its number, which makes it easy to the learner, when he has the name and the figure where the plant grows. Dr. *Chiquenau* is botanick professor, and chancellor of the university; but Dr. *Magnole*, a young man, is a better herbarist. One *Swecker*, an apothecary's son of *Dantzick*, collected and dried all the plants about *Montpelier*, and was here at this time. About 1300 plants grow hereabouts.

Dr. *Haguenot* is a physician of great practice.

Dr. *Soligniac* is reputed a learned man.

Dr. *Jollie* is a protestant, and a very ingenious person, and civil to the *English*. SKIPTON

Dr. *Berberach* is a good physician.

The winter weather lasts not long, but is pretty sharp for the season: The summer here is very hot: When the wind comes off the hills in the *Sevennes*, which lie northward, they account it wholesome to be abroad in the air; but when it comes from the sea or south, few will stir out of their houses; the reason must be the stagnant waters between *Montpelier* and the sea.

*Montpelier* is a city bigger than *Geneva*; the streets are generally narrow, but the houses high, some of which are built of stone. No piazza besides two or three small market-places: Nigh notre dame, (an indifferent church) and the street before the white horse inn, is large. The *Canourg* is throng'd every fair summer night with the gentry, &c. it is about the bigness of the trill at *Geneva*; a church was erecting in this very place, as appears by the foundations begun, but it was not brought to perfection, because the king was jealous it might command the town, it being on a high ground.

The poor people about *Montpelier* wear wooden shoes in the winter-time, which they call *Sabou*.

The *Splanade* is a large void space between the town and the citadel, which is not very considerable. The city is seated on a rising ground, and has no river nearer than an *English* mile, (in the road to *Nismes*) at *Castelneuf*.

The number of the inhabitants may be *Protestants*. about 25,000, some said 21,000, according to a late account; 7000 of them are hugonots or protestants, who have two temples where they have sermons every morning: Lord's-days after dinner little boys answer'd their catechisms with much confidence. The elders sit about the pulpit, the women in the middle of the church, and the men round about in galleries and other seats. There are very great congregations, that give good attention in sermon-time; but when the chapters are reading before sermon, not a word can be heard by reason of loud talking, and many were so irreverent as to have their hats on while they sung psalms. Before any reading of chapters, if they stay any time, some or other in the congregation will begin and set a psalm, which the rest join in. After sermon the collectors receive peoples charity at the door, the third part whereof belongs to the ministers.

The second of *November* a fast was kept very strictly here, all the hugonots shutting their shops, and, without refreshing themselves at dinner-time, remain'd the whole day in the temples: The people whisperingly



SKIPPON.

ingly repeat the minister's prayers, not omitting the blessing. The protestants have a burying-place without the city, and bury their dead either betimes in the morning or after sun-set, the king of late years not suffering them to accompany the corpse at any other time; 30 persons is the greatest number that can go along with it; the women are troublesome when they go, because they howl and cry in a strange manner.

By some late edicts of the king, none, upon pain of death, can turn Protestants, that were first Protestants and after that Roman Catholics. As severe an edict I was told was publish'd against any monk or other ecclesiastick that shall turn Protestant.

The ministers that preach here, are, 1. *Burdeü*, formerly an Augustine monk, he preaches after the puritanical way in England, 2. *Bertau*, 3. *Eustace*, 4. *Chouin*, 5. *Carfenac*.

Customs.

Serenades, are sets of violins that play in the night under ladies windows, their gallants going along with the fiddlers.

The roots of *Napus Sativus* make good pottage.

In the vintage time the people are very busy early and late, and many presses are at work in the streets; but the grapes are first trodden before they be press'd. Vines in *Languedoc* and *Provence* grow without supporters, in large fields, and the trunks of them are cut pretty close to the ground.

Green olives slit with a knife, and steep'd in soap four or five days, then remov'd into salt and water, are serv'd up to table; the ordinary way is salt and water alone, but those are not so soon fit to eat: Ripe olives are prepar'd in the same manner.

Many perfumes, essences and confections are made in this city. The queen of *Hungary's* water is spirit of wine distill'd with rosemary flowers: Oil of cloves is made *per descensum*, viz. Take a bolt head, and upon that or any other such vessel put a cloth with cloves in it, and over them a brown paper, and then lay a copper plate with coals.

The prices of butchers meat are set by the consuls every two years; and all sorts of fish are sold at set rates, except soles. If one buys a swine, and finds it infected with the measles, he may return it back again, for it is forbid under a great penalty.

The women here are esteem'd handsome; but the generality of the people are swarthy, and many of the women paint. The widows of the meaner sort wear a black hat of this shape:



The language of the vulgar is call'd *Patois*, very difficult for strangers and those

born about *Paris* to understand, being a mixture of *French*, *Spanish*, and *Italian*; as may be observ'd by the following words and phrases therein;

*Peccare! Ab Paura! Ques à quo! A Dieu Seas. Dieus vous le donne. Cava-lisco. Pottone. Fullou. Fumée. Fringare. Scarabigliato. Cad. Began.*

The *Scholæ Placentinæ* are the law-<sup>Scholar</sup> schools.<sup>Placentinæ</sup>

The building of the schools is very mean. In one we saw the creation of a doctor of physick; the professor first made a speech, then musick play'd, after that the new doctor was adorn'd with a chain, and the girdle, and kiss'd, &c. then musick again, and the new doctor made his speech, then musick again; then he gave the professors, &c. thanks, and musick play'd once more: Clapping of hands was the students applause: The new-created doctor had a black gown and purple cap, and the professor had a purple gown and cap: The new doctor went up and down the town with the musick before him, and a beadle with the mace, a professor on each side of him, and a troop of scholars at his heels: In the school or room where he was created hang the pictures of many *Montpelier* physicians; 17 publick exercises must be perform'd before you attain the degree of a doctor. There were several women present while the solemnity was of creating this doctor.

Every stranger gives 20 sols to see an anatomy. Dr. *Chiquenau* is the present reader.

The anatomy theatre is a building that stands alone in a garden; it hath stone seats, and over the door are stones carv'd with a lyon devouring a woman. They shew here *Rablais's* robe, which is now an old piece of scarlet.

Within the citadel is a large square, built round with soldiers lodgings: It hath four bastions, and but slight ditches. A fair piece of cannon, with *Carolus V.* written on it.

Marquiss *de Vards*, governor of *Agues-mortes*, captain of 100 *Switzers*, and formerly nigh the king's person, is now prisoner here, and hath been for above five months; his refusing to take madam *Vernouille*, the king's mistress, to be his wife, being supposed his greatest crime.

We walk'd a long league to *Villeneuve*, a small wall'd place, and a little beyond took boat and landed in *Magellone*, a ruin'd palace, which was formerly the seat of the bishop, who has now his palace at *Montpelier*. The church is still entire; over the entrance into it is represented our Saviour, and the four animals the evangelists

are



are known by, and the figures of *S. Petèr* and *S. Paul* rudely shap'd in basso relievo. These rhymes we found here ;

+ *Ad portum Vite Sitientes quique Venite  
Has Intrando fores vestros componite mores.  
Hic intrans ora tua semper crimina plora  
Quicquid peccatur lachrymarum fonte lavatur.*  
*An. Inc. D. MCLXXVIII. +*

In the *Maison de la Ville* at *Montpelier* are fair rooms, where are pictures of the consuls made every year, and the king that reigns is drawn in the same picture. In a great room chyrurgions are made masters after a solemn manner, with music, &c.

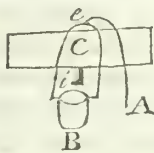
Gilibert's  
cabinet.

The cabinet of monsieur *Gilibert*, an apothecary, has several remarkables in it, viz. the skin of a lynx, a mummy, the horn of the ibex, minerals, shells, animals, &c.

Cabinet at  
the Jesuit's  
college.

At the Jesuit's college is one *Frere Rochet*, apothecary to the society, who shew'd us his cabinet, viz. a whole dolphin; fishes, shells, skins, and skeletons of animals; four or five skins of flammands; a model of the strong fort of *Roses*, and the castle *de la Tritat* in *Catalonia*; the true *Balsamum*; a bottle with a narrow top, which had a cock, when turn'd, would spring water up a great heighth; a printed picture, which if held obliquely to the light, seem'd painted with various colours: He hath a pretty garden of simples. We observ'd the manner of drawing water out of a well here; a handle turns an axis, the motion whereof is eas'd by a nut and a wheel with cogs, and when the bucket came up to the top, an iron turn'd the water out into a cistern;

A is the rope fastned at e to the bucket B, which mounting up to the iron i, is turn'd, and the water falls into the cistern C.



A vine cross through a chamber, and afterwards branches and bears fruit; a triangular stick, he would have had us believed the hugonots of the *Sevennes* used to force the catholicks into their temples with.

M. Relle.

One monsieur *Relle* makes good microscopes, through which we saw cheefemites, small sand, &c. on polish'd cylinders we saw the picture of a chair, *Carlo Borromæo*, &c. reflected from the pictures drawn on paper: This man drew with his own hand two very exact terrestrial globes, the biggest as large as both a man's fists: He sells perspectives for three pistoles apiece.

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Monsieur *Baldasti*, a chymist, told us he could do strange things, which he solemnly attested to be true, viz. That he could prepare a substance that should look like a real fruit, (and be yellow within) about the bigness of a button or tartuffe; this afterwards he can digest into a liquor that should breed living serpents: He bragg'd he could discover the name of any plant only by seeing the fix'd salt of it; if 4000 were brought one after another, he could distinguish them: That out of the beams of the sun he could make a substance should at first be a water, then a gum, and at last a crystal, which, if carried in one's pocket in rainy weather, would represent a rainbow, &c. He said that *Petroleum* is the same with the oil of jett: He had an universal liquor which will produce any plant out of its fix'd salt.

SKIPPO.  
M. Baldasti

The *Patoille* is a night watch of 40 or 50 townsmen, that walk the streets about midnight.

In *Languedoc* and *Provence* are two ways of setting vines, 1. à l'aguille, i. e. planting the vine upright, which is the more lasting, for sometimes they continue 40, 50, or 60 years: 2. The other way is by putting a vine twig at the middle into the ground, and the two ends of it to lay out; this will bear grapes soonest, but is not of so long continuance as the other.

I had two receipts from monf. *Verchand*, apothecary at *Montpelier*, the translation of which is as follows:

#### To make grey Cyprus Powder.

Take the moss which grows on the branches of the holm or scarlet oak tree, (in Latin *ilex coccigera*, or *quercus*) and wash it several times in common water, till the smell of the moss is quite gone: then steep it in equal quantities of rose water, and orange-flower water, and put it to drain in some high place, where the sun does not come, often stirring it; when 'tis very dry, reduce it to a very fine powder, and with every pound weight of the powder mingle a dram of good musk, and half the quantity at least of civet.

N.B. It must be steep'd three or four times in the rose water and orange-flower water, and be dry'd each time.

#### To make a paste for perfuming chambers.

Take the roots of iris of Florence, cypress and Calamus Aromaticus, of each half an ounce; dry'd red roses, sweet marjorum, cloves, cinnamon, of each two drams; storax, benjamin, and labdanum, of each an ounce; reduce all to a fine powder, except the storax, benjamin, and labdanum, which beat together

8 U



**SKIPPON.** *ther in a brass mortar made very hot, with an iron pestle ; and when these are melted, mix them with the powder form'd of the other ingredients, and put the whole mass into a perfuming pan of copper : As for amber, musk, and civet, you may put in what quantity you please.*

**M. Steno.** Monsieur Steno, a Dane, was at this time in *Montpelier*, and he is very happy in some anatomical discoveries, viz. the *Ductus Salivaris*, from the *Parotides* to the middle of the cheek : We were present at his dissection of an ox's head, and observ'd a blade of grass that was forc'd up that *Ductus* : In a man the *Ductus* lies strait, but in a beast oblique.

One monsieur *Lort* makes counterfeit amethysts, topazes, emeralds and sapphires, which have very good colour, and by some esteem'd the best of that kind. At his house we saw the experiment of *atramentum penetrans*, and learnt that yellow oker burnt proves a red bolus : The *Turcois* stone is naturally white, but by fire is turn'd blue ; and by this art a bishop of *Cominge* got a vast sum of money : *Fluor Smaragdi*, heated in a pan of coals, and afterwards put into a dark place, shines very much : At the same time several other stones were tried, but did not shine.

**Dancing on the ropes.** We saw here a *Valachian* walk up a sloping rope, then he danc'd on a strait rope as high as the top of a tennis court ; after that he danc'd with two naked swords, one tied cross the right, and the other cross the left leg ; then he had two ropes tied to his feet, and a boy hanging by the middle in those ropes was swung to and fro as he walk'd up the high strait rope ; at last he cut capers, and stood upon his head on the top of a pole as high as the tennis court roof.

A *Dutchman* danc'd without a pole in his hand on a lower rope, and three or four times slip'd down and straddled the rope, and up again presently on his feet ; he also cut high capers.

Another fellow tumbled upon a bending rope.

Another on a scaffold threw himself backward, and lighted on his feet ; he threw himself through three hoops which were held up as high as his head, but he had the advantage of a sloping board, which he ran up, before he went through the hoops ; he made use of the same advantage when he tumbled over a boy's head, who sat upon a tall fellow's shoulders, the boy's head was higher than he could reach with his hands.

**Dec. 7.** we began our journey into *Provence*, hiring two horses and a guide for five livres a day while we travell'd, and

four livres a day when we rested. On the left hand we had *Castres*, where monsieur *de Castres*, governor of *Montpelier*, hath a house ; and three leagues from *Montpelier* pass'd by *Lunelle Vielle* ; and half a league further to *Lunelle Neuve*, a large village ; and half a league further we arriv'd at *Pont Lunelle*, and lay there this night.

**Dec. 8.** We pass'd between *Galhargues* and *Lesmargues*, (*argues* signifies *ager*) and afterwards had *Beauvoizin* on our left hand, and four leagues from *Pont Lunelle* we din'd at *S. Gilles*. The first part of our journey in the morning was in a cultivated level country, but the latter part was hilly and full of shrubs. In the afternoon, nigh *S. Gilles*, we ferry'd the *Petit Rhône*, paying one solmarque and three liards, horse and man ; then rode three leagues (crossing the *Camarque*) to *Arles*, Arles. where each of us gave one sol for passing the bridge of boats cross the great branch of the *Rhône*. The *Camarque* is an island . . . . . leagues in compass, belongs to *Arles*, and nigh the city is planted with vines, and is well cultivated : They feed great store of sheep on it : It is much like our fens, and no pebbles or great stones are found in it, which is the more taken notice of, because on the other (*Provence*) side of the river is the *Crau*, or *Campi Lapidei*, cover'd thick with them : The *Camarque* gets often upon the sea, as appears by the several watch-towers that formerly stood on the shore, and are now within the land.

**Dec. 9.** Nigh the walls of *Arles* we rode thro' a place where great number of antient christian monuments lay ; and beyond them we pass'd by an aquæduct, which (a little above a furlong from the city) receives water brought in a channel from the river *Durance*, (four or five leagues distance) which runs into the *Rhône* a little below *Avignon* ; then we travell'd between enclosures, which were planted with vines, olive trees, &c. and din'd at *S. Martin de Crau*, (three leagues from *Arles*) an inn that stands alone in the *Crau*, or *Campi Lapidei* : After dinner we went three leagues more in the same stone level, or *Crau*, and near *S. Martin* pass'd by an ilex wood, and two leagues from our inn rode by *la Tour d'Entrecens*, having some wood about it, and nigh it a small lake of salt water. When we were cross this plain, we mounted a craggy country, and then came down into a narrow valley set with vines, and the sides of the hills planted with olives : We had on our right hand a castle call'd *Miramas*, seated on a steep rock, and four leagues from *S. Martin de Crau*, lodg'd in *S. Chamas*, a large village, a great part whereof is built



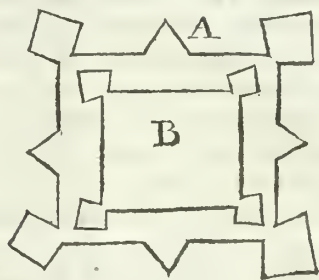
built on each side of a high and long ridge, many of the houses having rooms within the hills, and chambers quite through; at the bottom of the ridge is a subterraneous passage, or way cut from one side to the other, like the passage through *M. Pausilippus* nigh *Naples*: The earth is of a crumbling substance, and more easily therefore to be cut through than that; 80 of my ordinary paces long this passage, and broad enough for two carts to go a-breast: One side of this town looks on the *Martiques*, a large branch or *sinus* of sea water.

Marfeilles.

Dec. 10. We rode on the side of the *Martiques* in a level ground, and ferried the *Larc*, and four leagues from *S. Chamas* din'd at the griffin: Thence we mounted to a village . . . . . on the top of a hill, and afterwards went rocky way, and four leagues from our dining place we arrived at *Marfeilles*; where at our entrance the guard ask'd our names, and the country we were of.

This city is situated under hills, which are thick built with *Bastides*, or summer-houses, most used by the citizens in plague time; the common report is there are 24000 of them, but on a more modest computation, there are not above 6000. *Marfeilles* is large and well built; the streets handsome, but kept somewhat nastily: A long and broad key, where in clear evenings a multitude of people walk, and all day long is frequented by merchants, seamen, &c. A great number of barks and some ships lay within the port, and 13 *French* gallies lay here. The port is oval, but not large as that at *Messina*, and the entrance is not above four ships breadth, which is shut up by a chain. A new citadel begun five or six years ago is on one side of it, which we were denied entrance into because we were *English*, but we had a full view of it without; it is built of stone, and hath very thick walls.

Citadel.



A the middle building higher than B.

Many workmen are now employ'd in a work that will line all the entrance into the port; there will be three bastions, one just at the mouth of the port, within it a portico, and lodgings for soldiers, and an

open place to discipline in, below the soldiers chambers they lodge in is a fair vault, where the lower tire of guns are to be placed, and above is another fair platform. From hence they intend to make a passage by a draw-bridge to the other citadel. On that side is a room under an old tower, where the intendants of health sit and examine such as come by sea: All letters and money brought from places suspected to have the plague, are first put into vinegar; but corn and fish may be unladed without staying a quarantine, for we observed a *French* boat newly arrived from *Tunis* unlading of corn. The entrance into this port is bad, and in stormy weather sometimes ships come in so suddenly, that they break the chain before they can have time to draw it up. On the upper part of the city are 18 windmills, and on the same side with the citadel, on the top of a hill, is an old fort. Two gallies and a galliot now building here. Just before the port, and about a league off, are two large islands; 1. *S. Estienne au isle de Ratonneau*; 2. *S. Jean ou isle d'If*: at these islands ships make their quarantine, and two small *English* vessels were now there. The publick houses of office bring much profit to those that rent them. The pilot of the galley-royal wears the king's picture in a gold medal.

*S. Victor* is an old abbey near the city, *S. Victor*, where there is nothing of remark besides a chapel under ground, which *S. Magdalene* hath made famous among the pilgrims. In the cloister they shew the marks of the devil's claws, on a pillar nigh a well he went down into.

About eight years ago the king was here in person, but being much displeased with the town, refused to enter the gates, but commanded a breach to be made in the wall, which is not yet made up, and where at present most people go in and out: At the same time the king gave order for the razing the house of monsieur *Glandevé de Nevizels*, who was suspected as chief of the discontents, and a pillar of infamy is erected where his house stood. He lives now at *Barcelona*.

*Ludov. XIII. &c. Sub cujus Imperio summa Libertas*, was inscrib'd on the gate of the city that is now pull'd down. On one side of this city are some suburbs, having an open place under one part of the walls. Few hugonots live here. The great trade of this place is the carrying out five sol pieces, and selling them in the *Levant*, eight or nine for a dollar. They export soap from hence. He that is consul of the *English* nation hath ten dollars every *English* ship that comes into this port, and one *per cent.* for the goods sold here.

Two



SKIPFON.  
English  
merchants.

Two Mr. *Warrens*, Mr. *Long*, Mr. *Hill*, Mr. *Colston*, Mr. *Williams*, Mr. *Stanly* lately arriv'd here from *Alicant*.

Dec. 13. We rode one league and an half in a pleasant and fruitful valley, passing by several paper-mills, and had on our right hands S. *Marcell*. One league and an half further we travell'd in the same valley watered by the river *Vucaune*, and dined at the blackmoor's head in *Aubagne*, whence we had good way for a short league between the craggy tops of hills; then we began to mount stony and steep ascents, riding thro' pine woods, where we observed the bark of the pines cut off on one side for about the height of a man; and at the bottom of the trees, a hollow made to receive the melted rosin.

Three leagues from *Aubagne* we descended to a solitary inn call'd *la maison Brûlée*, where we drank good *Vin Cuit*, and had handsome as well as reasonable entertainment.

Dec. 14. We rode about half a league, and came thro' a village call'd *Baufset*, pass'd a good valley, and then travell'd a pav'd way between steep rocks, where we took a watchman along with us, who conducted us by the walls of *Olliotes*, a place infected some months before with the plague. A good distance beyond the town the watchman left us, and there we saw several watchmen that look'd after such as came to buy and sell, that they should not come too near those of *Olliotes*, who pour'd the oil they sold, thro' long channels of wood. Here are very large and fair olive grounds, and some orange gardens. Capers grow hereabouts, being planted in the sides of ditches and walls, and planted in rows like vines in fields. A short league from hence we arriv'd at *Toulon*, riding thro' a good country. We rode this day two leagues and an half.

Toulon.

*Toulon* is a city somewhat bigger than *Leghorn*, situated on a level ground, and strongly defended by bastions towards the land, and hath but two gates. The key is fair, and about a quarter of an *English* mile long, very strait; and all the houses on the key are of an equal height. In the middle of the key is the admiral's lodging. There is a handsome and broad street where markets are kept, and a piazza to sell corn in: another strait street. The inner port is about half the bigness of that at *Marfeilles*, and the entrance is narrow and chained. Men of war and ships of great burthen can come in. Without this is another large port or safe bay, surrounded by a ridge of hills, and the entrance into that is commanded by a castle or block-house. At this time

The port.

almost all the *French* king's ships of war belonging to this (*Mediterranean*) sea, were in port, the duke of *Beaufort* being newly arriv'd from *Tunis*, where he had concluded a peace, and the report was, he had order to go out again to negotiate the like with those of *Algiers*, or to meet an *English* squadron sailing into the *Mediterranean*. The men of war belonging to this sea are 22. The admiral, named *Philip*, carries 72 guns, and hath about 700 men aboard. Six new bottoms were now upon the stilts, and one of them may possibly be launch'd the next summer; but the rest will hardly be finish'd in some years, unless more workmen be employ'd. Four or five of these ships are esteem'd able to engage in a battle; but the rest of them, if our *English* seamen may be believ'd, are not considerable. *Chevalier de Paul* is reputed a good soldier, but no skilful seaman. *Marquis de Martel* is another *French* captain; was formerly a slave in *Barbary*, and there learn'd the *Turkish* cruelty, which he now exercises on all the prisoners he takes. Some say the *French* on the *Mediterranean* understand little of navigation, and that the best pilots and seamen are fetch'd from west *France*: but others say, that the *Provençals* are the best seamen in *France*.

Strangers are willingly receiv'd into the *French* sea-service, and about 80 *English* seamen were now aboard their men of war; but they hearing of the difference between *England* and *France*, are resolved not to fight against their countrymen: yet some few have been prevail'd with, by fair persuasions, or by fear of undergoing a little longer the extremities of hunger, &c. to enter into the *French* service. Others seem'd very constant and resolute against all temptations.

The *French* men of war, two months ago, brought in two *English* vessels that were trading with *Tunis*, and sunk another that made resistance, killing 12 or 13 *Frenchmen*, and wounding about 35. The *English* master and all his men were saved, except two slain outright, and a boy that died afterwards. The master and his men were brought in hither: the ship's name was the *Genoa* merchant of 35 guns.

Two ships of *Beaufort's* fleet, with a *English* fire-ship, met also nigh *Tunis*, Capt. *ships taken by the French*. *Deacons* in a merchant ship of 28 guns and 40 men, who was in company with a little vessel of *Plymouth*, one *Symmonds* master. The *French* desired *Deacons* to come aboard them, promising on their honour he should be safely return'd into his



his own ship again. These fair tho' false words, and his ignorance of any quarrel between the two crowns, prevail'd so far as to bring him into one of their vessels, where having sometime discoursed with them about news, he desired leave to return into his own ship, which they perfidiously denied, and told him in a rough manner, He must go along with them to *Toulon*. And because he would not give order for his men to leave their ship, three soldiers threaten'd violence by presenting their swords points to his breast. The *French* ships perceiving the *English* to make away, presently overtook them (the *English* vessels being laden with currants from *Zant*, and bound for *England*) and forced the men out of them: then the *French* pretending a performance of their solemn promise, sent Capt. *Deacons* aboard his own ship with 40 or 50 *French*, and half a score *English*, who had once thoughts of carrying the ship away when they were out of sight of the rest; but the *French* outnumber'd them too much. *Deacons* said, he had to the value of 3000 *l.* on board belonging to himself. His chaplain was rudely handled, being cut over the head, as well as a seaman who gave no provocation.

He was search'd by the *French* chyrurgion whether he was a Jew; and tho' he affirmed he was uncircumcised, the insolent enemy immodestly examined him in publick. Such kind of usage was aggravated by the barbarous welcome they found in *Toulon*, where the poor seamen were set ashore without providing any victuals or lodging for them. Some were beaten on shipboard, and most of them plunder'd before the ships or goods were adjudged in the admiralty court. Four of our ships they had forced in already, and one more was daily expected. About 70 men belong'd to these *English* vessels. It was observ'd by Capt. *Deacons*, that the *French* pilots mistook 25 leagues in 50, sailing towards this port. *Beaufort* does not understand navigation. *Symmonds*, the master of the *Plymouth* vessel, was offered a pistole for every *English* seaman he should perswade into the *French* king's ships; which he scornfully refused.

A *Flemming* or *Hollander* is now the master workman in building the new men of war. The materials, coak and fir, are brought four leagues from hence.

Pickling of capers.

We were told, that caper-buds, presently after they are gathered, are dry'd in the shade, then put into vinegar for nine or ten days, and, after that, remov'd into fresh liquor, where they remain for use. They keep best when salt

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is put to them. If well put up, they will last green three years. They are pres'd . . .

*N. Dame de bon recontre* is a little chapel nigh *Toulon*.

Dec. 15. In the afternoon we took bills of health at the gates of *Toulon*, and pass'd without a watchman by *Ollioles*, and this night lodg'd at *la maison Brûlée*.

Dec. 16. We took a guide, and rode a stony way among rocks and woods in an uninhabited country, till we came to *S. Baulme*, two leagues from *la maison Brûlée*, having first ascended with some difficulty a mountain, at the top whereof we were covered with a cloud or mist, and then we descended a pav'd road in a wood mix'd with oaks and beech, &c. to *S. Baulme*, a small convent built on a rock that jets out of a steep precipice: it is inhabited by eight or ten Dominican friars, who are obliged in this place and at *S. Maximin*, to eat no flesh. Their church is a great cave, where they say, *S. Mary Magdalen* did 33 years penance. Behind the high altar lies a fair marble statue of that saint in a sleeping leaning posture; for they have a tradition, that in that very place she used to sleep, and that part of the rock was miraculously raised to serve her as a pillow, which is constantly observed to be dry, whereas all other parts of the cave, they say, is moist, water always distilling from the roof. A spring rises in this cave. See more of this place and *S. Maximin* in the *Abregé de l'hist. de S. Magd.*

After we had dined in an inn closed within the walls of the convent, we descended the remainder of the wood; and when we had rode about half an *English* mile, we had a winding way down the side of another steep hill, and thence had a continual (tho' more easy) descent till we came to *S. Maximin*, where several women came presently to us, and were importunate to sell us variety of beads and medals of saints.

S. Maximin.

This day I took notice of water falling out of a river into a declining channel of wood A, into a round pit (at B) made up with a stone wall, and going out thence, drives a mill.



*S. Maximin* is a small square town well walled about; the church is dedicated to that saint, and is a tall and fair structure, having 16 slender pillars to support it: it is lightsome, and hath no cross building, as in cathedrals. From the middle of the roof hangs a long streamer taken out of a *Turkish* vessel. The relics of

S X

S.



SKIPTON.

S. *Magdalen* are enshrined in a vault in the north side of the church. The adjoining cloister is handsome and large, belonging to about 60 Jacobins or Dominicans, who have a neat refectory to dine and sup in. Over the place they wash at before meals, they set up *si quis's*. The fathers have their names written in one roll, and pasted on the refectory door. The consuls of the town keep the keys of the relicks in S. *Maximin's* church. Under a cradle is written,

*Hæc est Maria speculum Innocentiæ.*

Under the picture of S. *Mary Magd.*

*Hæc est Maria speculum Penitentiæ.*

The front of the church is not yet faced with stone.

Dec. 17. We travell'd thro' a village call'd *Porcils*, and about two leagues together, rode over little valleys and low hills. We pass'd in sight of *Pournere*, a large village on our right hand, and then rode on a fair causey for about a league and an half. On our left hand we had *Negreola*, another village; and, five leagues from S. *Maximin*, went thro' S. *Marc*, a small place where they find jasper. We rode a hilly country, and had on our right hand S. *Viçtoire*, a tall mountain; and having journey'd six leagues this day, arriv'd at *Aix*. (*Aque sextiæ.*)

Aix.

We went up the cathedral at *Aix*, and had a full prospect of the city, which lies round, and is about the bigness of *Montpelier*; is situated on a rising ground, which ascends almost insensibly from S. *John's* chapel to the cathedral. The streets are large, cleanly, and well pav'd, and the houses handsomely built. The gentlemens palaces are very fair with stately portals; but not placing them in the middle of the front, diminishes the beauty of their outside. A long and broad street called *Orbitello*, because begun and enclosed within the walls at the same time the town of that name in *Italy*, was taken by the *French* from the . . . . On that side of the city are other new streets and piazza's. When *Orbitello* street is finish'd on both sides, and the two rows of trees are grown up in the middle, this well-built city will be more fam'd for its building, &c. Hills cover'd with olive-trees encompass the town, which wants a good river, the *Larc*, an inconsiderable one, running close by it; therefore it is said, *Aix la plus belle Ville en France sans riviere*, i. e. *Aix*, the fairest town in *France*, without a river. I think

no city in *Italy* exceeds it for handfomeness. The river *Durance* is two leagues off. The cathedral is but indifferent, and the *Baptisterium* is a small octogon supported by eight tall pillars, each pillar of one stone. Nigh the altar is the monument of *Car. II.* king of *Sicily*: His marble figure lies on the lower part of the monument, and above is crown'd by two other figures. See the epitaph in *Golnitz*.

Cathedral.

A chapel here called *Nostre Dame de bonne Esperance*; and without the city is a small oratory call'd *N. Dame de bonne Voyage*.

Cardinal *Grimaldi* is archbishop of *Aix*, who with the canons, once a year, sit on stone seats erected in the church-yard, where the archbishop blesses the people.

S. *Maria* . . . will be a pretty church and fine when the altar ornaments are finish'd. S. Maria.

The oratorians have a very neat church.

The baths (which gave name to this city) are somewhat neglected. The water is hot near the spring-head, which is plentiful. It is used by washers and dyers. Baths.

About 200 gentlemens coaches in this city.

*La maison de la Ville* will have a stately front when it is finish'd.

The palace is a great pile of building, with a strong stone tower in it that is used for a prison. Below are several shops, and above stairs we saw the great hall. The chamber of audience is like that at *Grenoble*: in the roof of it are painted all the kings of *France*, and in a corner is the king's seat. Here pleadings are heard. Palace.

*La chambre Tournelle* or *Criminelle*, &c. See description of governments.

Before the palace is a large piazza, where is a pair of iron gallows erected and walled about.

We visited Monsieur *Borell's* cabinet, and observed these curiosities, viz. *Spina Delphini*; *Diable de la mer*; *Laisa piscis*; a thunder-bolt that fell in *Provence*, which weigh'd 54 *lib.* *Coutela de la mer*; a glass urn in a leaden case; another glass urn with ansæ or handles; an *Indian* colours, which was like a washing mop, having on the head feathers twisted together into little cords; old heads of *Trajan*, *Cybele*, and *Brutus*; the statues of *Livia* and *Æsculapius*; three skeletons made of terra Cotta by *M. Angelo*; crystal with grass in it; a cross of *lignum Rhodium* very curiously wrought with the history of our Saviour; a brass pottinger with *Arabick* prayers; a fish well represented in a stone; a circumcision knife of stone; a cocoa



cocoa bottle neatly channell'd on the outside; the picture of *Ignatius* in feathers; a landskip made of silk needle-work; an ancient ring with *ino* written on it; the four seasons of the year painted by *Foguere*; a cup made of a rhinoceros's horn curiously carved; a long earthen urn with handles; the head of *Seneca* in a small stone; a rare collection of modern coins, both gold and silver, among which one very large in memory of *Gustavus Adolphus*, and his being kill'd at the battle of *Leipsich*; a piece of silver coined by *Lewis XIII.* which had mill'd round the edges, *Perennitati justissimi Regis*; complete series of the *Roman* emperors in gold and silver; a great urn channell'd on the outside. This king *Lewis XIV.* when *Borell's* father was alive, saw this cabinet, and then gave him the sword girdle, or *la Banderie*, consecrated at his coronation; it is all silver, with gold buckles; and, as a further favour, gave leave it might be put into his coat of arms, which we saw painted so in the glass window, and a crown over it. Pictures made by the famous *Italian* and *Flemish* masters; great store of other antiquities, as idols, sacrificing instruments, &c.

*Dec. 19.* We rode by *S. Mytre's* chapel, who carry'd his head in his hand. One league from *Aix* we rode by *Aguilles* on the left hand, and then travell'd a hilly country, and observed many almond-trees and olive grounds which were the last winter almost quite destroy'd by the weather, which was a very great loss to the country. We had good way on a causey, which probably was made by the old *Romans*. After three leagues riding from *Aix*, we had a pine wood on our right hand, and a league further saw *Pellisane*, a village on the same hand; then pass'd over a small river about half a league before we entred *Salon*, a large rambling town walled about.

The great church is tall, and indifferently handsome.

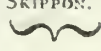
Salon.

Tomb of  
N. Damus.

At the *Cordeliers* church is *Nostradamus's* tomb, placed within the church wall, which, they say, none dare open, because he prophesy'd, that that man should die within a year after such an attempt. His picture over it makes him a venerable person. On his monument is this inscription,

D. M.

*Clariff. ossa M. Nostradami unius omnium mortalium judicio digni cujus pœnè divino calamo totius orbis ex astrorum influxu futuri eventus conscriberentur. Vixit annis 62. m. 6. d. 10. Obiit Salo. MDLXVI. Quietem posteri ne invidete. Anna Pontia Gemella Salonia Conjugi opt. V. F.*

*Monfieur de Grignan*, archbishop of *Arles*, is spiritual and temporal lord of this town. 

Here we were inform'd what that firing is they call *Mute*, viz. the oil being press'd out, the remaining part of the olives is made up with water into a paste, then squeez'd into round moulds like thick cheese-fats; and when they are dry'd in the sun, they are good firing like turfs.

*Dec. 20.* We travell'd four leagues in a strait line upon the *Crau*, till we baited at *S. Martin*. Half way is erected a cross. After dinner, at three leagues distance, we arriv'd at *Arles*, which was antiently a kingdom, and the jurisdiction of it is still call'd a *Royauté*, comprehending 50 or 60 leagues: the *Crau* and the *Camarague* belong to it, and they get every day upon the sea. Arles.

When the *French* king was last here; he would be guarded only by those of the city, which is placed on a rising ground. From the tower of the town-house we took a view of it, and observ'd it to be larger and thicker built than *Aix*. The streets are narrow and unhandsome. On the upper part of the town are a great number of wind-mills. The walls are well built after the old fashion; and round a good part of the outside of the wall, is the mall, which hath on the outside another wall of a little height.

The town-house was pulling down, and a new one a building. Here we saw the statue of *Jupiter*, and another of *Diana*, an excellent statue, found without her right arm about 12 years ago, when they were digging a cistern under the temple of *Diana*, where at present remains an old arch and two tall pillars of marble. The amphitheatre hath two portici as that at *Nismes*. No seats are remaining, and the houses within and without much obscure the sight of it. Underneath at the great entrance is a large cave. Antiquities.

The key by the river *Rhône* is but narrow, tho' of good length, where, in summer evenings, the citizens make their *Pourmenade* or walk.

*S. Honoratus* is an old church without the town, where, in a cave under the high altar, we saw stone monuments of six or seven archbishops of *Arles*. Three or four are laid one upon another, and in the middle is that of *S. Trophimus*, whose bones are still there; and in another there is always water, sometimes more and sometimes less, and those above and below are always dry (probably a cheat of the monks and priests.) A great many such tombs stand abroad, with inscriptions made by the antient christians, and most of them are like those we saw

at



SKIPPON. at Modena. One inscription I transcrib'd ;  
viz.

*Juliae Su. . . Filiae Tyranniae  
Vixit ann. xx. M. VIII.  
Quæ moribus, artibus et  
Disciplinâ cæteris fæminis  
Exemplo fuit. Autareus  
Nurui et Laurentius uxori.*

The monument of the first duke of Savoy is at the entrance into this church. It was open'd by Carol. Eman. and the bones carry'd into Piedmont.

Much antient sculpture about this church. A convent of Minims here.

Monsieur Agar's cabinet we could not see, his father being newly dead.

We drank a good red claret in this city; and we observed that here and in other parts of Provence they drink a whitish and sweet wine they also call claret.

Dec. 22. We cross'd the Rhosne over a bridge of boats, and then rode four leagues in the Camargue, and came to la Baron, a very small village on the side of the petit Rhosne; and after we had travell'd one league more on the river's bank, we baited at the ferry, and paid three sols for our passage over; then had two leagues in a level, and a pine-wood on our right hand, a little before we came to Aguesmortes, where we were examined by soldiers, and left our pistols at the gates. This place is garison'd by about 300 soldiers, and is a long square town with tall and strong walls after the old fashion; and without the walls are half-moons cast up of earth. They keep open but one gate, and nigh it is a round stone tower called la Torre de Constance. A little channel brings boats to this town. The houses are low; for without the town nothing can be seen but walls. The streets are indifferently broad and handsome. In the piazza is a long open portico for the market people, which also serves for a walk. Half the inhabitants are of the reformed religion, who have a temple within the town. Nigh this place the soil is very good.

Dec. 23. About half a league from Aguesmortes we rode under a tower in a marshy ground, which was guarded by two or three soldiers: on the top several small pieces of cannon are mounted. Here we paid six liards, and then rode over many small bridges, and, a long league from Aguesmortes, came to S. Laurence, a village, and a little beyond that, forded the river . . . after that had Marfilliargues on our right hand; and, a

league from S. Laurence, pass'd thro' Lunelle; and, four leagues thence, arriv'd in safety at Montpellier, meeting in the way foot soldiers newly levy'd, and marching towards Paris.

Feb. 26. Stilo Novo, the French king joyning with the Dutch, commanded all the English out of his country; and Mr. Peter Vivian, Mr. Ward, Mr. Tanner, Mr. Ray, and myself came from Montpellier together, hiring horses of John de Guant. We dined at Pont Lunelle, and in the afternoon had a very stormy wind in our faces. At night we arriv'd at the pomme rouge in Nismes, and there found Monsieur du Moulin of Aberdeen, who shew'd us a large testimony under the hands of the ministers, deacons, and elders of the protestants in Nismes, signifying his kindness to them in O. Cromwell's time.

The ministers names are Bruguier, Cheiron, Arbussi, and Roure.

We gave 30 sols a horse, and 40 sols to the vitturine for our journey to Avignon from Nismes.

We visited here monsieur Geyran, a counsellor, well skill'd in Roman antiquities, and saw in his cabinet three folio's of his own writing in Latin. 1. Treats of old buildings; 2. Inscriptions; 3. Medals. He is a great adversary to monsieur Deyron, who hath publish'd the antiquities of Nismes in 4to. Monsieur Geyran seems to be a careless man, not having his things in any order. He hath almost all the books about medals, inscriptions, &c. We took notice of Lozii hist. commemorations; Savot Comment sur des medailles antiques; P. Petavii Veterum nummorum gnorisma, 4to. Hulsii Impp. R. Series; Ant. le Pois discours sur des medailles antiques; Glandorfius; Dictionarium familiarum R. Menestrier sur des medailles. He shew'd us many lamps and lachrymal urns; a glass candlestick used by the Romans at Nismes only, of this fashion; a little lamp to be plac'd on an iron standard thus: stopples at the lachrymal urns, which were made of a cement; a vessel of terra sigillata, like a pottinger with which they pour'd milk on childrens bones after they were burnt; on mens bones they pour'd wine; Penates; a strigil; a spoon to receive the tears, and pour them into the lachrymal urns; a Patera; an old buckle of the Romans made long thus, At a there is a spring that opens. He shew'd us a model of old Nismes.



These

Aguesmortes.



These inscriptions here.

A. IVLIVS LEONAS. DO  
NVM. QVOD PROMI  
SERAT ANVBIACIS DO  
MESTICA LIBERT. D.S. P.

L. BAEBI SECVND  
IBI MANES  
IACENT

EROTIS  
L. IVLII IVLIANI  
TERPINII  
CONTVBERNALIS

I  
L. ET INNONI B. OP.  
IMPER. PONI  
NEMAVSENSES

The first line of this is to be read  
*Libero et Junoni bene opitulanti*

This was on a stone placed by the  
antients, where a thunderbolt fell, to  
give notice none should pass that way.

FVLGVR  
DIVOM

March 1. We pass'd by S. Gervais,  
Bezous, S. Bonnet, and walk'd on the top  
of *Pont du Guard*, which is broad enough  
for a coach to pass. In several places are  
ruins of that aquæduct, which began at  
Uzes, two leagues from the bridge, and  
was continued to *Nismes*.

We dined at *Romolin*, and in the after-  
noon reach'd *Avignon*.

Over the *Rhofne* we visited the Carthu-  
sians cloister in *Villeneuve les Avignon*. This  
cloister is dedicated by *Innocent VI.* to  
*S. M. Vallis Benedictionis*. There are two  
or three handsome courts, and about 60  
fathers and lay-brothers. There is a  
fair refectory vaulted with timber. In  
the church hang up two excellent  
pictures of the shepherds and the three  
kings visiting our Saviour. The salu-  
tation is drawn by *Guido Reni*: three other  
pictures by *Mignard* of *Paris*: another  
picture by *Renatus* king of *Sicily*, which  
is the crowning of the virgin *Mary*. In  
two chapels are the monuments of *Inno-  
cent VI.* and *Petrus Cardin. Pampilonensis*,  
nephew to that pope: three pictures de-  
scribing the execution of some Carthu-  
sian friars in *England* in *Henry VIII's*  
time.

Carthu-  
sians.

One monsieur *le Brun*, a physician,  
was very civil to us on Mr. *Moulin's* ac-  
count; and monsieur *Giffoni*, an inge-  
nious scholar who had lived in *England*,  
came and visited us.

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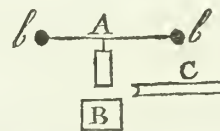
All the river and bridge at *Avignon* SKIPPER.  
belongs to the *French* king.

*Lomellino* is now vice-legate here. He  
has pull'd down the wall that *Chigi*, for-  
mer vice-legate, built before the palace,  
and instead of it is making a ditch.

One *Belkly* and seven or eight *English*  
*Roman* catholicks weave silk stockings here.

At the mint we saw great store of *cinq* Mint.  
*sol* pieces coin'd, having cardinal *Chigi*  
the legate's picture on one side. These  
pieces are sold in the *Levant*.

The silver is first melted into broad  
plates; after that it is cut into long *la-  
minæ*, and then put between two iron cy-  
linders, which are turned by a wheel  
moved by two horses. The silver, by  
being thus press'd, is lengthened out,  
then they soften the plates in the fire, and  
return them to the cylinders, and a se-  
cond time put them into the fire, and  
again between the cylinders; and after  
a third time's passing between the cylinders,  
and softening in the fire, the plate is cut  
by the stamp into round pieces, which,  
if good weight, are boiled, and so white-  
ned in tartar, and at last minted after  
this manner,



A is the stamp with two weights of  
lead *bb*, which being turned about, comes  
down upon [the anvil B, and cuts, at  
the same time the impresson is made, a  
piece out of the plate C.

March 4. We hir'd, at 12 *lb.* 10 *sols*,  
a horse for *Lions*, and rode three leagues  
to the paper-mills at *Sorga*, a little wall'd  
town where *Ferrante Pallavicino* was be-  
tray'd and apprehended by the pope's  
command; a league further we arriv'd  
at *Orange*, and there visited M. *Guip*, Orange.  
professor, and Mr. *Trelawny*. Two pro-  
testant temples and three ministers here.  
Mr. *Wood*, called Monsieur *Sylvius*, a  
*Scotsman*, is a minister here. We had a  
very strong wind in our faces all day.

March 5. We pass'd thro' *la Palus*,  
*Montedragone*, and two or three villages  
more before we dined at the golden cha-  
riot in *Pierre latte*, five leagues from  
*Orange*. In the afternoon we went thro'  
*Donzerre*, infamous for the murder of a  
*Dutchman* who lodged at the *Croix d'or*.  
Four leagues from *Pierre latte* we lodg'd  
at *Montlimart*, a large wall'd town, where  
the hugonots have a temple. The wind  
was very blustering, and in our faces all this  
day.

8 Y

March

SKIPFON.

to *Laureole*, a little village, and dined at the golden cros. Four leagues thence we came to *Valence*, where we lodged. At the Jacobins we saw *Pere Perreufe*, a very ingenious and civil man. On the wall of their cloister is the skeleton of a giant painted, and these inscriptions over it.

Picture of  
a giant's  
skeleton.

*Hæc est effigies Gigantis Bernardi Vivariensis tyranni statura 15 Cubitorum à Cabellonenfi Comite occisi anno . . . . . cujus ossa in monte Cruasseoli recondita à Dominicano Religioso inventa prope rivum Merderii 1456 variisq; locis dispersa, hæc ad nos usq; pervenerunt. Hoc monumentum P.S.D.M. Conf. Reg. in sede præsid. 1648.*

*Ce corps dont se Voit le Scelete  
Nacquit au nombre de Geans  
Chrestien Croy gue la mort arreste  
Le plus petits & les plus grands.*

On the other side of the river is the tower of a castle which was formerly defended by the protestants.

No olive trees grow more northward than this city of *Valence*.

On one side of *Valence*, upon the highest ground, is a double wall, and some old earth-works.

The wind extraordinary high this day.

*March 7.* We went through *Thein*, three leagues from *Valence*, and just opposite to *Tournon*, where the Jesuits have a stately college. Two leagues further we dined at the *Lion d'or* in *S. Valie*, where gentlewomen begg'd for the hospital. Two leagues thence we rode through *S. Rombert*, and two leagues further lodged at the angel in the *Peage de Rossillon*.

The wind continued very high this day.

We \*forded a league and an half off *Va- Ferried, lence*, the river *Rfere*, and gave two sols marqués a man. Near *Thein* is a rock in the *Rhône*, called *la Table du Roy*, because this *French* king once dined upon it, and not far from *Thein* is an hermitage where excellent wine is made.

*March 8.* after three leagues, we din'd at the red cros in *Vienne*. Just before we entred this city, in a corn field, we saw *Pilate's* pyramid made of several stones, and erected upon four pillars, thus :

Vienne.



The situation of *Vienne* is on the side of the hills, and part of the town is on the other side of the *Rhône*, over which was a wooden bridge, which is now somewhat ruin'd by the violent stream.

*S. Maurice* is the cathedral church, a stately building, the front of it adorned with the figures of saints, and hath a noble ascent to it of 32 steps.

In *S. Peter's* church-yard are stone statues of two lions. Vide *Golnitz*.

Two or three roman gates are still remaining in this city, and over one is placed a large human head of marble.

The church dedicated to the virgin *Mary* was a romish tribunal, and is like the maison quarreè at *Nismes*, only that is longer and broader.

The amphitheatre was partly on the side of a hill, where some of the *Caveæ* are yet to be seen.

*La Gierre* is a little river here, that runs into the *Rhône*, and is useful to their mills, where they make swords, &c. They said many anchors and coutelaces were making now for *Beaufort's* fleet, and they counterfeit *Olinda* blades.

The manner of blowing the bellows, using the hammer, and grinding,

Grinding of  
swords, &c.

Fig. 1.

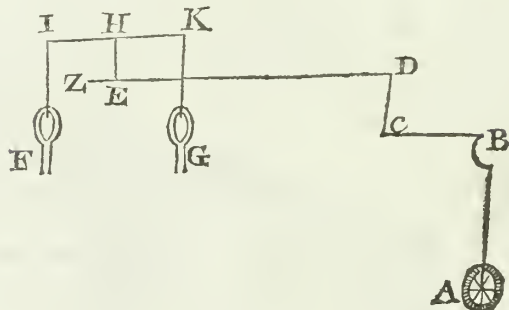


Fig. 3.

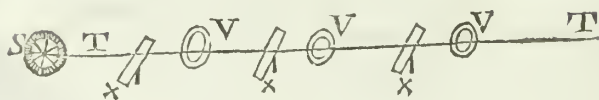


Fig. 2.

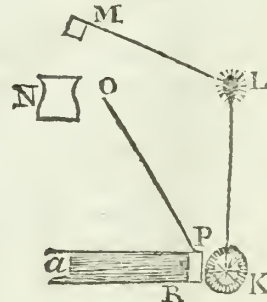


Fig.



Fig. 1. the water-wheel A turns about the handle B, that brings backwards and forwards a beam B C, and that again moves another beam C D, which communicates to a long beam D E placed horizontally, which when moved forward towards I F, or brings E to Z, and the perpendicular piece of wood along with it, and this motion lifts up the bellows F, and depresses the bellows G, so *vice versa*, the beam I K rising and falling, being moveable at H, and the weight of stones on each bellows helping to depress them.

Fig. 2. the water-wheel K turns the axis K L; at L are cogs that lift up a great hammer L, which knocks the iron held on the anvil N. The workman can make the hammer beat faster or slower, as he opens the sluice P by the handle O, which can also force down the sluice or flood gate. a R is the water.

Fig. 3. V V V are grind-stones, pass'd through by an iron beam T T, moved by the water wheel S. When the workmen grind their swords, &c. They lie all along on the sloping boards x x x. After the swords are beaten thin enough by the hammer M, [Fig. 2.] then they grind them here.

In the afternoon we travell'd two leagues, and pass'd through S. Savorin, and rode hilly way, but went over a plain about a league before we entered Lyons.

Lyons.

At the gates we took a billet to lodge in the city, and gave a piece of money to the searchers, who were desirous to see what we had in our portmanteaus.

This day the wind was more favourable. It sometimes lasts with great violence a fortnight or three weeks, and always in the same corner.

At Lyons we met with Mr. James Palmer, lately turn'd Papist, and the earl of Castlemain's brother, the lord Clinton. Mr. Montagne (Mr. Oliver St. John) and his lady; Mr. Sampson; Mr. Jessop; (Mr. Withers, and monf. Garzin, who attended on the lord Clinton) Mr. Elcock; Mr. Lister; Mr. Abdy; Dr. Downs; Sir Tho. Crew; Mr. Poly; Mr. Scot, a Scotchman; Sir Cha. Berkley, and Dr. Smith. One John Anford, a stocken-maker who lives at Turin, was now here, going post for England, being sent thither by the duke of Savoy.

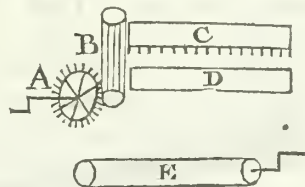
March 9. being Shrove Tuesday, N. S. in Bell-Cour were many masquers on horseback, who had mallets with little hatchets fastened to them, with which they struck at a wooden cage, wherein was enclosed a lamb; and he that first broke the cage and kill'd the lamb, was adjudged king; then the trumpets sounded, and he at

the head of the rest, rode up and down the streets. The carnival seemed very mean.

We were told here how *Papier marbre* Marble is made; first they pour oil upon water, paper. and on the oil are laid several colours; then the paper is laid over them, and the vessel those liquors are in is moved to and fro, which is the reason the paper is painted with undulated lines.

We observed an engine that raises a nap on cloth;

An engine to raise a nap on cloth.



The wheel A turns about the nut B, and that moves the board C (fastened to the top of the room by pieces of wood) to and fro, which underneath hath little iron teeth, and is lifted up and down, that it may pass over another board D, and be wound off on the axis E.

March 6. O. S. we gave 45 livres a man, for horses, to a messenger, who for that money did also nourish us from Lyons to Paris, and allow'd him five sols a pound for every pound our portmanteau's weigh'd, above 6lb. which he carried in a sumpter-horse. By the *Coche d'eau*, a conveyance by the river Saone, we sent some of our things, and paid but three sols per lb. Dr. Moulins, Mr. Lister, Mr. Ray and myself, were in pany this journey, with some Frenchmen.

We went very stony way, and pass'd over hills, and three leagues from Lyons pass'd through *la Brelle*, and three leagues further brought us to our lodgings in Tarrara.

This day we observed oxen shod with iron.

March 7. we mounted before day, and rode over the mountain of Tarrara, where we found snow. After three leagues riding we came through S. Savorin, and thereabouts observed a perpendicular stone moved by water to bruise hemp, held underneath by two boys. Three leagues further we dined at S. Nicolas in Roanne, and there ferried over the Loire, each giving two sols marqué. We pass'd a pleasant valley, and four leagues from our baiting place lodged in *Pasquandiere*, a small village.

March 8. we rode for the most part of four leagues hilly way, and dined at *l'Ecu de France*, in Palisse, where the count de S. Geran hath a house. The present count came thus to his estate; his uncle being

SKIPPON.

being next presumptive heir, made a compact with a midwife, who deliver'd the present count's mother, but by casting her into a sleep, the midwife perswaded her into a belief she was deliver'd of a dead child, when the midwife conveyed away the little infant, who was bred up by a country woman, and being grown to some years the countess desired, and took him for her page, on whom she bestowed very good breeding; and in the mean time the midwife, on her death-bed, confess'd the cheat, and declar'd the page to be the countess's true son. This discovery occasion'd a great suit between the uncle and the young heir, but at last it was determined by the parliament of *Paris* in favour of the heir the countess's son, who is now count *de S. Geran*.

Four leagues from *Palisse*, having travell'd good way in a pleasant country, we lodged at the *S. George*, without the walls of *Varene*, a small town.

Moulins.

*March 9.* we travell'd seven short leagues, and dined at the three *Moors* in *Moulins*, where many women came to us to sell their scissars, knives, &c. *Moulins* is an indifferent city, which afforded us little of remark, besides the stately monument of *Montmorency*, who was beheaded in the *Maison de Ville* at *Toulouse*. The white marble statues of the duke and his lady lay on a tomb of black marble; a fair marble statue is on each side, and over them a marble urn, and other ornaments.

We rode seven leagues from *Moulins* in very good way (as we did in the morning) and lodged this night without the walls of *S. Pierre de Montier*. Hereabouts began stony caufeyes.

Nevers.

*March 10.* we rode five leagues, pass'd a stone bridge over the river *Loire*, and dined at the *flower de lys* in *Nevers*, where the poor people desired us to buy their bagatells of glafs. This city is meanly built nigh the *Loire*, on a rising ground, and hath an indifferent fair cathedral, where are several marble monuments; the steeple of this cathedral is handsomely adorned with statues.

An acid water.

After dinner we journeyed about two leagues and an half, and tasted of an acid water springing up plentifully in the middle of a court wall'd about. This water is much drank in *August*, and is reputed for curing the stone, &c. it is near *Pougue*, a village. This medicinal well rises in the level of a valley. Two leagues and an half further we reach'd *la Charité*, a wall'd place situated upon the *Loire*; over the gate we entred at is written,

*In Varietate Securitas sub Lilio.*

Our inn was handsome, the sign of the *Croix d'or*.

*March 11.* we took horse about four in the morning, and rode three leagues to *Pouilly*, where we drank wine that place is noted for. Four leagues thence we dined at *Cosne*, a wall'd place, reputed for dog-skin gloves. In the afternoon we travell'd five leagues to *Bony*, and one league and an half further lodged in *Briare*, a small wall'd town. At this place begins a channel cut from the *Loire* to the *Seine*, the water being kept up by locks or sluices.

On the other side of the *Loire*, in *Berry*, and about two leagues from *Cosne*, is *Sancerre*, a town situated upon a hill, formerly a strong place, and well defended by the Protestants about 90 years ago: they held out so long that they underwent the greatest miseries of famine, some women digging up their children they buried three or four days before. See *Thuan. Hist.* l. 55. *Anno 1572.* p. 915, &c.

We met on the road many *Savoyards*, who were chimney-sweepers at *Paris*, &c. They come off the mountains of *Savoy* in the beginning of winter, and return in the spring.

*March 12.* we rode four leagues, and dined at the *Escu de France*, in *la Busiere*, a small village. Seven leagues further we lodged in *Montargis*, a city where we saw nothing worth our observation. An indifferent castle stands here on a hill; archbishop of this city and the king send a governor.

In the road we took notice of many thatch'd houses, and pretty country houses, with high and steep roofs covered with slate.

*March 13.* we travell'd about five leagues, and had on our right hand *Pont a Gasson*, a wall'd town, and a league thence dined at the angel, or *maison rouge*, a house that stands in the open fields. In the afternoon we went over a plain sowed with corn, and five leagues from our bait pass'd by *Milly*, a large wall'd place on our left hand, and one short league thence arrived at *Corrance*, where we lodged.

This afternoon we saw on our right hand the wood of *Fountain Bleau*.

*March 14.* we rode about a league, and pass'd among rocks, where travellers are often robb'd. About two or three leagues further we saw on our right hand *Corbilly*, a city in a valley, with many villages round it. Seven leagues from *Corrance* we dined at *Juvisii*, at the sign of the golden-lion. Three leagues thence we pass'd through *Ville Juifue*, and there on the top of a hill, had a prospect of *Paris*, *PARIS*, where we safely arrived after we had travell'd two leagues more.

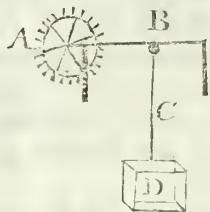
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On our left hand we had a fair hospital ; from *Corbilly* to *Paris* is a causeway in a straight line, and well paved with square pebbles.

Stone quarries.

Nigh *Paris* we observed several stone quarries, where the workmen hoist up stones after this manner.



A fellow steps up the cogs of the wheel *A*, and turns the axis *B*, which winds up the cord *C* that is fastened to the stone *D*.

This stone is of very great advantage to the city of *Paris*, for were it not thus plentiful, the buildings would be but indifferent.

We staid in this city till *April 1, 1666*. too short a time for so great and remarkable a place ; but the *French* king's declaration of war against *England*, commanded us out of *France* within three months after the proclamation thereof, which was on the first of *February*, *N. S.*

What I could observe during my stay here, I hastily put in writing, viz.

Every *Wednesday* is a horse-market in *Fauxbourg S. Victor*, and every *Saturday* at port *Richelieu*.

At *Mont Martre* is made the plaister call'd plaister of *Paris*, and they have this saying about it ; *Il y a plus de M. Martre à Paris, que de Paris à M. Martre*.

College of four nations.

Cardinal *Mazarin* left a great legacy to build the college of four nations ; *Italian, French, Spanish* and *German* ; a good part of it was now finished, the front is stately made like a theatre, and it fronts towards the *Louvre*, being placed on the opposite side of the river *Seine*.

Sorbonne.

The *Sorbonne* college is a magnificent structure. The doctors wear black gowns, and when exercises are performed they wear a white furr which hangs thwart the breast.

Another college call'd college de . . . . where youth are instructed by the doctors of *Sorbonne*. It is near *Clermont* college.

L'hostel de Ville.

*L'hostel de Ville* in the place of *Grave* is an old and fair building.

Pont Neuf.

*Pont Neuf* in the middle is joined to the island *Notre Dame* church stands in. The brass statue of *Hen. IV.* on horseback, made by *Bologna* (who is buried at the *Annunciata* in *Florence*) stands in the middle of the bridge, having inscriptions

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and *bassi relievi* about describing his victories, &c. SKIPPON.

*Place Dauphine* is a triangular piazza, built very uniform, and just in sight of *Hen. IVth's* statue ; *Rue de Harlay* is behind that piazza, where all the houses are of the same building.

*Place Royale* is an uniform square, very neat, having a green court railed about, and a small portico under all the houses. In the middle stands the *Statua Equestris* of *Lewis XIII.* I transcribed one of the inscriptions in *French*, viz.

Pour le Just. Sonnet

*Que ne peut la Vertu, que ne peut la Courage  
J'ay domtè pour jamais l'heresie en son port  
Du Tage impieux, j'ay fait trembler le Bord  
Et du Rbin jusq' a l'Ebre acreu mon heritage  
J'ay sauve par mon bras l'Europe d'Esclavage  
Et si tant de Travaux n'eussent bastè mon sort  
J'eusse attackè l'Asie et d'un pieux effort  
J'eusse du saint tombeau vangè le long servage  
Armand, le grand Armand, l'ame de mes Exploits  
Porta de toutes partes mes armes & mes lois  
Donna toute l'esclat aux rayons de ma gloire  
Enfin il m'esleva ce pompeux monument  
Ou pour rendre a son nom memoire pour memoire  
Je Veux qu'avec le mien il vive incessamment.*

*Notre Dame* is a fair church, with a handsome front, adorned with statues, and two flat steeples, from which is a good prospect of the city. Several colours hang up in this church, two of them were taken from the *English*.

The *Bastille* is like the tower at *London* for prisoners of state, where the king gives them allowance. It is near port *S. Antoine*.

The *Arsenal* consists of many courts, and has fair walks in a garden nigh the city-wall.

*S. Germain Auxerrois* is a pretty church nigh the *Louvre*, and is called the king's parish church. S. Germain Auxerrois.

The *Tuilleries* is the garden belonging to the *Louvre*, which they would permit no strangers to see at this time.

The *Louvre* gallery is 900 feet long ; under half the length of it are stables.

Before the *Louvre* gallery, not far from *Pont des Thuilleries*, stood an old tower call'd *la Tour des Anglois*, which was thrown down the last year. Some say the preceding kings durst not throw it down, because of a prophecy that *France* should then be conquered. The *Louvre* will be a vast place when it is finished, that side towards the river, and the end towards the *Thuilleries* is already built.

*Donec totum impleat orbem.* And, *Virtuti Regis invictissimi*, inscribed on several parts of the *Chasteau de Louvre*.

SKIPPOON.

Jesuits  
church.

In the Jesuits church, *Rue S. Antboine*, is *Lewis XIII's* heart kept in a golden case held up by two silver angels. In the same church is a fair altar, with about four brass figures or statues, being the monument of this prince of *Conde's* father.

S. Clou.

I rode out of the city two leagues to *S. Clou*, where madame *Henrietta* dutchess of *Orleans*, our king *Charles II'd's* sister, hath a palace and gardens. In the parish church of *S. Clou* is a spiral marble pillar, and inscriptions to *Hen. III.* whose heart is kept here. In a chapel under the choir is the old monument of *S. Clou*.

Versailles.

Two leagues thence we came to *Versailles*, a pretty pleasure-house built by monsieur *Fouquet*. Here rare birds and other animals are kept, but the *Concierger* would not let us see them, or the rooms of the house, because we had no ticket from monsieur . . . . . In the rooms they say are cabinets and looking-glasses, &c. curiously adorned with silver filligree work. Here I saw *Lewis XIV.* and his queen, attended by a foot company of *Swiss*, armed with back, breast and head-piece, a company of *Swiss*, with halberds, and a company of *French* foot, besides his guard in livery on horseback, arm'd with carbines. The king hath also a guard of younger brothers, who serve him voluntarily, and wear whitish coats with silver lace; they carry muskets. Out of these the king oftentimes chooses his officers.

The lord *Dowglas* was formerly the *French* king's page, who at this time commanded a regiment of *Scots*, which the king of *England* sent for over upon the declaration of war between *France* and *England*.

Every *Monday* comes out the journal *des Sçavans*, a pamphlet written by one *Galloyer* a *Parisian*, and but a young man.

Monsieur  
Jonquet.

Monsieur *Jonquet* is professor in the king's garden, which is a handsome large place, but that at *Montpellier* is bigger and more pleasant.

Monsieur  
Marchand.

Monsieur *Marchand*, formerly an apothecary, hath travell'd some parts of the *Levant*, and is very skilful in herbs; he hath the best *bortus Siccus* that we ever saw, the plants being neatly fastned on with a glew, which he freely told us was thus made, *viz.* Take of *Iethyocolla* and *ξυλαρολλας ana*, cut these small, and then boil them with *Colocynthe*, and afterwards dissolve all in vinegar. Among the dry'd plants *Medica Ciliaris* & *ferrum equinum siliquâ multiplici*, are most remarkable.

We met accidentally with one mons. *Crock*, a physician in *Amiens*, who seemed to be a very ingenious person.

In a dirty narrow street call'd *Rue de la Ferranerie*, we saw the well which *Ravillac* stood against when he stabb'd *Hen. IV.* the king's footmen going through *S. Innocent's* church-yard, which is just by.

*S. Innocent's* church-yard hath many *S. Inno-* charnell houses round about, and it is ob- cent's. servable that none of the graves there are digg'd much above one foot and an half deep, and yet the flesh of the dead bodies is suddenly consumed by the earth, which is of a chalky nature. When they make new graves, they sometimes meet with whole coffins, but the flesh quite consumed within them.

In *Lent* time no butchers can sell flesh, the hospital having the gain of all the flesh that is eaten at *Paris* in this season, which must be a considerable profit, if they always, as they did this *Lent*, sell beef at eight sols per lb.

*Jan. 26, N. S.* the *French* king de- French clared war against *England*, and had this king's war expression in his declaration, commanding against England. his subjects *de Courre Sus les Anglois*, which made most of us then in his country apprehend danger, as was represented by the lord ambassador *Hollis*, in a letter, after two messages to the *French* king's minister of state. Whereupon a second declaration was publish'd *Feb. 1.* commanding us to retire out of *France* within three months.

While we were at *Paris* the *French* king forbid, in a printed paper (fixed up in several parts of the city) all commerce with the *English*.

*S. Eustace* is a fair and large church. *S. Eustace.*

*Valdegrace* is a new church, building at *Valde-* the expence of the late queen-mother of grace. *France*; it hath a handsome ascent up to it by several stone steps, which lead into a portico in the front of the church; it is made after the *Italian* fashion, and hath a cupola between the choir and the nave. That queen's heart is buried here.

The *Carthusians* have a great cloister in *Carthu-* the *Fauxbourg S. Germain*, and have large sians. walks.

*Luxembourg* is a stately palace, and very *Luxem-* uniformly built; it hath fair and large bourg. walks like those of the *Roman Villa*, where all persons may walk with freedom. Mademoiselle . . . . . princess of *Dom*, the prince of *Conde's* sister, lives here.

Every hour of the day there passes a hackney coach from the *Place Royale* to *Luxembourg House*, and another coach goes from *Rue S. Honore* to *Rue S. Jaques*, where the booksellers live. Every one pays five sols for his place, but goes with other company, and for that reason it is not usual for persons of any quality to go in them.

Palais



**Palais Cardinal.** *Palais Cardinal* is a fair palace with handsome walks. Here madame *Henrietta* the dutchess of *Orleans* lives. At one side of this house is a publick stage where the *Italian* and *French* comedians act by turns. I saw here *Il maritaggio d'una Statua*, a merry play, where the famous buffoon *Scaramuccio* acted. Three antick dances pleased the spectators. The *Quatre Scaramuccie* was another pleasant *Italian* comedy. We stood in the *parterre*, or pit, and paid 30 sols apiece for seeing the first, and but 15 sols for the last.

Comedies.

We saw a *French* comedy entitled, *L'estourdie*, which was better acted than we expected. We paid for seeing this, and standing in the pit, 15 sols a man.

In the *Marais du Temple* are another company of *French* actors, who have machines to move their scenes.

Monsieur *Le Dauphin* hath his company of boys, who they say act very well.

Sale des Machines.

The *Sale des Machines* in the *Louvre* is made like that at *Modena*, and by the same workman *Gaspar Vigarini*; this is larger, and the roof of the theatre richer gilt; they say it will hold 5000 people, and that at *Modena* but 3000; one of the machines moves a hall, with the king and courtiers. The sea is well represented in one machine.

Noblemens houses are called *Hostels*, and over their gates are always written the names of them, as *Hostel des Ambassadeurs* near the *Luxembourg*; *Hostel de Sully* is in *Rue S. Antoine*; *Hostel de Vendosme* in *Rue S. Honorè*.

Mathurins

The *Mathurins* are the *Padri di Riforma*, and are thus call'd in *Paris* because *S. Mathurin's* body was formerly kept here, which is since carried to the place where he was born, called *Archant*, a village in *Gastinois*. In the cloister here is a tomb-stone, with a sphere on it, and round about it this inscription;

*De Sacrobosco qui computista Joannes  
Tempora discrete jacet, hic a tempore raptus  
Tempore qui sequeris memor esto quod morieris  
Si miser es plora, miserans pro me precor ora.*

Clermont college.

*Clermont* college is a fair, square and tall building that belongs to the *Jesuits*, who teach here in several schools about 2000 boys, many of which are gentlemen's sons pension'd here, having several halls to dine in, and long chambers to lodge in; they say about 400 boys live here in this manner, and are not suffered to go out of the gate without leave. Many of the scholars wear colour'd gowns, fashion'd like the sophisters in *Cambridge*, and they have large velvet (round) caps when they learn logick, and square caps

when they read philosophy. At a dispute we saw the duke of *Guise*, a young lad. One father . . . . . a *Scotchman*, procured us the sight of the machines describing excellently well the motions of the planets, according to the systems of *Ptolemy*, *Tycho Brahe*, *Copernicus*, and the *Semi Copernicans*. Several sorts of clock-dials for a day, month, year, and one for the platonick year, which were all moved by one and the same machine that moves the foremention'd spheres of *Ptolemy*, &c. invented by father *D'Arrouis*.

SKIPPOON.

Of clock-dials.

*Le Palais* is in the same isle with *Notre Dame*, where the courts of judicature sit; the lawyers wear black gowns and square caps. In the hall are many shops and galleries. One *Varennès* is the only Protestant bookseller here, who, to signify whether mass is said or not, hangs out a pastboard having on one side the letter *N.* and on the other the letter *O.* for *No* and *Ouy*, i. e. *Yes*. This is taken notice of by the Protestants that come to the hall, that they may avoid the elevation of the host.

Le Palais.

*Eschelle du Temple* is a great ladder that stands in the corner of a street not far from the place where the *Templars* formerly lived.

Eschelle du Temple.

The chief streets are; 1. *Rue S. Jacques*; 2. *Rue S. Martin*; 3. *Rue Mont-martyre*; 4. *Rue S. Denis*; 5. *Rue S. Honorè*.

Chief streets.

There are 10 *Fauxbourgs*, or suburbs; 20 gates; 11 bridges; 600 streets in the city and suburbs; more than 32000 houses; and above 100 religious houses, or convents.

At the *Gobelins* is a house where tapestry is made.

Nigh port *S. Honorè* the lord *Hollis*, *English* ambassador, dwelt.

*Englishmen* at this time in *Paris*; earl of *Bedford's* sons; earl of *Alisbury* and his lady, and lord *Bruce* and family; the earl of *Essex* and his lady; lord *George Berkly* and his lady; lord *Wharton's* two sons; Mr. *Clifford* their governor; lord *Neuport's* two sons; Mr. *Lany*, born in *France*; Mr. *John Palmer*; Mr. *Dashwood*; Dr. *Jeanes*; colonel *Doughty*, who was projecting about the tanning trade; Mr. *Henchman*; Mr. *Gosnall*; Mr. *Cage*, Ro. C. who belongs to the queen-mother of *England*; major *Carter*, a Roman Catholick, and his wife, nurse to the princess *Henrietta*; Sir *Tho. Arby* and his son, Ro. C. Colonel *Napier*, his lady and son, Ro. C. Sir *Tho. Lyddall* and his lady, sister to the late Sir *Henry Vane*; Sir *Tho. Crew*; Dr. *Ward*; Mr. *Howlett*; Mr. *Abdy*; Dr. *Dowries*; Mr. *Havers*; lord *Mobun*; Mr. *Drury*, who wrote the *French* news book in *Oliver Cromwell's* time;

Englishmen.

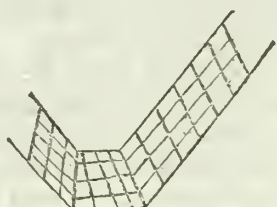


SKIP-PON. time ; Mr. *Honywood*, and Mr. *Wildegoose*, merchants ; Sir . . . . . *Colladon*, doctor of physick, his lady, son, and daughters.

One *Lesly*, who built the tavern-boat on the *Thames*, was projecting how to cleanse *Paris* streets.

Few or no beggars in *Paris*.

The porters are called *Crocheteers*, who have this wooden device to carry things on their back.



Charenton.

At *Charenton*, one *Sunday*, we heard *monfieur Morus*, and *monfieur* . . . . . preach.

Their temple is a long square building of stone, tall roof'd and lightsome, double galleries round. Here we saw marshal *de Turenne*, and *monfieur Rouigny*, who is delegate from the *French* Protestants to the court, where they say he is a favourite. *Madame* . . . . . is to be conducted by him, *i. e.* *Rouigny* into *Portugal*, being designed queen of *Portugal*.

The ministers that preach at *Charenton*, are, 1. *Monf. Daillie* ; 2. *Monf. Derilincourt* ; 3. *Monf. Morus*. . . . .

They preach every *Thursday*, unless there be a holiday in the week, and then they take that instead of *Thursday*, to preach on.

La Charité. *La Charité* is a fair hospital for men in *Fauxbourg S. Germain*.

The *Cordeliers* have a long church nigh port *S. Germain*.

The fair of S. Germain.

The fair of *S. Germain* begins the 3d of *Feb.* and holds all the *Lent* ; the place the fair is kept in, is a large square house with six or seven rows of shops, where customers play at dice when they come to buy things ; the commodity is first bought, and then they play who shall pay for it. After candle-lighting is the greatest gaming, sometimes the king comes and dices. Here we saw the picture of our Saviour's ascension, *S. Peter*, *S. Paul*, and two angels ; it was made by *Antonio Moro*, who lived in *Charles V's* time ; it is valued at 200 pistoles. The frame is curiously carved, and very richly gilt.

Theatins.

The *Theatins* have a fair church and cloister, a building by the river's side, some distance below the college of four nations ; cardinal *Mazarin* gave a legacy for the erecting this convent.

Bridges.

1. *Pont S. Michel*. 2. *Pont aux Change*. 3. *Pont Notre Dame* ; and 4. *Petit Pont*

have shops on each side. The *Pont Notre Dame* is a very uniform street. 5. *Pont* . . . . . some years ago had many of its houses at one end, tumbled down in the night by a violent stream of the river. Every one without a sword pays two livres that passes over. 6. *Pont de Bois*, which joins the isle *Notre Dame* church stands in to isle *Notre Dame*, where are new and handsome streets.

An *English* boat rowed by 12 men (two of them *English*) in this river, and belongs to madame the dutchess of *Orleans*. The king hath one or two pleasure boats.

Cross several streets of *Paris*, hang little bells and chains, which are rung when thieves break into houses in the night-time.

At the dancing on the ropes we saw a woman for a quarter of an hour turn round and round on her feet, having two naked swords in her hands, which she plac'd in several postures as she turn'd about ; when she had done, she made a low curtesy without any staggering, and walk'd off the stage very steddily, and without the least reeling.

The *Chastelet* is a prison not far from *Pont aux Change*, where men are clapt up for debt, and sometimes criminal matters. Such as are found murder'd in the streets are brought hither, and expos'd to view that they may be known.

*Vade in Pace* is a close prison in convents, where they keep such as have been profess'd of their order, and are turn'd protestants : They feed them with bread and water, and there let them lie sometimes all their days : It is like a dungeon, having only some light from the top, whence their meat is let down.

A *Frenchman* at the first sight will be very civil and familiar, and presently will forget his acquaintance with you ; they will ask whether you are of the religion, *i. e.* Protestant ; or of the *Eglise*, *i. e.* Roman Catholick religion, the first time you fall into their company ; and enquire where you made your cloaths, what they cost, &c.

If you employ a porter, &c. and not agree with him beforehand what he shall have, he will go away grumbling tho' you give him more than he could have expected, a bargain first made.

None but gentlemen, or such as have been officers in the army, can wear swords, &c. when they travel.

The *French* women are generally bad housewives, minding their cloaths and dressing most, which they will have in fashion ; and the humour of observing modes must be satisfied, in both sexes, tho' their bellies pinch for it, for in most families their diet is both coarse and slender.

General Observations of the French.



slender. The women drink usually water, and sometimes a little wine; they have a breeding so free, that in *England* we should esteem it immodest; the hugonot as well as popish ladies, spot and paint their faces, (which some of their ministers do not approve of) and in a word, they agree too much in their morals.

Swearing and cursing, with the addition of obscene words, are customary in both sexes. Yet there are some men and women among the hugonots that are truly religious.

Look on a *French* woman, and you shall see her stare you in the face, which is a confidence that better becomes the men, who seldom or never are put out of countenance.

The *French* are strangely impatient at all games, especially at cards, which transports some that lose into a rage, and they make a dreadful noise with blaspheming, cursing and swearing in a horrid manner.

At this time most people complained of their king's imposing taxes, &c. yet they seemed to boast of him, and were proud to think themselves subjects to an absolute monarchy.

Shirking is as (or more) natural to a *French*-man as his oaths, and tho' his carriage be free, yet he is stingy enough of his purse, and will sooner lose a friend than a solmarque, and small interests will govern his affections. *Exceptis excipiendo.*

Malefactors receive their sentences on their knees, which pronounced, the hangman presently ties a rope about their necks, and conveys them to the prison, whence, after confession, they are immediately hauled to the gallows; so that sometimes they are condemned in the morning and hanged before night. If one hath endeavoured to kill another, and that the assaulted person lives, yet the justice of *France* (they say) will condemn the other to die, taking the will for the deed.

The marquiss *de L'Ange* a protestant, and reputed a stout man, was divorced not long since, from his wife, a very handsome and vertuous woman. She, after some years, complained to her friends, that the marquiss was not able to get her with child: This made some disturbance among the relations; but at last (when physicians, &c. had given in their testimonies, they could perceive no external fault in either) it was agreed by both parties, they should prepare themselves, and a day was appointed for the physicians to be not far off; but notwithstanding all the endeavours of the

marquiss, it was concluded by a decree of parliament, that they might be divorced. The lady is since married to another; and hath children by him, and the marquiss hath another wife, and hath got her often with child.

April 7. S. N. After dinner, and just as Mr. Howlet, Dr. Ward, Mr. Wray, Dr. Moulins, Mr. Lister and myself, were going out of our lodging, towards the *Chasse Marée* (a kind of a cart, that fetches fish from *Calais*) one of the *French* king's officers, a captain *de Guet*, asked for monsieur Moulins, and while he exchanged two or three words with him, he set his baston (which he had under his cloak, in two or three pieces) together, and presently came in eight or ten musqueteers, who seized on Dr. Moulins, and hurried him away in a sedan to the bastile; the captain first read the order or warrant commanding him to apprehend one Moulins, wheresoever he could find him.

Dr. Moulins's imprisonment.

Mr. Howlet, Dr. Ward and Mr. Ray, went away this day for *England*; but Mr. Lister and myself, not liking that way of travelling by the *Chasse Marée*, staid a little longer in *Paris*; in which time we could not learn any thing concerning the imprisonment of Dr. Moulins; only guesses were made that his chief crime was, he had lived too long among the *French* protestants in *Languedoc*; and that the *French* king suspected he might discover the present inclinations of that party after his arrival in *England*, he being very intimate with some of good quality that were discontented with the present manage of affairs in *France*.

When O. C. was protector, there happened this accident at *Nismes*; the protestants having a right to chuse magistrates, the popish party were resolved to hinder them by force on the day of election, and had some of the king's guards, and all the papists, in arms, standing ready about the town-house; the protestants, they also armed in great numbers, and one protestant gentleman being nigh the door that led into the *Maison de Ville*, had a pistol in his hand, and being demanded why he stood in that posture, answered to defend their privileges; then they commanded him to deliver up his arms, which he refusing, the guard shot him dead, which gave such an alarm to the protestants, that they immediately fired at the guard and others, and killed the bishop of *Nismes*'s nephew, and then turn'd the guards and the rest of the papists out of the city; after that they began to fortify, and had

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many of their friends come in daily to their assistance from the *Severnes*, &c. But some more considerate persons consulting what was to be done, at last resolved to send Dr. *Moulins*, then in *Nismes*, into *England*, and acquaint the protector with it, and to desire his intercession with the court of *France*; so Dr. *Moulins* immediately and privately rode away for *Lyons*, in bitter snowy weather, and in eight days arrived in *England*, having first waited upon lord *Lockhart* the *English* ambassador.

In this journey Dr. *Moulins* rode post with a *Frenchman*, that seeing the post-boy fall down dead with the extremity of cold, opened his codpiece, and rub'd his *Membrum virile* with snow, till he recovered him, which he did in a little time, and the boy was able again to ride post.

Dr. *Moulins* stay'd but a very short time at *London*, and then returned with Secretary *Thurlo's* letters to the *English* ambassador and cardinal *Mazarine*; the postscript of the letter to cardinal *Mazarin*, was written with the protector's own hand; the words were to this effect; *As you shew kindness to the protestants, so you have me your friend or your foe.*

Dr. *Moulins* upon his arrival at *Paris*, delivered the letters to the ambassador, within a short time; he attended on the ambassador to the cardinal's, who read the letter, and then had some private conference with *Lockhart*, and then *Moulins* was called in, who heard the cardinal promise to the ambassador, the protestants at *Nismes* should not be meddled with, and added, Mr. Ambassador, *You know France is not in a condition to deny England any thing.* Accordingly orders were sent express to stop the troops which were marching against *Nismes*, and within a day's march of the place when they received the orders.

Dr. *Moulins* sent a note for some linen to our lodging, and Mr. *Lister* returned by the messenger a little billet, which only condoled his misfortune, but the captain of the guard at the *Bastile* tore it in pieces. All this while we heard no crime laid to his charge. He was kept a prisoner at the king's charge, and well dieted.

After the city of *London* was burnt, the *French* king sent a courtier, I think *Romingny*, to *Moulins*, to acquaint him he should make any province in *France* his prison, if he would give security of a great sum of money, not to go out of it, which he said he was not able to give. Some time after, the king offered him all *France* for his prison upon the

said security; to which he answered as before. At last the king sent for him, and told him he had done him no wrong, and then bid him begone out of *France* within a fortnight.

This relation I had from Dr. *Moulins* after his coming into *England*.

The *Romish Gallican* church, consists The state of the Revenue of the church of France. at present of 14 archbishopsricks, which are, 1. *Lyons*. 2. *Ambrun*. 3. *Auchs*. 4. *Arles*. 5. *Tours*. 6. *Rheims*. 7. *Bordeaux*. 8. *Tholouse*. 9. *Bourges*. 10. *Narbonne*. 11. *Aix*. 12. *Vienne*. 13. *Rouen*. 14. *Paris*.

Under these archbishopsricks are 85 suffragan bishopsricks, which contain 7000 parsonages, priories, and parishes, above 1140 commanderies of *Malta*, 157000 chapels, besides 557 abbeys of fryers, and above 700 convents of Cordeliers, exclusive of the Carmelites, Jacobins, Augustines, Carthusians, Cœlestines, Jesuits, Minims, and other religious orders, who possess 14077 convents.

To these clergy belong 259000 farms, and 17000 acres of vineyards, which are by them leased out in *France*, not reckoning 3000 acres, from which they take the third and the fourth.

The revenue of the said church is estimated at 920000 crowns *per annum*, exclusive of the reservations in their leases, which amount to 120000 crowns, consisting of three pieces each.

The said calculation was made by order of the assembly of the clergy of *France*, held in the Augustines convent, at the end of *Pont-Neuf*, in *Paris*, the 16th of *November* 1635.

April  $\frac{1}{11}$  Mr. *Poley*, Mr. *Lister*, and my self, gave 18 livres a man, for our places in a coach waggon that will hold eight persons. We had in the coach with us one of *Geneva* (a *Genevrite*, as they vulgarly call them) who had lived many years, and married a wife in *Venice*, but the last year the inquisition took notice of some that were privately protestants, and clap'd two into prison. This man had knowledge of their design, and therefore presently retired out of *Venice*, and undertook a journey for *London*, where he resolved to end his days.

We had also in the coach a stout young *Swedish* soldier, who had stolen away a wench, and that morning we set forward, three *Frenchmen*, pretending themselves the king's officers, attempted to get her away, and carry him to prison, because he had habited the wench (which he sometimes called his wife) in mens cloths; but the *Swede* outvapour'd them, and turn'd them down stairs, and went after them, hectoring them all the way



way to the inn-gate. When he came to London, I met with this Swede, and ask'd him in Italian where was his *Bella Donna*, he replied he had dismiss'd her, and said, *Io tengo una piu bella, i. e.* I have got a handsomer.

Beaumont This day we rode thro' S. Dennis, four leagues from Paris, and four leagues further lodg'd in Beaumont, a little town situated by the river Loazze.

We observed some few vineyards this day.

Beauvais. April 2. We travell'd five leagues, and dined at the white cross in Tilliar, and three leagues further lodg'd in Beauvais, a large town, but the houses low and built of wood.

The royal manufacture here employs 400 or 500 men in weaving tapistry, having several looms in long chambers, and painters are invited hither, to draw the pictures that are to be woven. We observed those that weave, have the picture they work just underneath the tapistry they are weaving.

The cathedral in this city is not finished. The choir is built like those in England, very high and handsome, both within and without.

A large piazza in this town.

The ordinary women in these parts, have an odd head dress. A is a kind of rowl behind their heads, *b b* are wires covered with linnen, that go on each side, *c* another wire that comes over the top of the head to the forehead.

St. Puy. April 3. After six leagues riding, we dined at S. Puy, then three leagues brought us to Pois, a village where the duke of Crecqui hath a castle.

Abbeville. April 4. We went five leagues, and dined in Airaines a great village, and after dinner rode four leagues more to Abbeville, a large town built with wooden houses. Good guns and pistols made in this city.

Three or four large piazza here.

S. Ulfranc is the chief church, a tall stone building not yet finished.

The river Somme crosses the city in three places; little vessels of 80 tuns come up hither, the sea being but three leagues off.

Between Airaines and Abbeville, we pass'd by a fort called Oudenacrd.

Montreuil. April 5. We rode five leagues, and dined in Berneil, a village five leagues thence, and lodged in Montreuil, a garri-son town, indifferently built, but well paved and fortified; where we entered, there was a treble wall and good ditches, and where we went out, was a steep descent into a marshy ground.

April 6. We travelled two leagues very bad way to Fran, a small village, and

after dinner rode hilly way, five leagues to Bologne, a city built on a hill. The suburb is called the *Rasse Ville*, where we lodged. A little sea port here.

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Bologne.

All the way in this journey from Paris, we bargain'd for our meat before meals, and at night did the like, or else bought it out of the cooks shops; paying only for our lodging, use of table-linen, &c. in the inn.

Picardy is a great corn country.

April. 7. Saturday. We rode bad hilly way, three leagues to Marquise, a village, and four leagues further to Calais. Half a league before we came into the town, we descended into the fenny country about it. We pass'd also by a strong citadel, and among many little cottages which are used (as some told us) for pest-houses in time of infection. Entering Calais, the guards only examined how many English and French we were in the coach.

April 8. After taking a passport from the Juge-major, and our things search'd, we delivered our passport without the gate, and entering the English packet-boat, sail'd two hours S. W. to gain the wind, and in three hours, without once changing board, we safely arrived at Dover; a boat fetching us a shore.

My lord marquis of Douglas and many Scots came over in the same packet-boat with us.

A searcher and a fellow that took our names at Dover, had their fees.

Monday, April 9. I took post with colonel Napier his son, and my lord Napier, and rode 15 miles to Canterbury, where we saw the cathedral, which is a fair building; steps lead up into the choir, and other steps up to the altar; and behind that are two or three ascents to the upper end. We were shewn the place Thomas Becket was thrown down, and the stones coloured, as the papists say, with his blood. The church under the choir is used by the Walloons, who are considerable in this city. The window in the north wing of the church was curiously painted. There is old painting on wood, which represents the manner how Thomas Becket was killed: The stones where his shrine was, are worn away, they say, with peoples kneeling. About 22 bishops are buried in this church. I observed the monument of Sir Thomas Thornhurst, killed at the isle of Red. Bishop Chicheley, who is represented by his figure in episcopal habit, and by a stone skeleton very well made. Henry IV. and his queen, lay on a fair tomb. Nicholas Wotton, the first protestant dean. A plain monument, without any inscription, said to be cardinal Chastillon's

Canterbury.

SKIPPON. *Chastillon's. Depositum Poli.* Bishop Courtney's and bishop Theorbo's monuments. The black prince's brass figure, on a tomb. *William Prudes, Esq;* who died at *Maestricht* 1632. Sir *James Hales* buried in the sea, as he was going ambassador to *Portugal* 1596. The monument of: . . . duke of *Clarence*, earl of *Somerſet*, second son to *Henry IV.*

At *Canterbury* we took fresh horses for *Sittingbourn*, and from thence I took a

fresh horse, with a post-boy, and rode thro' *Hollingbourne*, and nine miles from *Sittingbourne*, arrived in safety at *Leeds-Abby*, Sir *William Meredith's* house, whence I began my travels, *Friday April* 16. 1663.

DEO  
OMNIPOTENTI  
MAXIMAS REDDIT  
GRATIAS  
P. S.

We shall fill up this vacant place with the following curious piece, which we had otherwise thoughts of omitting, because of the observation of its being imperfect, according to the subsequent note indorsed on the copy by our author; viz. "This was transcribed faultily by the library-keeper, and by his copy I wrote this out, at *Venice*, 1663."

Ἐπὶ Ἀρίστω Ἀιχμῷ ἀρχόντῳ γαμηλιόντῳ δεκάτῃ ἱσταμένῳ  
ἐκκλησίᾳ ὑπερέοντῳ ἐκκλησίας Τηρίῳ Μενανδρῳ Μενάνδρῳ  
Μελίτῃ. Ἐπειδ' Εὐβολῷ Δημήτριῳ Μαραθόνιῳ ἐν τε  
τῇ ἀρχαίᾳ ἔφθασε ἐχειροτονηθῆ καλῶς καὶ ἐνδόξως  
ἀντεγράφει ἀρήθησκε μετὰ τῷ υἱῷ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων συνθέσεων  
πανταχῶς καὶ πρεπόντως βραβεύσας τότε πρῶτον Παναθη-  
ναίοις ἐπύνησε τὴν δημόσιον Ἀθηναίων τῇ ἐν δήλῳ ἐπιμήτῃ,  
καὶ χρυσῷ στεφάνῳ ἀναγρουμένῳ ἐν τῷ ἵεναι Θεάτρῳ  
πρεσβύσας τῷ πλεονάκῃ, καὶ ἀγωνισάμενος ἐκτενῶς πολλὰ  
τῶν χρησίων Ἀθηναίοις τοῖς ἐν δήλῳ ἐπεξεποίησε ἱερεὺς  
τε γινόμενος τῶν μεγάλων θεῶν καὶ πάλιν τῷ Ἀσκληπιῷ  
καὶ πάλιν αἰρεῖσθαι ὑπὸ τῷ δήμῳ καὶ λαχόντος τῷ Διονύσῳ  
καὶ ἐκ τῶν ἰδίων μεγάλας δαπανήσας πομπὰς καὶ τὰς  
τῇ Ἑλλήνων αἶμα καὶ τῷ Ῥωμαίων καλῶς καὶ ἱεροπρεπέντως  
συνετέλεσεν οὕτω συνόδημῳ φαίνεσθαι τοῖς ὑπερέον ἀναξίας  
ἀποδύσας χάριτας ἀγαθὴν τύχην, οἱ δὲ Δοχολώτῃ βελῇ τῷ  
ἐλάχοντος τὰς προέδρους καὶ εἰς τὴν ἐπίσταν ἐχρημάτισεν  
Τηρίτου τῇ ἐν τῇ κοινῇ βελῇ εἰς τὴν δῆμον ὅτι δοκεῖ  
τῇ βελῇ στεφανῶσαι Εὐβόλον Δημήτριον Μαραθόνιον τῷ  
ἱερῷ τῷ δεῦρ' ἐφάνῳ ἀπὸ τῆς ἐνεκεν καὶ εὐνοίας εἰς τὴν  
δῆμον χειροπωνῆσαι δέκα πρεσβεῖς ἡδὲ κρείστοι τινὲς  
ἐπέλθοιεν εἰς τὴν Ἀθήνην συμβελην καὶ ἐκκλησίαν  
παρακαλέσθαι τὴν δῆμον συνεπιχορῆσαι τοῖς ἐψηφισμέ-  
νοις Εὐβέλῳ φιλανθρωποῖς ἀναγράψαι τόδε τοῦ ψηφισ-  
μα καὶ εἰς τὴν εἰλην λιθίνην γῆσαι ἐν τῷ Ἡρακλείῳ  
οἱ πρεσβεῖς τῆς Ἀθήνας καὶ τὸ ψηφισμα ἡδὲ καὶ  
χειροτόνηται ἀνθεστηρίαις ἐμύχεσθαι τις ξενόφιλον ἢ νεῖον  
Δημήτριον Μαραθόνιον ἐπεψηφίσει καὶ Ἀθήνησιν  
εὐβέλῃ Κλιόδημῳ ἱερεὺς Διονύσου.  
ἱερεὺς Ἑλληνικός. ἱερεὺς Κλιόδημῳ. μετὰ ἄλλων.

λίθῳ μαρμόρεῳ συνιστάμενῳ εἰς μνημόσυνον δολαμῶν  
Μενάνδρῳ ψηφισματι βουλευτηρίῳ.

tiam in populum decoraretur, qua de causa, decem nuncii fuerunt nominati ac nescio qui in senatu Atheniensium interpretes ut à populo annuente peterent, ut starent decretis. Pro Eubolo et captam partem subscriberent, et in columnâ marmoreâ reponerent in Herculis templo, Nuncii Athenarum hoc mense Decembris statutum decreverunt advenarum Amator, Felix Demetrius Marathobius et Athenis confirmabit consilium.

In Sex Coronis sunt nomina testium.

In Consilio Clidemus. Sacerdos Bacchi

Sacerdos Græcus. Sacerdos Clidemus.

Cum aliis.

Lapis marmoreus in memoriam triumphis votis consilii positus.

F I N I S.



# I N D E X

T O T H E

## S I X T H V O L U M E.

N. B. *The travels of Sir Philip Skippon make so considerable a part of this volume, and contain so many curious particulars, and moreover, some of the places describ'd by him being also describ'd by Gemelli in his letters, inserted in this volume; to avoid confusion, it is thought necessary to make separate alphabets for them: And therefore this first alphabet extends only from the beginning of the book, to page 358, where Sir Philip Skippon's voyages begin.*

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